GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1875-76.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1876.

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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India will long distinguish the year 1875-76 in the annals of oriental history, and, followed, as it has been, by a proclamation that the Queen is graciously pleased to accept the position of Empress of India, must be considered the most important event which has occurred since Chiefs and people of Her Majesty's eastern possessions comprehend that the control of their vast country had passed already to a company of merchant Englishmen to the Parliament and sovereign of Great Britain. Already in 1858 it had become apparent that it was inadvisable to leave the government of this country to any but directly appointed ministers of the Crown, and that the time had come for admitting the Natives of India to the dignity of subjects of the Queen. The policy then begun has been completed during the year 1875-76; the union of India with England has been asserted to be indissoluble, except by the disintegration of the combined empires; and the inhabitants of either country must henceforth depend on their individual fitness and exertion for employment and advancement.

Not for the first time in the history of this Presidency has a Royal Prince landed on our shores, nor has this been the first occasion on which the Princes and Chiefs of Western Hindustan have met together in friendly

assembly in Bombay. In 1870-71 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited India, and "the most important of the neighbouring Chieftains attended in person to welcome the Prince, and to testify their allegiance to Her Majesty;" whilst, in November 1872, Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, received in Darbár at Bombay the Rajas belonging to this Presidency in the presence of several princely nobles from other parts of India. "Never before," as was then reported, "had so large a gathering of Native Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars taken place in time of peace and at the summons of Her Majesty's representative in India." But neither event, though the one had the advantage of novelty and the other of the pageantry of splendid ceremonial, equalled in importance or interest the simp fact that the Heir-Apparent to the British Throne and th Indian Empire was for the first time visiting the Eas The most striking feature of His Royal Highness's tion was neither a naval nor military display of stre such as might awe the Natives with the majesty of B Royalty and the irresistible power of their future r nor the gathering of the feudatories of the empire, w might have been the result of a disinclination to be spicuous by absence; nor the decorations and illum tions which municipal or police effort might have su ceeded in producing; but it was streets and houses teemi with masses of human beings, differing so totally am themselves, yet appearing united in the desire to affo welcome to a western Prince. No Government influ could have drawn that vast assemblage from every quarte of Bombay, from all parts of the Presidency; no effort of police could have given that multitude expression and voice; and when His Excellency was aware that, in addition to this spontaneous enthusiasm, no Chief would willingly have remained at home, and that the citizens of Bombay had pressed forward with proposals for decorating and illuminating at their own expense, he could not but feel that a testimony had been given to the popularity of British rule in India and to the loyalty of the

[illegible], which not only silenced cavillers but unmistakably announced that the affections of the people were fast becoming the foundations of Her Majesty's Indian Throne, and that in India as little as in England would she eventually need any other support.

His Royal Highness embarked on his eastern excursion at Brindisi in H. M.'s troop-ship "Serapis" accompanied by the royal yacht "Osborne;" and after visiting Athens and Cairo, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 1st November, where he disembarked under a royal salute, and was received by Brigadier-General Schneider, the Political Resident. His Royal Highness replied to an address presented by the Native merchants, and then drove to the camp. In the afternoon a levee was held, and at 10 P.M. the "Serapis" weighed anchor for Bombay. To commemorate the visit, the principal merchants and inhabitants of that settlement subscribed a sum of Rs. 20,000 to found a dispensary, which, with the permission of His Royal Highness, has been called the "Prince of Wales' Charitable Dispensary." The building is expected to be completed early in 1876-77, and an assistant surgeon has already been appointed to its charge.

Early on the morning of Monday, the 8th November, the "Serapis" steamed into Bombay harbour, and was saluted by H. M.'s ship "Undaunted" carrying the flag of His Excellency Rear-Admiral Macdonald, Naval Commander-in-Chief on the Indian Station, by the vessels of the Detached Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Lambert, and by such vessels of the local fleet as could be spared for the occasion. The ships of war dressed and manned their yards, and the first sounds His Royal Highness heard in Indian waters when the firing ceased were the cheers of the seamen. The harbour of Bombay is well known for beauty, and the scene and the occasion were fitted to impress the Prince's approach in the public recollection. His Excellency the Viceroy, who had arrived in Bombay on the 2nd November, proceeded on board the "Serapis" at 3 P.M., and was shortly

afterwards followed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, the Members of Council, and the Officer Commanding the Troops in Bombay also went on board. At 4 P.M. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, and attended by his suite, quitted the "Serapis" in the royal barge under a royal salute from the ships, and under another salute from the battery landed at the Dockyard, where His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the additional Members of Council, the Commissioner of Sind, and the principal officers of Government stood ready to receive him. His Royal Highness was further met by the Native Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars assembled in Bombay, among whom may be mentioned the Deputation from His Highness the Nizam, a group of Mahomedan noblemen headed by His Excellency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I.; His Highness Syajee Rao, the young Gaekwar of Baroda; His Highness the young Maharaja of Mysore; His Highness the Maharana of Meywar (Udepur); His Highness Siwajee Chatraputtee Maharaj, the youthful Raja of Kolhápur; His Highness Malarao Shree Mirza Rájay Pragmuljee, G.C.S.I., the late Ráv of Cutch; the young Maharaja of Edar; His Highness Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur in Sind; the Kattywar Chiefs of Junágarh, Nawánagar, Bhaunagar, and Dhrangádra; the Raja of Rájpipla; the Chiefs of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur; the Rajas of Bária and Lunáwára; the Nawab of Bálásinor; the Raja of Chota Udepur; the Raja of Sunth; the Sir-Desai of Sáwant Wári; the Raja of Dharampor; besides the lesser Chiefs of Guzerat and Maharashtra, and many first and second class Sirdars.

Immediately after landing, His Royal Highness received from the Municipal Corporation of the city the following address:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the chairman and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, esteem it a high privilege to be allowed, in the name of the Corporation and of all the inhabitants of this city, to greet your Royal Highness, at your landing on the shore of India, with an address of loyal welcome. We rejoice that your Royal Highness should have selected Bombay as the starting point of your Indian travels; for this city is in itself perhaps the most striking example India can present of the beneficent results that may be produced by the impact of western civilization on oriental character and institutions, and of the success that may attend earnest and judicious efforts to reconcile all the various races of this country to British rule.

"Bombay may lay claim to the distinction of being a royal city: for this island first became an appanage of the Crown of England through forming part of the dowry of Charles the Second's Portuguese bride, and, during the two centuries that have since elapsed, Bombay has had every reason to be grateful for this fortunate change in her destiny. From a barren rock, whose only wealth consisted in cocoanuts and dried fish, whose scanty population of 10,000 souls paid a total revenue to the State of not more than £6,000 a year, whose trade was of less value than that of Tanna and Bassein, and whose climate was so deadly to Europeans that two monsoons were said to be the life of a man, she has blossomed into a fair and wholesome city, with a population which makes her rank next to London among the cities of the British Empire, with a municipal revenue amounting to £300,000 a year, and with a foreign commerce worth forty-five millions, and yielding in customs duties to the Imperial Treasury three millions a year. All this material prosperity she owes to the strong and wise Government which has secured her in the enjoyment of peace and order, of equality before the law, of religious liberty and of freedom of trade, and has thus given confidence to men of all races and creeds. Europeans, Indo-Portuguese, Hindus, Mahomedans, Par-

sis, and Jews pursue their various callings under the shadow of the British flag.

"We gladly, therefore, seize the occasion of your Royal Highness's presence amongst us to record our sense of the blessings of British rule, and to assure your Royal Highness of our devotion to that throne which has become the enduring symbol of concord, liberty, prosperity, and progress to all the multitude of nations that own the benign sway of Queen Victoria. We beg that your Royal Highness will convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the expression of our loyal sentiments, and of our gratification that Her Majesty has sent the heir to the crown amongst us to become personally acquainted with the people of India.

"We regret that your Royal Highness's consort the Princess of Wales, so much and so deservedly beloved by the English people, has not been able to accompany your Royal Highness on this journey, to learn for herself in what honour her name is held in India. We pray that the God of all nations may watch over your Royal Highness, and bring your happy design of visiting India, of which we to-day witness the auspicious commencement, to as happy a conclusion, so that it may be blest with good fruit hereafter in the strengthening of the ties of mutual interest, esteem, and good-will, which already bind the Imperial States of Great Britain to its greatest dependency."

His Royal Highness replied as follows:—"I thank you most sincerely for your kind address, and I shall not fail to communicate to Her Majesty the Queen my sense of the loyalty to her crown and person which is expressed, not only in your dutiful expressions of welcome, but in all I see around me on first landing in your beautiful island. It is a great pleasure to me to begin my travels in India at a place so long associated with the Royal Family of England, and to find that during so many generations of British rule this great port has steadily prospered. Your

[illegible] advantages would have ensured a large amount of commerce under any strong Government; but in your various and industrious populations I gladly recognize the traces of a rule which gives shelter to all who obey the laws, which recognizes no invidious distinctions of race, which affords to all perfect liberty in matters of religious opinion and belief, and freedom in the pursuit of trade and of all lawful callings. I note with satisfaction the assurance I derive from your address, that under British rule men of varied creeds and nations live in harmony among themselves, and develop to the utmost those energies which they inherit from widely separate families of mankind; whilst all join in loyal attachment to the British Crown, and take their share, as in my native country, in the management of their own local affairs. I shall gladly communicate to Her Majesty what you so loyally and kindly say regarding the pleasure which the people of India derive from Her Majesty's gracious permission to me to visit this part of Her Majesty's Empire. I assure you that the Princess of Wales has never ceased to share my regret that she was unable to accompany me. She has from her very earliest years taken the most lively interest in this great country, and the cordiality of your greeting this day will make her yet more regret the impossibility of her sharing in person the pleasure your welcome afforded me. Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for your good wishes for my health and for a prosperous return from my journey. I fervently trust that the same good Providence which has prospered the rule of the British nation in India heretofore may yet further bless our efforts for the peace and good government of all parts of Her Majesty's dominion."

After this reply the principal Princes and Chiefs were presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. A procession was then formed, and His Royal Highness drove through the town of Bombay to Government House, Parel, where he was received by His Excellency the Governor

of Bombay. In the evening a reception was given, which was attended by the Chiefs and Native gentlemen, and next morning His Royal Highness received the visits of the following Chiefs:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhápur, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness the Maharana of Meywar, His Highness the Ráv of Cutch, G.C.S.I., His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Deputation from His Highness the Nizam, His Highness the Maharaja of Edar, His Highness Meer Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur, His Highness the Nawab of Junágarh, K.C.S.I., His Highness the Jam of Nawánagar, His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhaunagar, His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangádra, His Highness the Raja of Rájpipla, His Excellency the Dewan of Pálanpur, the Nawab of Rádhanpur, the Raja of Bária, the Raja of Lunáwára, the Nawab of Bálásinor, the Raja of Chota Udepur, the Raja of Sunth, the Sir-Desai of Sáwant Wári, the Raja of Dharampor, and the Nawab of Junjira.

In the afternoon the Prince of Wales visited the Admirals on board their respective flag-ships, and in the evening, accompanied by their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, drove from the Mazagon Bunder through the principal streets of the fort and city to view the illuminations in honour of the anniversary of His Royal Highness's birth. The streets were densely crowded, and the illuminations were extensive and successful.

On the 10th His Royal Highness was visited by the minor Chiefs of Kattywar, and by the Sirdars of the Deccan, Konkan, and Southern Mahratta Country. In the afternoon the Prince held a levee at the New Secretariat Buildings; after which His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, attended a children's fête on the Esplanade, and then drove to return the visits of their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kolhápur, the Maharana of Udepur, and the Gaekwar of Baroda. In the evening His Royal Highness attended

[illegible] given by the members of the Byculla Club to the officers of Her Majesty's ships lying in Bombay harbour. On the 11th, His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, proceeded to the University Senate Hall, where an address by the University of Bombay was read by the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, and replied to by His Royal Highness. The visits of the Maharaja of Edar, Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur, the four first-class Kattywar Chiefs, the Raja of Rájpipla, the Dewan of Pálanpur, and the Nawab of Rádhanpur were next returned; after which His Royal Highness was present at a dinner given by public subscription to the men of Her Majesty's ships of war in harbour, and then proceeded to lay the first stone of the Elphinstone Dock, to be called "The Prince's Dock," with masonic honours. This dock is intended to be a wet dock for the accommodation of the largest sea-going vessels, and will afford great facilities for the lading and unlading of cargo. His Royal Highness next paid return visits to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., and their Highnesses the Maharajas of Mysore and Cutch, and in the evening received the Native Chiefs and Sirdars at Parell. Friday, the 12th, was devoted to a trip to the island of Elephanta, where an entertainment in honour of His Royal Highness was given by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. After dinner the Prince embarked on board the "May Frere," and passed, first among the vessels of the Mercantile Marine in the harbour, and then through the lines of the squadron of Her Majesty's ships of war assembled in honour of His Royal Highness's visit to India. All the vessels were brilliantly illuminated.

On Saturday His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left for Poona, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, and attended by the members of his suite. An address of welcome was presented by the members of the Municipality of Poona, to which His Royal Highness graciously replied. In the evening a dinner

was given at Ganesh Khind by His Excellency the Governor in honour of His Royal Highness, and afterwards a reception was held. Sunday was passed quietly. On Monday His Royal Highness visited the temple of Parbutti and the native city, and in the afternoon attended a review of the troops of the Bombay and Poona garrisons, temporarily added to by assembling during the reliefs such regiments as were readily available. The troops present consisted of the following details :—The D/C Royal Horse Artillery ; A/4 Royal Artillery ; E/4 Royal Artillery ; half E/9 Royal Artillery ; the 1st Light Cavalry ; Squadron, Poona Horse ; 2 companies Sappers and Miners ; the 2/7th and 2/15th Foot ; and the 1st, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th, and 19th Native Infantry. The following complimentary order was issued to the army on the 17th November :—" The Commander-in-Chief has the gratification to announce that Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having reviewed the troops, both European and Native, at Poona and Bombay, the first he has seen in India, has been graciously pleased to express his approval of their appearance on parade, and of the steadiness and precision of their movements." After driving to view the illuminations the Prince honoured His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with his company at dinner, and subsequently left by train for Bombay. Parell Station was reached at 7-15 A.M. on the morning of the 16th. His Highness Aga Khan was received by the Prince during the day, and in the afternoon His Royal Highness reviewed the troops in garrison, and presented colours to the 21st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry (Marine Battalion). In commemoration of the visit to India the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness to be Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry and 2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers). Her Majesty has been further graciously pleased to confer on the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry the distinction of being styled " Queen's Own," and of wearing on their colours and appointments the royal cypher within the Garter ; and

on the 2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers) the distinction of being styled the "Prince of Wales' Own," and of wearing the Prince of Wales' plume on their colours and appointments. His Excellency the Governor gave a state ball in the evening at Government House, Parell, at which the Prince of Wales was present. The 17th was passed in visiting various places of interest in Bombay, and in the evening His Royal Highness entertained His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, and other gentlemen at dinner on board the "Serapis."

On Thursday, the 18th, His Royal Highness honoured Lady Sassoon, His Highness Aga Khan, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy with a visit, and in the evening left for Baroda, where he arrived on the morning of the 19th. There His Royal Highness passed a few days in hunting and in shooting excursions, returning to Bombay early on the 24th. On Thursday, the 25th, His Royal Highness landed from the "Serapis," and, after honouring Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy with a visit, drove to Parell, where the honour of knighthood was conferred on Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police. Shortly after four o'clock His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, arrived at the Dockyard, and after bidding farewell to the Chiefs, officers, and gentlemen assembled, proceeded on board the "Serapis" under a royal salute. At five o'clock the "Serapis," escorted by the "Undaunted" and other ships of war, steamed out of the harbour.

Before leaving Bombay His Royal Highness expressed to His Excellency his appreciation of the arrangements made by the Municipality and inhabitants of Bombay for his reception, and requested His Excellency to convey to the Corporation and citizens his warm acknowledgments for the cordiality of the welcome which he had everywhere received. His Royal Highness was pleased to assure His Excellency that the labours of the gentlemen who had devoted so much time and attention to making the various arrangements had added greatly to the pleasure

which His Royal Highness had already derived from his visit to India, and would afford equally sincere gratification to Her Majesty whom His Royal Highness had already informed of the warmth of feeling with which he had been received on all occasions by the inhabitants of this loyal and ancient possession of her crown. His Royal Highness derived a special pleasure from noticing the number and variety of institutions for the relief of human suffering and for the removal of ignorance which have been established by the liberal public spirit of the inhabitants of Bombay, and as a testimony of his sympathy with such objects His Royal Highness forwarded a cheque for Rs 10,000 through the Right Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., G.C S.I., for distribution by the Corporation. His Royal Highness further requested that to the Native Chiefs might be expressed the great pleasure which His Royal Highness derived from meeting them in Bombay, and making their personal acquaintance to which he had so much looked forward

After a passing visit to the Portuguese settlement of Goa the Prince of Wales continued his Indian journey; and though he passed through Bombay on his return to England, the state of the public health necessitated his proceeding direct from the train to the "Serapis," and did not permit of his making any stay. His Royal Highness arrived at 10-30 on the morning of March the 11th, and was received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Staff, and by all the high officers of Government. His Royal Highness was driven to the Dockyard, and at once embarked. On Monday, the 13th, at 1-30 P.M., His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Members of Council proceeded on board to take formal leave of His Royal Highness. But, though the citizens of Bombay were thus prevented bidding the Prince God-speed as heartily as they had made him welcome, His Royal Highness was pleased to receive a deputation of the Town Council, headed by the Municipal Commissioner, on board the "Serapis" shortly before he

left, when the following address was read by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Chairman of the Corporation :—

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the chairman and members of the Corporation of Bombay, who, in the name of this city, were the first public body to bid your Royal Highness welcome to India, feel ourselves now greatly honoured in being the last to bid you farewell.

"We have followed with the deepest interest every step of your Royal Highness's progress throughout India, from Ceylon northwards to Cashmere and Nepaul, and we have seen with delight that it has been one continued triumph. Each Indian city, not only in the provinces under the direct administration of the British Government, but in the Native States, has in its reception of your Royal Highness striven to outdo Bombay in magnificence and popular enthusiasm; and princes and people have everywhere alike paid their willing homage to the Heir-Apparent to the Throne of the British Empire.

"Her Majesty the Queen has already, in her speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, graciously declared that the hearty affection with which your Royal Highness has been received by Her Majesty's Indian subjects of all classes and races, assures Her that they are happy under Her Rule and loyal to Her Throne; and we trust that your Royal Highness's personal expectations of the pleasure and advantage to be derived from a visit to India have not been disappointed by experience, but that you will carry away the most agreeable recollections of the country, and will often, in future years, think kindly of its patient, industrious, and loyal people, who on their part will ever retain a lively remembrance of your Royal Highness's gracious presence and winning courtesy.

"We rejoice to know that your Royal Highness's health, far from being impaired, has been invigorated by your Indian tour; and we hope that this expedition, hitherto marred by not one untoward incident, will be crowned with a safe, speedy, and prosperous voyage to your native land and a happy meeting with the Princess of Wales and your Royal Highness's children. We beg

that your Royal Highness will convey to Her Majesty the Queen the assurance of our unalterable fidelity to Her Rule and of the personal attachment to Her Family which your Royal Highness's visit has done so much to strengthen among all Her Majesty's Indian subjects. And now, with all loyalty and affection, we wish your Royal Highness farewell."

His Royal Highness closed his visit to India with the following reply :—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address and for your renewed expressions of loyalty to the Crown which marked your welcome when I first landed at Bombay.

"I feel sincerely grateful for having been permitted to carry out my purpose in visiting so much of the widely extended Indian Empire. Amid all I have witnessed there is nothing which has impressed me more than the vast population of those whom you justly describe as the 'patient, industrious, and loyal people' of India; and if, as I trust, my visit has tended to brighten, even for a day, the lives of so many of the Queen's subjects, to strengthen their good will, and to confirm their loyalty to the Throne, I shall feel that my work has not been without a useful result.

"I am not likely to forget the great and varied personal pleasure my visit has afforded me. The uniform kindliness with which I have been everywhere received by all classes has more than gratified me; and it has left permanent recollections which can never be effaced. I am confident the Queen will be sincerely pleased with your expressions of personal loyalty and attachment to the Crown, and that the Princess of Wales and the members of my family will be much touched by the cordial reception I have met with on my return to your town.

"Be assured of the interest I shall always feel in the welfare of Bombay; and with my best wishes for the permanent peace and prosperity of every part of this great Empire I bid you, gentlemen, a very hearty farewell."

About four o'clock the "Serapis" left the harbour attended by the "Raleigh" and "Osborne." The ships of

war and the land battery fired a last salute and the men from the yards gave a parting cheer.

From first to last the royal visit was most successful, and its influence has been of the happiest. The large cities have been gratified by the appearance of royalty, and a feeling of personal attachment and loyalty has been produced. But, valuable as the results upon the general population undoubtedly are, they are not so readily recognizable as the effect upon the Native rulers. It was these rulers whom His Royal Highness came chiefly to see, and if the Prince felt pleasure at meeting the Chiefs of Western India, those Chiefs were very highly gratified at the manner of their reception ; and it is the testimony of the political officers of this Presidency that in many cases the courteous frankness of His Royal Highness in his intercourse with the Chiefs, and his evident desire to show them kindness, has had a marked effect on their subsequent conduct.

Mr. Peile, C.S., states that the Chiefs of Kattywar "shared the deep and unwonted interest with which the presence of the royalty of England was expected in India, and their loyal feelings were profoundly gratified by the gracious kindness which marked that reception."

Lieut.-Colonel Barton, Political Agent at Bhuj, Cutch, then serving in the Rewa Kanta, says :—

" The Chiefs all expressed themselves much pleased with the reception accorded them, and appreciated highly the honour of their interviews with the Heir-Apparent, and of receiving mementos of his visit from His Royal Highness. Independently of the honour thus conferred, there is no doubt that, although visits to the Presidency are attended with considerable expense, they are productive of great benefit to the personal character of the Chiefs concerned in them. For the time being these potentates are removed from the narrow sphere in which they live and move and have their being ; they find that they have to mix with all classes of society, that there are many of equal and some of infinitely superior rank to themselves, and in the daily meetings with their fellow Chiefs they

are obliged for courtesy's sake to forego their petty jealousies and inherited animosities. This effect has been notably apparent amongst the Rewa Kánta Chiefs. Ten years ago they all had divided interests, their land disputes had existed for ages, and ancestral feuds had been transmitted through bygone generations. So great was the animosity thus aroused that one Chief would not meet another, and this feeling was carefully fostered by those who surrounded them.

"This phase has happily passed away. All points in dispute have been settled, family feuds have been healed, and close friendships engendered in the healthy atmosphere of the Rájkumár College. The royal visit has completed what there was wanting to the *entente cordiale* between the Chiefs of this Agency. For the first time in its history all its subordinate rulers of territory extending over 4,000 square miles met in the saloons of His Excellency the Governor. I was subsequently present at an evening party given by the Raja of Bária to his fellow Chiefs and a small circle of English friends. Good humour prevailed, the guests retired mutually pleased, and since then the most cordial feelings have been maintained amongst them." Lieut.-Colonel Barton concludes by giving some very gratifying instances of hereditary feuds healed, and is able to record that "at last all the Chiefs of his division are on friendly terms."

The Political Agent, Kolába, believes that the visit of the Janjira Chief to Bombay has strengthened the influence of the political officers in the administration of the Habsan, and his Assistant, Mr. Larcom, supplies the following anecdote descriptive of the pleasure the Nawab derived from a single incident: "On the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales leaving Bombay I accompanied the Nawab to the Dockyard, and His Royal Highness was so gracious as to shake hands with the Nawab on leaving, and desired me to say adieu to him. The Nawab was intensely delighted at this, and said to me 'He recognized me'; and from his constantly repeating it to himself, or to me, I believe that this small

that very gracious, act of His Royal Highness made more impression on the Nawab than all the great sights and receptions he had seen."

The Dewan of Pálanpur had never been in Bombay before, and Colonel Shortt, the Political Agent, describes the benefit the visit has been to him, and similarly in the case of other Chiefs.

Some of the more powerful rulers have determined to commemorate their meeting with the Prince of Wales by erecting within their dominions public works of a permanent character. Among the foremost thus to testify his sense of the high honour His Royal Highness had done him was the late Ràv of Cutch. The death of this enlightened and sagacious ruler on the 1st January 1876 elicited at the time an expression of the deep regret and sympathy of Government; but His Excellency cannot avoid repeating that regret when he is recalling His Highness's last princely act, the setting apart the munificent sum of 2 lakhs of rupees for the construction of a breakwater and harbour works at Mándvi, which, with His Royal Highness's permission, are to be named the "Albert Edward Breakwater & Harbour Works." Though incapacitated by illness from taking any part in the rejoicings on the Prince's arrival, His Highness was able to pay his respects to His Royal Highness at Government House, Parell, and to receive a return visit from His Royal Highness at his residence at Breach Candy before leaving Bombay; and His Highness is described to have been greatly impressed with the reception accorded to him by the Prince, and the kind concern evinced by His Royal Highness for his distressing illness and suffering. The family of His late Highness have also been much gratified by His Royal Highness's expression of sympathy for them in their bereavement.

At Kolhápur it is proposed, with the permission of His Royal Highness, to build an hospital, to be called after him. The hospital is estimated to cost 2 lakhs of rupees.

POLITICAL.

The administration of the Chiefs.

Passing now to more general subjects, and commencing with a review of the administration of the Chiefs, the year has been marked rather by general progress than by exceptional circumstances. The Native States under the control of the Bombay Government cover an area of 63,295 square miles, or about one-third of the total area of the Presidency, including Sind, and contain a population numbering, at the date of the last census (1872), about 8,714,400 persons, or a density per square mile of 137. Among the states are three of first importance, namely, Baroda, Kolhápur, and Cutch. The last-mentioned, lying between Kattywar and Sind, stands somewhat apart; but Baroda is bound up with, and is chief among, the Guzerat States, as Kolhápur is first and central in the Deccan. Besides these connected groups, there are some isolated states in the Konkan and elsewhere, but few are of any importance.

States under direct management.

It is singular what a large proportion of this extensive territory is, owing to various reasons, under the direct management of British officers. The table in the margin indicates the states so managed, their areas, and their populations. It will be observed that, including Baroda, no less than 25,476 square miles and 5 million people are more or less under the immediate supervision of British rule. No

States.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
Cutch	6,500	487,305
Kattywar—		
Bhaunagar	2,784	399,688
Gondal	699	137,217
Morvi	1,062	90,616
Limri	280	45,940
Wádhwán]	....	....
Wala..	88	17,086
Jhinjhuwára	14*	....
Mengni	....	3,770
Palánpur—		
Thurad	644	44,510
Mahi Kánta—		
Edar..	....	217,382
And 17 tálukas and villages	....	....
Rewa Kánta—		
Bária	813	52,421
Sunth	355	49,675
Lunáwára	389	71,813
And 12 small estates	92	79,535
Kolhápur (including minor states) ..	2,778	802,691
Miraj, senior branch	310	82,501
Mudhol	362	58,921
Akalkot	498	81,068
Jath	998	70,665
Sawánt Wári	900	190,814
Nárukot	143	6,837
Peint	960	47,033
Surat—		
Sachin	65	17,103
Bánsda	325	32,154
Total..	21,077	3,009,910
Add Baroda..	4,399	2,000 225
Grand Total..	25,476	5,010,035

* Villages.

state in the Presidency approaches Baroda in importance. With an area of 4,399 square miles, a population of two millions, and an estimated revenue of about £1,150,000, Baroda has always occupied a position which no other independent territory was able to dispute. Among the northern states its influence has been paramount, and to this day endless disputes between its subjects and those of neighbouring territory remain for settlement. In fact, most of the smaller states of Western and Northern Guzerát were, in the early part of this century, tributaries of the Gaekwar, and it was this dependent connection which chiefly led to British interference in Kattywar, Pálanpur, and the Máhi and Rewa Kánta, and finally brought about those treaties by which the British were recognized as supreme and undertook on behalf of the Kattywar and Guzerat Chiefs for the payment of the tribute due to Baroda. Since that date very great changes have taken place, and whilst the independence of the greater rulers has been preserved, the estates of those petty Chieftains who were too weak to assert authority have been brought under proper control, and districts which were once remarkable, even in an unsettled state of society, for the unlicensed and violent character of their government, have become orderly and peaceful, —the immense number of small independent land-holders and the frequent occurrence of minorities among the greater Chiefs having combined to give the political officers more opportunity to exercise influence than could have been expected had the agencies represented single states instead of groups of states. The control of Baroda having been withdrawn, as stated in the last Report, from this Government, further allusion to it here is uncalled for.

The death of the Ráv of Cutch placed his eldest son, Khengarji, at the head of affairs, and as he is only a boy of ten, the administration has been, as on two previous occasions, entrusted to a regency advised by a political officer. The young Thakors of Kattywar are for the most part pupils of the Rájkumar College; and Bhaunagar,

Gondal, Morvi, Limri, and several minor states are meanwhile watched over by political officers. The Tharád estate in Pálanpur was attached owing to the mismanagement of its Chief. The Edar State is under direct control during the minority of the Maharaja, who is being privately educated. The young Chiefs of Bária, Lunáwára, and Sunth are all at Rájkot. Mansingji of Bária has almost completed his education, and has recently been travelling in Northern India, but is shortly to be invested with the control of the state. Among the southern states, which are chiefly Mahratta, Kolhápur, as already stated, is conspicuous. In close connection with Kolhápur are the petty states of Vishálgarh, Baura, Kágal, Inchalkaranji—all under management during minorities—and the estates of Narayenrav Saheb Ghátge and the Sir Lashkár, and supervised by the same agency are the Southern Mahratta jághirs of Sángli and Miraj and several minor states. The ruling family of Kolhápur trace their descent from a younger branch of the house of Siwaji. Disturbances in the state led to its being taken under direct management in 1842, but it was released in 1862 in recognition of loyalty shown during the mutiny. The new Rája only lived four years, and since 1866, therefore, the British Agent has conducted the government during successive minorities. The Southern Mahratta Country jághirs are eight in number. Sángli is for the present under a joint administrator, the Chief showing very little disposition to be influenced by the advice tendered to him, and yielding to evil courses ; but this state is not included in the list, as the Chief is still allowed some share in the administration. The late Chief of Miraj having died childless, Gopalrao, younger grandson of Venayekrao Bhau Saheb of Sángli, was early in June 1875 formally adopted and installed as senior Chief. The boy is reported to be a promising lad of nine years, and has been sent to Kolhápur for education. There, too, is the young Rája of Mudhol, who has become a good rider and acquired a love for field sports. The Rája of Akalkot is a delicate boy of eight years, and is still kept at home, though his

transfer to Kolhápur or elsewhere is very desirable. Jath, like Akalkot, belongs to the Satara jághirs, which came under the control of the British Government in 1839, on the deposition of Pertab Sing, Rája of Satara; all, with the exception of Akalkot, which is managed from Sholápur, are placed under the political guidance of the Collector of Satara; and Jath is under attachment owing to the misrule of the jághirdar. The British Government have controlled the state of Sáwant Wári since 1838. The present Chief is only fourteen years old, and is studying at Kolhápur, though eventually he will probably join the Rájkumár College. Nárukot and Peint are under the permanent supervision of Government, and are rather non-regulation than independent territory. Both are wild and poor countries. The Collector of Surat has charge of Sachin and Bánsda during minorities.

NORTHERN STATES.

The northern states of the Presidency are in many respects less advanced than the southern, though naturally wealthier. It is only recently that method has been introduced into the conduct of criminal and civil business, and an organized police exists only to a limited extent. Police and magisterial powers are not always distinct; jurisdictions are ill-defined; registration scarcely known; and the revenue raised for the most part by farming or received in kind. Compensation for robbery is more thought of than punishment of the offender, and every means are used to shift responsibility upon another village or state, or to delay payment. Frontiers and boundaries having been disputed for generations, afford a fertile cause of disturbance, whilst the custom of dividing an inheritance *per capita* has weakened central authority, and involved the senior Chiefs in bitter quarrels with their Bhayád, or younger kindred. Much of the country is very wild and inhabited by tribes who prefer to settle a grievance by a border foray than by appeal to authority, whilst pillaging of villages and highway attacks are scarcely yet completely put down.

Frontier Disputes.

Within the last few years, however, very remarkable changes have taken place. The only frontier disputes

of any present importance are those between the Rár of Cutch on the one hand and the Jhareja states of Nawánagar and Morvi on the other; and to heal this hereditary feud, and to settle definitely right in the harbours and waters of the Gulf of Cutch, the regency will lend its best efforts. Elsewhere the political officers of Government have in great measure succeeded in marking out the boundaries of states in their divisions, and the peace of the year was on this account only once disturbed, when the Bhils on the Posina (Edar) and Meywár Frontier endeavoured to decide their differences by force, and two villages were destroyed.

Boundary Disputes.

A more troublesome business than the definition of frontiers is that of boundaries between state and state within the same general frontier, and of villages. But extension of the survey and the annual progress made in the hearing and disposal of contested cases are rapidly removing this cause of ill-feeling. The survey will soon furnish a complete record of land tenures. In Cutch it was commenced in 1873, and 165,081 acres are already measured. Bhaunagar, Gondal, Morvi, Limri, and other states in Kattywar, Edar, Lunáwára, &c., are in process of survey, and though these surveys are not necessarily followed by revenue settlements, they are valuable as helping towards the general pacification of the country.

Intestine Feuds.

The hostility between the greater and lesser Chieftains has long caused Government much anxiety, and the present year has not passed without bloodshed. In August 1875 a fight occurred at Padal, in Kattywar, between the Grássias and the Darbár officials, which resulted in a loss of six lives, and in the following January a similar collision took place at Timba, under Pálitána, which cost ten lives. In each case the Grássias were resisting by arms demands which the Darbárs were justified in making. These affrays have unfortunately swelled the list of Báhirwatias or outlaws—desperadoes who infest the borders of those whom they consider to have wronged them, and who pillage or murder for a livelihood. Most of

these outlaws are well known, and have been hunted for years, and it is believed that the few still at large do very little damage. Much trouble has been taken to put an end to these quarrels by determining the jurisdictions of the Chiefs, and their rights and duties in relation to their Bhayád. To this end the Jadeja Court in Cutch and the Rajasthánik Court in Kattywar have been introduced. In the former, 1,176 cases, including 177 of long standing, were decided during the year—a very creditable return. Considering that a regency will now superintend the operations of this court, the Bhayáds of Cutch will, no doubt, in a few years cease to be troublesome. The Rajasthánik Court became necessary owing to a refusal on the part of the Grássias to take the position of subjects assigned them when the jurisdictions of the Chiefs of Kattywar were disposed of in 1863 by Colonel Keatinge. The business of the court is to survey and map the Grássia's landed estate, to fix his miscellaneous dues, and also to define his relation to his Chief by laying down on a reasonable principle the extent of his municipal and political obligations. The survey and settlement work of the court has proceeded in a way that is perfectly satisfactory, and Government have every reason to believe that the scheme as worked by Colonel Law and Captain Hancock will effectually attain the results intended. An idea of the progress of the work can be formed from the statement that, of 1,226 villages to be wholly or partly surveyed, the work in 957 has been completed. The ascertainment of the Grássias' rights has led, up to 31st March last, to 709 suits and complaints, of which 409 have been disposed of. As the survey proceeds, more complaints will be presented; and as it is clear that time will be necessary for so large a work, it is satisfactory that the states concerned have unanimously agreed to the maintenance of the court for five years beyond the term first sanctioned. The proportion in which the decisions as yet passed have been in favour of the Grássias does not bear out the belief that their interests have been insufficiently protected in the plan of settlement adopted.

Police reforms.

The impossibility of effectually dealing with outlaws, highwaymen, and thieves, without agreement among the Chiefs or organization of their police, finally led to very strenuous effort in the way of police reform. In Cutch the Darbár police were greatly improved in 1873, and when the Arab Sebundi, mustering 500 strong, have been brought under discipline, and the Bhayáds have adopted the same measures as the Ráv, a considerable change for the better will have been carried out. In the other states the political officers found the multiplicity of jurisdictions so favourable to the escape of criminals that in Kattywar a special corps was raised under the command of a British officer with powers throughout the province; in the Rewa Kánta, in several of the larger states, a federal force replaced the miscellaneous and unconnected police formerly existing, and in the Edar State a regular stipendiary body is entertained. These measures have had the desired effect. During the year under report there was no plundering by outlaws, no village was attacked, and the number of dacoities was considerably less. This state of things has appeared so satisfactory to Government that they have consented to the cessation of the Kattywar Special Police under Lieutenant Humfrey, believing that if the peace of the country can be secured by the independent good administration of the Chiefs in friendly co-operation with the agency, direct interference becomes unnecessary; and they have intimated also their readiness to consider proposals which may make the maintenance of the federal police less burdensome to the states supporting it. Government have the more readily conceded these points, as guarantees for security of life and property have very much multiplied during recent years. Not only are regular bodies of police everywhere better drilled and remunerated, and in more general favour, but the Chiefs are more careful to avoid a reputation for sheltering criminals, and have less objection to furnishing returns; whilst village police are being almost universally introduced, and thus each village is being provided with officials responsible for the im-

mediate prosecution of offenders. But, perhaps, the most effectual safeguard has been the concentration of the inferior powers of the lesser landlords in the hands of thánadars, or petty stipendiary magistrates, to whom have been allotted jurisdictional circles embracing all the territory not in the hands of Chiefs capable of exercising a vigorous control. Thus, in Kattywar, the area under thana circles includes about 2,000 square miles, and a population of 258,551, divided over 156 small tálukas. In Pálanpur the thánadari system has now extended throughout the districts, and only the first class states of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur remain independent, and similarly in the Mahi and Rewa Kánta agencies.

Working of the Police.

In spite of any reforms it must, however, be a long time before the returns from Native governed territory can bear comparison with those received from the regulation zillahs; but Government are gratified that the police statistics show so little violent or serious crime, and that they are more complete than usual. The political officers of Kattywar have especially exerted themselves to secure full information, and the tables from that province do credit to those administering it. In the Guzerat states generally there was an increase in the number of offences reported and of accused arrested. In 1875-76, excluding Cutch, 13,654 offences were brought to notice, and 16,938 persons were arrested, against 11,178 offences and 14,740 arrests in 1874-75. The officers do not appear to consider there was any real increase of crime, and the explanation given by Captain Wodehouse for the Jháláwad Prant of Kattywar may be accepted for the whole territory now under discussion, *viz.*, that the increase may be "ascribed to the more regular organization of the courts, and complaints being consequently made of minor injuries which formerly it was the custom to think but little of, or to settle amicably, without recourse to tribunals." The number of convictions attained fell short of the results for 1874-75, and varied from 54 per cent on arrests in Kattywar to 66 per cent on arrests by the federal police of the Rewa Kánta. Property was returned as stolen

to the aggregate value of Rs. 3,62,242. Recoveries amounted to 17 per cent in Pálanpur, 19 per cent in the Mahi, and 21 per cent in the Rewa Kánta; 26 per cent in Cutch, and 31 per cent in Kattywar. These figures do not indicate any great degree of success; but when criticising the efficiency of the police of Native States it must be remembered, as above stated, that police, in any sense of the term, do not always exist, and that where they do, they are of recent introduction; that the magistracy are often the only police officers; and that large numbers of a violent and criminal population living among thickly interlaced jurisdictions have every facility for escaping punishment and getting rid of booty. Several officers think the men at their disposal too military in their organization to be of much use as police; but as the agencies generally are turning attention to the subject, remark here is unnecessary. In the main the Chiefs are still held responsible to make good losses traced to their subjects, and to maintain the main routes free of thieves and robbers.

Criminal Justice.

The establishment of criminal courts and definition of their powers and procedure are measures of very modern date. Besides the special courts Cutch has now the Dewán's Court, with full civil and criminal powers, and three classes of inferior courts with powers varying from three months' to three years' imprisonment, in addition to fine. In the other states the first class Chiefs have usually full and other Chiefs modified powers under the general control of the agents. The criminal jurisdiction exercised direct by Government in Kattywar has recently been notified, and a judicial assistant to the Political Agent appointed. The courts of the northern states dealt with 21,499 offences and 29,465 persons, or 1,597 offences and 6,327 persons more than in 1874-75. It has been explained that this increase is more apparent than real, being partly due to increased facilities for the detection and punishment of crime. The only districts where a decrease is noticeable are the Mahi and Rewa Kánta; but the season in Kattywar, Cutch, and Pálanpur

the year of scarcity, whilst eastward the harvests were good. Government have had occasion to call attention to the paucity of convictions, the number of accused sentenced being generally returned at about one-half of those brought to trial. Thus of 29,465 persons dealt with in 1875-76, only 15,552 are described as having been convicted.

The returns for civil justice do not call for detailed comment, the amount of business nowhere varying materially. There is no regular system for the registration of documents, and litigation is as yet very limited, showing that credit transactions are few. Civil Justice.

The season was generally a trying one. In Cutch there was deficiency of rain throughout the province, the average only giving a fall of 7·21 inches, or about half the usual supply. Severe scarcity prevailed, and water and forage were difficult to find. In Kattywar the wells in Rájkot were dry at the end of September; and though the drought was curiously partial, there was, especially in the western districts, considerable distress. Prices, however, did not rise, owing, Mr. Peile believes, to the fact that Kattywar has a population of only 115 to the square mile, a fairly good soil, a large resident gentry, and considerable export trade. In the Pálanpur, Mahi and Rewa Kánta districts very heavy rain in September and consequent overflooding of rivers and streams did great damage. But otherwise the crops were good and grain plentiful and cheap. Drought.

Cholera, but not of a very virulent type, prevailed throughout the northern states during 1875, and has generally re-appeared in the current year, so that places which escaped its first progress have mostly suffered on a second. Cutch enjoyed a fairly healthy season; elsewhere the epidemic was more or less severe, though the mortality was, as a rule, under half the number attacked. A satisfactory feature in the present outbreak has been the absence of cruel methods of propitiating imaginary goddesses. On all previous occasions old Cholera.

women have been tortured as witches in the belief that they had by their incantations brought the epidemic, and were feasting on the livers of the victims. The only case where superstition left the harmless practices of encircling a town with thread or libations of milk for the use of physical violence occurred in Kattywar, where Captain Wodehouse met with a revival of the old practice of administering corporal punishment to the sweeper caste.

Trade in Cutch

The statistics of production and trade are very scanty, except for Kattywar. Customs receipts at the Cutch port of Mándvi appear to have fallen off, but such inaccurate returns are kept that little reliance can be placed on the figures. Lieut. Colonel Barton will, however, probably be able to furnish before long as complete and interesting a statement of the trade with Cutch as Mr. Peile supplies for Kattywar. Imports into Cutch are said very largely to exceed exports, and in this respect it differs from most other states. It receives grains, groceries, oilman's stores, cloth, paper, ivory, iron, brass, and copper wares in exchange for cotton, wool, alum, ghee, garlic, and coarse cloth exported. Mándvi has connection with Zanzibar, Aden, and the Persian Gulf, and the late Rív's liberal assignment for the improvement of the harbour will, therefore, do much to enrich the province.

And in Kattywar.

The staple productions of Kattywar are cotton, wheat, grains, and wool. Of a total export trade valued at 258½ lakhs, 220¼ lakhs are due to cotton, 6¼ to grain, and 4¾ to wool. Exports by railway from Wádhwán are rapidly increasing, and amounted to 52½ lakhs in value in 1875 compared with 27½ in 1873. Imports into Kattywar were valued at 182¼ lakhs, or 76¼ less than the exports. Of this value nearly 12¼ lakhs were due to importations of treasure, and nearly 28 lakhs to cloth. The other articles imported to any extent were grains, sugar, rice, and timber. There is also promise of manufacturing industry. The Bhaunagar Mills and Press Company worked 12,064 spindles and opened six looms in June last. There are several cotton presses in the province, and two small ginning factories.

Information from the other states is very meagre. Kattywar, from its isolated position, has, of course, special facilities for recording traffic, but it is possible the subject does not receive the attention that its importance demands. The overland route through Cutch to Central India appears to have been in great measure deserted, and only local produce passes between Guzerat and Cutch. Much has been done of late years to open up communications. The Kattywar Chiefs have been foremost in this respect, and have combined for the construction of metalled and bridged trunk-roads leading to the railway and sea-port towns. During the year under report 22 miles were added to the sections already open for traffic, and about 18 additional miles were in a forward state. In Guzerat an important road has been opened from the railway through Godhra and Dohád to the east, which is expected to reach the produce of a large tract of country hitherto difficult of access. Another help to trade has been the lighting of the south west coast. His Highness the Nawab of Junágarh has built a light house at Veráwal, to which harbour he is making a good road; and similar lights are at Porbandar, the island of Samiáni, and Mándvi. The steam-boat traffic between Bombay and Kurrachee has thus been materially assisted. The Chiefs are not at present inclined to extend railway communication; but besides good roads, harbours, and lighthouses, they fully appreciate the advantages of the telegraph, which is making good progress in Kattywar, and will shortly be carried into Cutch. Communications.

It would be satisfactory could it be ascertained what effect these improvements have had upon the revenue. But few Native rulers care to expose the condition of their treasury, and it is unwise to press them. The farming out of the Cutch revenue, and the disinclination of the late Ráv to adopt a more liberal policy towards agriculturists and merchants, have resulted in a decline in the prosperity of that state; but further expenditure on the new palace will now cease, and with improved roads and a better harbour, abolition of farms of revenue, and encourage- Revenue.

ment to traders,—reforms which the council of regency will now doubtless urge forward,—the gross revenue ought to rise above the 14 to 15 lakhs at present collected. In states under management the revenues are generally flourishing. Indeed the normal business of political officers has come to be to receive states deeply involved, and to return them to the young heirs free of debt, their revenue improved, their administration consolidated, and with usually a handsome cash balance invested in the Government securities. The condition of Bhaunagar is particularly satisfactory. The joint-administrators have secured this part of Kattywar a remarkable degree of prosperity, and by careful attention to the requirements of merchants have succeeded in attracting a large proportion of the whole trade of the province, though Bhaunagar is by no means most conveniently situated for a central port. Their revenue has increased to 29 lakhs of rupees, and they have a cash balance amounting to more than 52 lakhs. The Gondal State has a balance of 27 lakhs of rupees, Morvi one of 16½ lakhs, and Limri of nearly 3 lakhs. Wadhwán, Wala, Jhunjhuwara and Mengni are small states which have recently come under management, and are all deeply involved. Edar is still encumbered; Lunáwára and Sunth barely pay their way; but Bária, as was before remarked, will shortly be handed over to its young Chieftain cleared from debt with a balance of 2 lakhs in hand, with its water supply and roads greatly improved, with its land revenue increased by 25 per cent, with an organized police, boundaries clearly settled, lands surveyed, and villages defined.

Horse-breeding. Several officers have tried to induce the Chiefs to take an interest in horse breeding, and with some success in Kattywar. An annual horse-show is held at Rájkot. It is to be regretted that the value of good horses is not more appreciated, and that the number of good mares is believed to be decreasing; and it gives a curious illustration of the different state of society in the present day when among the reasons given it is stated that a fleet mare for a midnight raid is no longer in demand.

Side by side with the advance in material progress are efforts for ameliorating the people's condition. There are 27 hospitals or dispensaries in Kattywar, 3 in the Máhí Kánta, 2 in Cutch, and 1 in Palánpur, at which about 130,000 persons sought medical relief; and it is gratifying to hear the Chiefs are so ready to give their subjects assistance of this sort. Protection against small-pox is also everywhere afforded, and the number of vaccine operations showed increase except in Rewa Kánta. The education of the young is conducted under some disadvantages, but generally the Director of Public Instruction is able to speak in satisfactory terms of the instruction given and of the progress made. Medical Relief and Instruction.

On the whole the northern districts of the Presidency give promise that they will grow into important and wealthy states under enlightened and benevolent rulers. In turning southwards, a contrast in many points will be apparent; but if progress seems less rapid, the country less rich, and the people less interesting, it must be remembered a settled state of society has been much longer in existence, the soil is poor and exhausted, and the variety of race less. Survey settlements are being very rapidly introduced into Kolhápur, Sáwant Wári, and the Satara and Southern Mahratta Country jághirs, and the whole system of administration assimilates itself much more readily to the regularity of British territory than is possible in the northern principalities. Southern States.

The police almost everywhere are indifferent; but the political officers here, too, have commenced organizing and disciplining stipendiary bodies instead of the miscellaneous ill-paid crowd of retainers, chiefly hereditary and remunerated by gifts of land, who hitherto have performed any duty that might be imposed on them. Regular mounted police do not exist. Kolhápur and Sáwant Wári utilize instead the services of a body of horse kept for military purposes, whilst most of the jághirdars have a troop of sowars, used, however, rather as escorts or mounted messengers than as police. Regular foot police are being Police.

trained in several of the directly managed jágháirs, and the working of the Kolhápur and Sawánt Wári Police gives fairly satisfactory results. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 35 in the latter state and 41 in the former, and stolen property was recovered to the extent of 69 per cent in Sáwant Wári and 72 per cent in Kolhápur. The amount of crime committed showed little change from the returns for 1874-75, though, on the whole, indicating a tendency to increase. In Kolhápur serious offences against the person were more frequent, but dacoities, forgeries and petty cases of hurt decreased. Elsewhere grave crimes were few.

Civil Justice.

Civil suits fell off in Kolhápur and the Miraj States, but nowhere was there any marked increase or decrease of litigation, nor is the amount in all considerable. Registration offices have been opened in most of the southern states, the Chiefs being always far more ready than in the north to copy our system, though occasionally only regarding the reform as a pretext for raising money. Another feature in this part of the country is the extension of municipal government to many of the larger towns. Kolhápur has been greatly improved in appearance. His Excellency visited the town in January last, and in an address received from the Municipal Corporation his attention was called to the unenviable notoriety Kolhápur has until lately enjoyed for the severity of its cholera epidemics, and to the many remarkable changes in the sanitation of the town, the utility of which appeared in the check given to the outbreak of cholera during the past year. The handsome buildings of the town attracted His Excellency's notice, and in the Rájaram High School, the courts of justice, the public offices, and the approaches to the town, he recognized the perseverance and energy which distinguished the long administration of Colonel Anderson, while in the rising town hall, the public gardens, and projects for supplying Kolhápur with pure water and markets, he was glad to observe that under Colonel Schneider no time had been

Municipal.

lust in furthering the advantage of the state. Nor have improvements been confined to the capital; irrigation works are in contemplation; excellent roads communicate with the interior, and main lines are being opened up towards Pandharpur and the grain-producing districts eastward, while a route for produce to the coast is being led over the gháts. The large rivers are in process of being bridged, and when the young Maharaja assumes control, he will find, as His Excellency informed the assembled nobles, "his state free from debt, his subjects enriched by continual tranquillity; the feuds of past generations almost forgotten; the chief source of revenue placed on a fair and well understood basis; a reasonable provision for the education of the people; means of communication increased; and the wants of the state in respect to public buildings adequately supplied." "Such," His Excellency remarked with satisfaction, "has been the result of the prolonged administration of British officers," and he was pleased to receive the assurance of the corporation that the Rája and people of Kolhápur were fully conscious of their benefits and were loyal and grateful to Her Majesty's Government. But not alone in Kolhápur is municipal administration under good direction, changing dirty, ill-ventilated, and miserable-looking villages into towns of some pretensions to beauty and cleanliness. Miraj is a conspicuous example of what constant attention on the part of a political officer may accomplish; and its wide roads, well lighted and lined with trees, general conservancy, and convenient water-supply and markets do credit to Major Westropp's solicitude for local wants. Sángli has been hitherto much neglected by its Chief, but may be expected to improve under the advice of the joint-administrator. Water is being supplied to most towns in the southern states, and though it is a general fault that the Chiefs and jághirdars prefer embellishing their own place of residence to the neglect of more general public improvements, yet even this is better than that the whole of the state revenues should be squandered in private indulgence.

Agriculture. These revenues are by no means so readily capable of expansion as was found to be the case when British energy undertook to develop the little-cared-for resources of the northern districts. The only industry is agriculture, and the soil in few parts sufficiently rich to produce commodities valuable for export. Experiments are being made with coffee among the Sáwant Wári and Kolhápur hills, and if the trees continue to thrive as they are now doing, plantations will doubtless quickly follow and extend to the Satara ghâts, where any such enterprise would be felt a boon by the large bodies of distressed hillmen whose comforts the necessity for forest conservation has considerably curtailed. Cotton, tobacco, and sugar-cane form together about 7 per cent of the total cultivation of Kolhápur, and contribute largely to its wealth; but jowári and rice are the staple products. Though returns are not forthcoming for the numerous jághirs, they grow much the same crops; rice ceases as the ghâts are left behind, and jowári and finally bájri take its place further east. The states on the coast grow rice, and secure also a good return by the supply of firewood to the Bombay markets.

Season. The season under report was nowhere favourable, though some parts of the county suffered in a much less degree than others. The rain-fall was not deficient, but fell too violently at first and ceased too early, thus causing disastrous floods at one time and drought at another. Prices of food-grains did not rise appreciably, but fodder became scarce and dear, remissions were occasionally necessary, and the later crops, especially in the interior, suffered severely. The yield of rice, on the other hand, was good.

Revenue and expenditure. The financial condition of the states is generally sound. The income of Kolhápur aggregates about 31 lakhs of rupees, and the cash balance amounts to more than 27 lakhs. The Sángli and Jath States are heavily in debt, and the expenditure in Jamkhandi is excessive, but otherwise the jághirdars appear to be keeping expenses within their means. The revenues of Sáwant Wári exceed

3 lakhs, and there is a respectable cash balance; the Southern Mahratta Country jághirs, including Sángli, produce about 21 lakhs; the Satara jághirs, including Akalkot, about 9½ lakhs; and the Habsan between 3 and 4 lakhs. It is with difficulty that expenditure on public works is effected where a political officer is not in charge. Kolhápur expended 4 lakhs of rupees, and during the current year another 8 lakhs will be devoted to works of utility; Sángli so spent rupees 32,000, and the other Southern Mahratta Country jághirs about one lakh of rupees; Sáwant Wari Rs. 33,000 and the Satara jághirs together gave a similar sum. The Nawab of Janjira prefers to spend as little as he can, and other states are not worth special mention. Besides expenditure from state revenue, there is this peculiarity about many of the northern states, that the Government levy of one-anna on every rupee of land revenue collected has been introduced. This money should be annually spent on small useful local works; but it is questionable how far this is strictly complied with. The cess being intended for district use, it should not be allowed to become really additional taxation by saving an expenditure of state funds; and being in a measure a trust-fund, Government consider themselves entitled to watch narrowly its control. Local fund works ought not to relieve a Chief of the obligation of devoting annually part of his revenue to public works.

Medical Relief and Instruction.

Vital statistics are as yet useless. Some of the states, and notably Kolhápur and Sáwant Wári, have made a beginning to record births and deaths, but the figures are not complete enough to be worth quoting. Apart from cholera the year was not unhealthy. At the Kolhápur civil hospital 10,000 patients were treated, and at dispensaries at Sángli, Miraj, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, and Akalkot, 26,000 patients. Vaccination satisfactorily progressed in all the states, as did instruction. When distributing the prizes at the Rajaram High School at Kolhápur, His Excellency took occasion to observe the rapid spread of education in that state. Since 1867 boys' schools have

of stolen property recovered increased by 12 per cent during the year under report. Civil business showed a slight tendency to increase, suits for disposal having risen from 52,127 to 55,154; and though 2,122 more suits were decided, arrears accumulated from 11,614 in 1874-75 to 12,525. The increase of suits is not more than the natural progress of the country would occasion, and that anxiety which civil legislation has caused in Regulation Districts is not called for by the circumstances of Native administrated territory. No inconsiderable proportion of the large revenue collected is expended upon works of public benefit; and the lighting of the coast, the improvement of harbours, the construction of roads and bridging of rivers, the extension of the telegraph, the building of hospitals, schools, and public offices, and the improving the water-supply are the best guarantees that the interests of trade are remembered, and that the comfort and health of the people are objects of solicitude. From the clear statement supplied by the Vaccination Department it appears that 146 operators vaccinated 237,169 persons in Native States, the percentage of success being 96·3 in primary, and 70·7 in re-vaccination. In 1874-75 the same number of operators performed 15,754 fewer operations; the percentage of success was less by ·5 in primary vaccination, but more by 4·4 in re-vaccination. Expenditure in 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 40,929, or Rs. 3,151 more than in the year previous, but the cost of each successful operation was in each year 2 annas and 11 pies. So far as circumstances permitted, the Director of Public Instruction has been able to show the position of education in a similar manner. Before leaving the Chiefs, Government would allude with satisfaction to the excellent education most of the younger among them are receiving. The Rájkumár College in Kattywar is supported by the liberality of the Chiefs, and is rapidly gaining their confidence. It owes its success to the tact and patience of its Principal, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, who has spared no pains to make the college a pleasant home to boys in whose associations school-life had no place,

who deserves much credit for showing that a college was possible where failure was only too probable. The young Chieftains of Guzerat and Kattywar there grow up together, a spirit of emulation is excited, and friendships formed; whilst mind and body are trained to expand by healthy exercise. The tálukdárs' sons receive a good education at Ahmedabad and Sádra; and at Kolhápur a group of young Mahrattas, superintended by Mr. Hammick, C.S., are learning to bear responsibility. Could a similar institution be founded at Kolhápur to the one in Rájkot, the Guzerat and Mahratta Chiefs would be in possession of schools for their families second to none in India. That those who are hereafter to have so important a share in the business of government should be brought up apart from the enervating influences of the zenana and the degrading superstitions of its atmosphere, is a reform so pregnant with good to India, and so intimately connected with the happiness of a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects, that Government cannot but regret the prejudices that keep still so many promising boys in their own homes.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Political and direct administration contrasted.

The contrast between the administration of the territory which has just been discussed and that remaining for review, cannot fail to be striking, The foregoing rapid summary of the politically supervised country has given an idea of how a people may be advanced in moral and material prosperity by influences brought to bear upon their rulers; of the different rates of progression attained according as the people to be dealt with are tribes unused to control, or a civilized but stagnant population, and the Chiefs to be moved are rough and headstrong but generous and frank, or cunningly obstructive and sulkily impassive. After years of persuasion and warning a respectable sum saved from the palace for expenditure on public works, a tolerable police and some regularity in judicial procedure, a remission of the more objectionable imposts on trade, and some protection to the landed interest, the

introduction of improved medical treatment, of sanitary measures, of vaccination, and of schools, are among the results which are hailed with much satisfaction. Where minorities have been frequent and long, advance has been more marked and rapid; but, generally speaking, the masses are reached through the Darbárs, and by the time the remedy is applied, its action has become so mild and sluggish as to have scarcely a perceptible, though probably eventually none the less certain an effect. But it is otherwise where the unrestrained activity of European officers acts immediately upon the governed. A highly artificial system of public life is here applied on the most extended scale, and the wonder is not that misfits have not been more apparent, but that it has been possible so to shape the results of Western experience as to fit Eastern life at all. In India legislation is not called for by the popular voice, nor does general opinion indicate where its provisions are too loose or where its constraints may pinch. Not until a Government officer has discovered an abuse, is it exposed; not till pressure has worked a sore is a grievance suspected. Consequently a reform believed to be beneficial has usually been sanctioned, and the machinery of Government adapted accordingly; but many years elapse before the people are fully aware of the operation to which they have been subjected, or Government of the practical results of the experiment. If this method offers instances of bad government and even of oppression, the cause is not that Government are seeking to repress a free and enlightened population, to check any expression of opinion, and to force their theories to the extinction of national spirit, but that Government can get no answer or stimulus from the people, and that rather than go on for another century, as the people have been content to do for the last ten centuries, Government take the initiative.

tion of the Survey Tenure.

Among the most thorough of these reforms have been the virtual transfer of the ownership in land from the Government to the cultivators, and the introduction of a well-ascertained judicial procedure. Whether or not the

body of law which contains these reforms and caused improvements so great that the attendant disadvantages long escaped notice requires modification, is a question involving much consideration; but in Bombay the materials for forming a judgment are full and at hand. Nearly the whole area of the Presidency has been measured village by village, and its topographical features accurately described on maps; its culturable land has been separated from land not to be brought under cultivation, and divided into fields of small acreage which are defined upon the ground by boundary-marks protected by law and by annual or biennial inspections; its grazing and forest areas have been set apart; and its villages, mountains, and rivers preserved from prejudicial encroachment. All persons found in occupation of land have been registered, and precautions taken to secure the immediate entry of heirs to deceased holders. Every field has been visited, and the quality and depth of its soil ascertained by probing the sub-soil, noting any deteriorating element present, and the situation with regard to natural or artificial means of irrigation. With the best information obtainable as to the nature and extent of the land, the means and habits of the cultivators, the crops produced, the markets available, and the prices likely to prevail, villages similarly situated in respect to natural advantages have been grouped together, irrigated divided from unirrigated ground, and each description of soil sub-divided into a sufficient number of classes to secure a distinction between fields materially differing in useful productive capacity. Examining the returns of revenue collected during a series of years, a moderate maximum of assessment for each group of villages has been arrived at, the total being distributed over the fields at a fixed rate per acre, less or more, according to the class of soil to which the acre belonged. An equal pressure of a moderate land assessment having been thus obtained, the profits of his labour had next to be secured to the cultivator. Accordingly the ownership of the land was passed to the occupants as an hereditable and transferable property, and the rates were confirmed for 30 years,

and at no time were to be capable of enhancement owing to any improvements effected by the farmer's capital. The revenue was protected by the land being made ultimately responsible for the assessement upon it, default in payment involving in the last resort attachment and sale of a field free of every encumbrance, persons interested being permitted to preserve their lien only by satisfying the Government demand.

Results of the first settlements

The land revenue was thus moderately assessed, equally distributed, and fully secured. The results were such as to surpass expectation. Cultivation that had been hemmed in by the arbitrary demands of a capricious levy, extended itself till not an acre of land in any degree fitted to raise a crop remained untilled, whilst the Government share of the produce was paid readily and almost without pressure. Finally a very much larger revenue was raised from the land than had ever been paid before, and uncollected balances at the end of a year disappeared from the accounts.

Re-settlements.

The first settled districts were those of Poona and Sholápur, where the new tenure was experimentally introduced in 1838 to 1840; but the survey rapidly extended itself, though not yet complete in Ratnágiri, Kanara, and the Panch Máháls. Re-settlement on the expiration of the stipulated period commenced in 1866-67 in the Indápur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, and has been annually continued as the thirty-year terms fell in. Operations in Sholápur are nearly finished, and are progressing in Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar and Kaládgi. Belgaum will be re-settled in 1878-79, but no other district till 1884-85, and several not till 10 years after that. Re-settlement should not properly involve either re-measurement or re-classification, but both have been found necessary hitherto. When the first districts were undertaken, experience had not been acquired and accuracy of measurement and a uniform standard of classification were occasionally wanting. But it is anticipated that in country

more recently dealt with, fresh survey operations may in great measure be dispensed with, and already both Survey Commissioners are endeavouring to avoid repetition as far as is consistent with the main object, fairness of assessment to each individual field. Where it was not done in the first instance, opportunity has been taken in the revision to separate land held more or less without payment from land liable to be rated, to bring the arbitrary field divisions still more in harmony with actual ownership, to break up fields inconveniently large for easy transfer, and to include much land which the first survey neglected as unlikely to be cultivated, but which owners of adjoining fields have appropriated.

Incidence of land assessment.

The doubts which naturally suggest themselves in connection with the land question are in respect to the incidence of the share of the produce taken by Government, the method in which that share is recovered, the legitimacy of periodically increasing that share, and the effect of the land revenue system upon the status of the ryot. The consideration of some of these points will be deferred, but with regard to the incidence of the land assessment there are two lines of attack. It may be contended that classification is capricious, and so a lighter total levy presses hard upon individuals or upon certain kinds of soil, or broadly that the general standard is set too high. That some ground for the first complaint existed may be admitted; an assessment, however light, will be grudgingly paid, if next door it is lighter, and the second surveys endeavour, by revising the standards, by relieving the poorer descriptions of soil, and by carefully guarding any holder from an imposition much in excess of his neighbours, to perfect the work the first survey so ably began. Gradual concentration of the department and improved machinery are enabling the principle of equal distribution to embrace all assessble land and all description of crops. But though it may be capable of proof that the assessment in one place is heavier than in another, that anywhere it attains the proportion of a rental cannot be admitted. The difference between the

amount of the assessment and the profits of sub-letting is the margin between the Government share of the gross produce and natural rent; and though in calculating the incidence of the land revenue allowance may not always be made for this margin, and a light rent may be confused with a moderate assessment, yet it is the opinion of the older and more experienced revenue officers that nowhere, apart from other influences, is the demand from a district more than it can pay and still leave a large surplus after all expenses are met. From returns which were called for last year, it appears that the incidence of the land revenue on fully assessed cultivable land, omitting all that is unarable, was Rs. 0-12-7 per acre on dry crops, Rs. 3-11-4 on garden, and Rs. 3-9-5 on rice lands; or an average of Rs. 0 15 8 per acre throughout the Presidency, excluding Bombay Island and Sind. The levy on dry-crop fields varies from Rs. 0-6-6 in the Konkan, where the hill-soils are very poor, and Rs. 0-9-3 in the Southern Mahratta Country, which was very easily assessed, to Rs. 0-10-6 in the Deccan and Rs. 2-3-4 in the rich black country of Guzerat. Looking at collectorates, it varies from 3 annas and 2 pies in Kolába to Rs. 3-14-7 in Broach. These rates produce the great bulk of the revenue. If they are too heavy, the land would fall out of cultivation; if they amount to a rental, superior holders and money-lenders would not be in such prosperous circumstances.

Method of levying the assessment.

But it may easily be conceived that although the Government demand is light, the method of levy may be galling. The principle of the assessment is that it is based on an average of bad and good years, and that, therefore, neither arrears nor remissions should be necessary. The principle is not, however, carried out to its full extent though invariably guiding the action of Government. Outstanding balances have been avoided, but remissions, though rarely on a small scale, have been made. In striking the survey contract each party yielded something; but as the ryot was in the *locus standi* of a minor, and

Government had, therefore, to decide both what was for the interest of the governed and of the trust it held to govern. Government has never attempted to enforce harshly the rights secured. In exchange for getting prompt payment of a fixed annual sum in cash, Government divested itself of nearly all proprietary right over the land, though it found it necessary for a time at least to reserve so much of the position of landlord as to prohibit the soil being rendered unfit for cultivation; and instead of the inalienable right to hold land possessed by a few of the occupants and the more or less uncertain tenant rights of others, every holding was conferred in perpetuity on the occupant. But neither party have yet enjoyed the full benefits intended. The ryot finds himself in the position of a proprietor called on to meet in cash a moderate tax on his gross produce, and he is relieved from the fear of endless exaction secured by revolting tortures; but, on the other hand, should he by any chance be behindhand with an instalment, and his personal effects are insufficient to meet it, he must either lose his land hitherto perhaps inalienable, or borrow the money by a process which gives another a right in the last resort to take his land. There is no reason yet to credit the ordinary ryot with more or less prudence than he has shown for generations; and though he may have no necessity to borrow as a rule to meet the assessment, as a fact he probably finds it convenient to let his banker pay and debit his account. That he has thus got into debt would be a very mistaken idea, but that sharp practice on the part of the banker does inconvenience the ryot very seriously there is abundant evidence to prove. This, however, is not the place for discussing the status of the ryot in relation to his banker, and it is only alluded to in connection with the land because a punctual cash payment enforced by Government, however moderate, does necessitate financing, and because it is chiefly to avoid putting the ryot more into the financier's hands that Government have abstained from levying the full assessment in times of severe loss by flood or drought. Proper-

ly speaking, the ryot should have sufficient surplus from former seasons to meet a strain; but as it is well known he has not, and would not have even were the land assessment abolished, as a matter of extraordinary policy the principle of the survey is in such exceptional circumstances somewhat relaxed Thus, on the one hand, the registered occupant finds his land in preference to his person is held responsible for the claim upon the produce; and on the other, the Government feel they must lose in bad years, though the annual assessment has been calculated low enough to cover such years. There are some who think this sacrifice should be avoided That if the ryot will not save himself, Government might lay by something for him, that some average of the rainfall or of the out-turn of the harvest should, where the ryot is liable to sudden changes of fortune, be accepted as a standard by which to take less or more than the ordinary demand, the collections probably of a series of years compared with the sum total of the true demand admitting of the ryot and Government occasionally striking a balance. The danger to be avoided here is, of course, depriving the ryot of motive to self-restraint, and so reducing him to idleness or recklessness, and limiting the transfer of land owing to the uncertainty of the claim upon it. It seems a less departure from the survey principles to remit in years of absolute failure, even if the money-lender gets the benefit, than to revert to sliding scales; but if remissions become too frequent, the revenue may need to be guarded by some such device.

Periodical Settlements

From one view it has been fortunate that the 30 years of the first settlement have been expiring while the Presidency has been passing through a time of reaction after having enjoyed a period of unusual prosperity, and when prices of grains have been constantly falling with respect to silver. It was last year explained in some detail that this circumstance had first attracted attention to the standards of revision classification which had been from time to time sanctioned, and which under the improved uniformity of the Survey Department must have formed

the new level up to which all former assessments would shortly be raised ; and as it is admitted that those standards were arrived at upon data to some extent the result of a temporary condition of abnormal wealth, it is no matter for regret that a passing period of extreme depression revealed that they had exceeded that limit of moderation which from first to last Government have imposed upon the land revenue But because the first revisions proposed to take too much, is no argument for urging that nothing can be added to the original assessments. It must be remembered that the first settlement was made at a time of almost utter prostration in the Deccan districts, and that though cotton had never been pushed forward, the re-settlement would have found a different country from that described as the results of Mr. Pringle's survey based upon the supposed yield of the various soils. And the question for decision is, how far the present condition of the country is due to constant as distinguished from fluctuating causes. It is certainly premature yet to fix the limit of the Government demand ; but, as was described last year, a cautious step has been made in that direction and with retrospective effect. It may easily be argued that there is a standard of increase just as there is one of original assessment ; but the experience of a century or two would be required to discern that standard, unless a scale between the relative value of the current coin and agricultural produce could also be laid down. A rise limited to 25 or 50 per cent every quarter of a century in perpetuity might be just or unjust as a 25 or 50 per cent increase on the former survey payment represented less or more of gross produce to buy the extra silver or gold as the case might hereafter be. The more absolute the tenure of land the better, and perhaps eventually the last traces of Government as a shareholder will vanish, and that which is now paid to a joint-owner entitled to extra profits and liable to unusual losses and interested in the preservation of a culturable soil may in reality become a land-tax paid by the owner irrespective of the uses of the land, and liable to increase

or decrease according to the exigencies of the State, or perhaps secured from more than a certain rate of increase. But such a position is so distant as to be practically impossible, and, therefore, all Government can do now is from time to time to lay down a theory to guide revision, as has been laid down to guide original assessment. If it is asked to protect that theoretical basis for a period sufficiently long to meet the views of those who desire to lengthen the present leases, so that the net result might be that the assessment would be fixed for a very long period, with liberty to Government to increase that assessment within a certain limit at stated intervals of years, the answer is that it seems impossible at present to make a nearer approach to permanent settlement, or to put Government more into its proper position of collecting sufficient for the maintenance of Government without itself having any ownership in the property of those contributing. The reason for not going further is obvious. If an enlightened people found they had mistakenly cut off the supplies necessary to their national prosperity, they would before long insist on those supplies being secured; in India the revenue has to be raised from a people who have no national spirit, who, however, contribute readily enough in the accustomed way, but who would bitterly resent new schemes of taxation however desirable, economically or financially, or even the re-imposition of burdens once relieved.

Financial Results of the Settlement.

Turning attention to the financial position of the Survey Department, it appears that the total cost of re-settlement operations between 1868-69 and 1875-76 has been Rs. 11,14,135, the districts affected being Poona, Sholápur, Násik, Dharwar, and Kaládgi, and that the accumulative increase calculated up to the present time has aggregated Rs. 25,55,284 over and above the revenue realized under the former settlement, giving a net profit of Rs. 14,41,149 spread over a series of years, or an increase of revenue in 1875-76 of Rs. 7,75,923, settlements of the current year being omitted, and the reduc-

Districts.	Total Cost.	Total Increase.	Increase in 1875-76.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Poona	3,09,893	6,49,961	1,42,844
Sholápur	4, 7,548	11,62,121	2 54,079
Násik	64,387	2,44,477	61,120
Dhárwar	1 41,800	3,49 985	2,14 797
Kaládgi	1,81,609	1,48 738	1,03,083
	11,14,135	25,56,284	7,75,923

tions recently ordered being taken into account. Particulars for the several collectorates are marginally given, but only in Sholápur are operations nearly completed.

Survey operations of the year.

This brief review of the principles of the Survey Department and of results effected to the present time, may serve to a more intelligent appreciation of the details of the year's labours. During 1875-76 the field operations have included 18,43,782 acres surveyed, and 15,52,219 acres classed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,18,424, and the settlements introduced resulted in the imposition of an assessment of Rs. 2,36,355 in excess of past collections. Besides revision survey, original survey was carried on in North Kanara, Ratnágiri and Guzerat, in Sind, in the Kolhápur and Sáwant Wári States, and in the jághirs of the Pritinidhi and of Sángli. In North Kanara no settlements were introduced, a sufficient number of villages not having been got ready; whilst in the Konkan, where settlement has already been made, only better and more convenient data are being obtained. The A'mod Táluka of Broach was, however, settled, the rates showing an advance of 21¾ per cent on the revenue demand fixed 26 years ago by the late Mr. J. M. Davies; and also part of the Kolhápur State, where a small decrease of 1·7 per cent resulted due to the levies in Native States being so much higher than in Government territory, that, even adopting survey rates 15 to 20 per cent higher than in adjacent Government land, survey officers find it difficult to obtain a revenue equal to past realizations, though they secure a more equal distribution of the levy. The revision settlements of the year gave an increase of 34 per cent in the Sinnar Táluka and of 45 per cent in part of the Násik Táluka of the Násik Collectorate, where the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has brought an accession of wealth; and an increase of 27 per cent in parts of the Kaládgi and of 51 per cent in

188 villages of the Dharwar Collectorate. The last-mentioned district might have borne a further advance as its pattem area alone at a low estimate produces three times the whole land revenue of the táluka. Aginst these increases must be set the reductions made in Poona and Sholápur, amounting to Rs. 1,88,973, of which Rs. 1,23,264 were remitted in the latter district.

Indirect consequences of the Surveys.

The necessary consequence of the surveys and the new value land has acquired, has been to provoke much discussion as to tenures, the rights of inamdars to take a rent instead of a share, the position of tenants-at-will and quasi-proprietors, and the authority of Government to increase the assessment where the occupants hold by more complicated titles than the simple ryotwar. The survey, therefore, has not only been the means of limiting Government connection with land, but will eventually lead to defining the respective rights and duties of middlemen and superior holders, to protecting tenant-customs by legal enactment, and to the collection of an amount of evidence as to the varied obligations which successive generations have put upon the soil and its rental as will be invaluable hereafter both to the utterers and the interpreters of law. Nor have Government altogether regretted that a good deal of litigation has followed their proceedings. The investigations of the judges have been of value, and whilst weak points in the law have been indicated, the plaintiffs have enjoyed the novelty of fearlessly challenging the actions of their rulers. Already the survey has led to an important settlement of titles by showing the necessity of an inquiry into the authority under which land was held wholly or partially free from assessment. The labours of the Alienation Department have been completed, except in a part of the Panch Máháls, and though much alarm was at first felt, the holders of alienated lands now possess a stronger title than under any former Government, and are protected in their privileges by acts of the legislature.

City Surveys.

Nor has the desire for more exact definition of title been confined to the open country; the survey has spread

in the large towns, and many cities, including Bombay, have been minutely mapped, and the constantly disputed rights of house-holders ascertained and described in plans and documents available to the citizens, whilst waste areas have been protected from aggression, and are likely to become a valuable source of income. These advantages have been gained in addition to a financial profit, as a reference to the details of this and former reports will sufficiently indicate.

Topographical Survey.

In addition to the Revenue and City Surveys, the Topographical Survey parties of the Government of India continued their operations in Kattywar, Guzerat, Khandesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and the Bhor State. The controversy alluded to last year as to the scale to be adopted for mapping has been finally decided by the Government of India, and a scale of 2 inches to a mile is now in universal use, whilst the opinion of this Government that the Bombay Revenue Survey maps can be utilized to some extent for incorporation in the topographical sheets, and thus needless expense saved, has been adopted by the Government of India.

Waste Land.

The waste lands of the Presidency, meaning lands which Government would wish to see cultivated, are of limited extent, and are confined to parts of the Panch Máháls and Khandesh, where the soil is rich but the climate pestilential; to Sind, where cultivation depends upon extension of canals; and to some Native States, where the feeling of security is not yet strong enough to produce the results seen in Government districts. Special inducements are offered to settlers in the Government land still available; but they have not been particularly successful, though agriculture does annually advance in Khandesh.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

No Acts of magnitude were passed by the Legislative Council during the year, but three important Bills were pending—one to consolidate and amend the law relating

to revenue officers and the land revenue in the Presidency of Bombay, a measure fully described last year and now being examined in committee; another, to correct the old land revenue law of the city of Bombay, and preserve the results of the recent expensive survey; and the third to improve the jurisdiction and procedure of mámlatdárs in the matter of protecting or restoring persons whose possession of land or rights over land has been forcibly interfered with, the mámlatdárs in this jurisdiction exercising powers which would not belong to them in their capacity of magisterial or revenue officers, but which supply a gap left by the slow movement of civil procedure after the criminal law has ceased to act. Two Bills of public interest have since been introduced into the Council: one to put the levy of fees and duties on spirits and fermented liquors on a uniform and sound basis, and so protect an important item of revenue from the loss and abuse to which it is now liable, and the other to make vaccination compulsory in the city of Bombay. Further allusion to these measures will be made later in this review.

Police.

The police of the Presidency consists first of the village watchmen under the police patels, or headmen of villages, who are bound to preserve local order, bring all suspicious circumstances to the notice of the regular police, and forward in custody all offenders; and next of the district police, mounted and foot, under the control of Native chief constables of tálukas and inspectors, supervised by European Assistant and District Superintendents of Police under the Revenue and Police Commissioners. The magistracy are thus relieved of the duty of prosecuting accused persons though not of controlling police action, whilst harmony of working between the magisterial and police officials is secured by authority centering in the same Commissioner. Excluding village police, the whole force of the district police shows a strength of 20,705. Of this total 1,408 are employed in Bombay City under a different law from that ruling elsewhere, and 959 are detailed to railway service. The remainder are

divided between the Presidency proper and Sind, in the proportion of 14,273 to 4,065.

The police in Bombay are partly engaged on harbour duty, but roughly number 1 to 457 of the population. They brought up during the 12 months of 1875, 12,189 persons, of whom 93 per cent were convicted—a result again testifying to the great efficiency of the force and to the ability of their Commissioner. His Excellency would take this opportunity of congratulating Sir Frank Souter and the police generally upon the excellent arrangements made during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and of again thanking officers and men for the untiring and patient manner in which they performed their fatiguing and anxious duties. The Commissioner of Police in Bombay held an especially responsible post, and His Excellency felt that when His Royal Highness intimated Her Majesty's pleasure to confer the honour of knighthood, the long and excellent service of that officer well merited the distinction. The railway police also deserve mention. Their discipline is yearly improving, particularly on the Great Indian Peninsula line, where a special force is maintained distinct from other grades. Both railways did a great deal of extra work during the year, not only in traffic, but in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and it is gratifying that on the Baroda line no less than 20 Chiefs and their suites travelled to Bombay and back without the loss of a single article. Bombay and Railway Police.

The police of the Northern and Southern Divisions give a proportion of 1 policeman to 776 and 1,115 persons, respectively; though if men employed on other than strictly police duty be excluded, the proportion is 1 to every 1,145 persons in the Northern Division and to every 1,614 in the Southern. Discipline is maintained generally without an excessive use of punishment, and the percentages of experienced and educated men have increased—facts which seem to show that the service is becoming better understood and more popular. District Police.

There were more arrests, owing to the inclusion of persons concerned in petty cases of assault and mischief under the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, but, in spite of this, the percentage of convictions improved. The amount of property stolen was slightly in excess of previous years' returns; the proportion recovered was almost identical. Still neither in the prosecution of offenders, nor in the recovery of stolen property, have the district police yet attained a high degree of efficiency, though some districts give better results than others. Government are aware that the village police very inefficiently perform their important duties, and they trust that before long their reform will receive special attention with a view to their aid being made more effectual.

Sind Police.

In Sind the percentage of convictions fell off everywhere, except in Thar and Párkar and the Frontier Districts; but the percentage of stolen property recovered increased except in Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar. The Commissioner in Sind remarks on the inadequacy of the force, which numbers one man to 11½ square miles, to overtake its duties, especially in the Hyderabad Division, and states that the men are so overworked that the suppression of crime is hindered and discipline impaired. The facts brought to notice are worthy of serious attention; but the request for increased establishments to meet the demand for effective administration preferred by every department is one of the greatest difficulties of a government of limited financial resource.

Police Statistics of Crime.

The number of offences reported to the police in 1875 shows a slight decrease even on the low figures for 1874. The total amount of crime in the Presidency exhibits a decrease of 795 cases, due to there having been 987 fewer offences in Sind. The Northern and Southern Divisions gave a small increase of 84, the railways of 59, and Bombay City of 47. A comparison between the amount of crime cognizable by the police and that not so cognizable is rendered difficult owing to the increase to cognizable offences made by the change in the law just indi-

but; but in the northern districts of the Presidency a gradual diminution of crime from 31,018 cases in 1871 to 29,977 in 1875 is very satisfactory, and may fairly be attributed to other causes than mere variations in the prices of labour and food. In the Southern Division crime has also decreased, but not so steadily nor to the same degree. The diminution of crime in Sind is satisfactory, because hitherto the returns have shown an increase, especially in cognizable offences, for which only complete returns are forthcoming. The small increases of crime on the railways and in the capital are fully accounted for by the exceptional circumstances of the year, which brought an unusual population on the lines and to Bombay.

Judicial statistics of crime.

The Criminal Courts took cognizance of 66,761 offences of all sorts and tried 113,937 offenders, or less by 1,868 crimes and 11,421 persons than in 1874, the figures for which year were less than those for 1873. The decrease during the year of review was chiefly conspicuous in offences against the person, whereas the year previous offences against property specially diminished. But the decrease was very general under all headings, and would have been more marked but for increased activity in prosecuting cases of committing nuisances and of contravening special laws. The number of murders committed diminished in the Northern and Southern Divisions, but increased in Sind, where Shikárpur is noted for the carelessness of human life, no less than 18 cases out of the 38 in Sind occurring in that district. Dharwar, however, exhibits the heaviest total, 24 murders being reported. Dacoity and robbery cases show a slight decrease, while theft and cases of receiving stolen property somewhat increased. On the whole, the year is in no way remarkable in the criminal calendar. The arrest of Honya and the suppression of his band of outlaws in the Western Ghâts were satisfactory results of the special efforts made by the Poona and Ahmednagar Police. The riots in the same districts, though involving the punishment of many persons, scarcely belong to the criminal history of the year, and will

be noticed further on. Of a gross total of 114,932 persons dealt with by the courts, 41,549 were discharged, 22,331 acquitted, and 46,485 convicted. It is noted as a satisfactory feature in the returns, that whilst there were 14,048 fewer acquittals and discharges, and 12,320 fewer persons to be dealt with altogether, there were 2,387 more convictions.

Prisons.

The jurisdiction of the Inspector-General of Prisons having been extended by the Bombay Jails Act of 1874 to the Presidency Prisons, uniform returns for the whole prison population of the Presidency are for the first time forthcoming. Including Aden the jails of the Presidency consist of the Common Jail and the House of Correction in Bombay, of the Central Jail at Yerauda, and of 22 district and 75 subordinate jails, besides the Nára gang of convicts in Sind. In these jails, at the beginning of the year, were 8,801 men and 332 women; 17,962 men and 1,065 women were imprisoned during the year. In 1874, 8,975 prisoners were in jail at the commencement of the year, and 19,758 were imprisoned during it. There were, therefore, 731 fewer persons admitted than in 1874, or, comparing the total 28,160 for 1875 with the total of 28,733 for 1874, there were 573 fewer persons in the jails. Adding those received from other jails and those in transit, the total jail population for 1875 was 30,131, compared with 31,389 for the previous year, or 1,258 less, the daily average number in the jails being 9,008 and 9,084, respectively. The decrease apparent in the total admissions has been in the city of Bombay and in the subordinate jails, the admissions to district jails having increased from 12,756 to 13,170, or an increase of 414 in the year of report. Poona, Ahmednagar, Bukkur, Kaira, Belgaum, and Dhulia chiefly contributed to this increase.

Re-convicted prisoners.

The sentences passed upon the prisoners show an increase of 449 in those sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and under, and a decrease of 33 in those capitally sentenced. Sentences of simple imprisonment were less

by 821 and of rigorous more by 927. The percentage of re-convicted prisoners steadily increases. In 1871, 6·6 per cent of males confined had been punished before; in 1872, 8·4 per cent; in 1873, 9·8 per cent; in 1874, 10·8 per cent; and in 1875, 11·5 per cent; the increase being so gradual and apparently unconnected with the greater or less criminality of the year, that Government are inclined to agree with the Inspector-General and attribute it chiefly to more careful registry and better police information. The Bombay jails are particular to record reconvictions, but some of the mofussil police evidently pay very little attention to the subject. For example, in Surat only 4·6 per cent of 1,113 prisoners have been recognized.

Conduct of the prisoners.

Discipline was better maintained, but the ratio of punishment to daily average strength rose from 21 per cent in 1874 to 25 per cent in 1875, the total punishments having been 1,921 in the former year and 2,239 in the latter. The increase appears to be due to greater strictness in the exaction of work, and to a free use of the new punishment of solitary confinement with reduced diet. The lash was less employed, and constituted only 31 per cent of the total punishments compared with 48 per cent for the year previous; but, on the other hand, discipline was 3½ per cent more severe, the average number of prisoners being much the same for both years. The Superintendents do not appear to think reduced diet under the subsisting rules a strict enough measure, but it is possible the prisoners have not yet got sufficiently familiar with it to dislike it as much as whipping. The subject of punishment will no doubt engage the constant attention of the Inspector-General, with a view to rendering prison life a period of reform as well as of penalty, and adding to fear the hope of reward as a motive to good conduct.

Workhouse

The number of Europeans confined in Bombay during 1875 showed an increase, in part compensated by a decrease in the interior. In 1875, 321 were in prisons in Bombay and 54 in the mofussil, compared with 269 and 91, respectively, in 1874. The vagrancy returns also

show more Europeans. The total number of vagrants entering the workhouse in 1875 was 102, or 13 more than in 1874, of whom 71 were British-born subjects and 28 Eurasians. As usual, sailors, clerks in firms, and railway employés were in the majority. The total cost to Government on account of vagrants in 12 months amounted to Rs. 8,214. Besides the workhouse, the Strangers' Home offers relief to destitute Europeans seeking work, and sailors visiting the port have now the advantage of the Sailors' Home, erected through the liberality of a former Gaekwar assisted by Government.

Reformatories. Government are pleased to observe that offenders of the juvenile class do not become more numerous, the total for 1875 having been 428 against 448 in 1874 and 430 in 1873. To check crime before repetition had made reform difficult, must ever be an important feature of criminal administration, and His Excellency is glad to be able be record that magistrates, before whom young offenders are brought, have no longer to choose between allowing the boy to return to the evil influences of his home, or of consigning him to the probably still worse company of the jail, but that there are institutions where he can be trained to honest trades under careful superintendence. In Bombay the Sassoon Industrial School accommodates more than 100 boys; in Poona the Juvenile Prison is worked under Dr. Davidson on reformatory principles with good success; and in Sind the Shikárpur Reformatory has been recently opened. Guzerat and Aden still occupy attention. Boys from the former can, to a certain extent, be provided for in existing reformatories, but the quantity of Somali children at Aden who indulge in pilfering is cause for regret.

Jail expenditure The total expense for the guarding and maintenance of prisoners came to Rs. 7,26,889, giving a cost per prisoner of Rs. 79-3-10, showing a decrease in total expenditure of Rs. 17,334, and of annas 14 and pies 6 per head of average strength, due chiefly to the cost of food being very little during 1875. Including expenditure under every head the total cost of prisoners came to Rs. 10,56,240, or a

decrease of Rs. 3,971, in spite of an increase of Rs. 7,156 in public works expenditure. The net cost per head of average strength was as last year Rs. 88. Overcrowding was less frequent, and when the Central Jail for Guzerat has been built, the accommodation will be tolerably sufficient. The ratio per cent of deaths to average strength rose from 2·3 in 1874 to 3·3, due to the general unhealthiness of the season. In the Presidency proper the mortality was only 2·2 per cent; in Sind it was 6·8.

Civil Justice.

The number of cases for disposal in the general jurisdiction of the High Court was 1,510, or a decrease of 46 when compared with the cases of the previous year. But the number of suits instituted was 728, or 31 more than in 1874. In the Bombay Small Causes Courts 1,200 more suits were instituted in 1875, but omitting 1874 it is six years since the number was so small as in the period of report. And, again omitting 1874, it is 11 and 12 years, respectively, since the amount litigated and the income of the court were as small as last year. In all civil courts other than those in Bombay, 178,334 suits were instituted, or 4,939 less compared with the total for 1874 and 21,293 less compared with that for 1873. As has been the case for 2 or 3 years, 91 per cent of the total suits were for money, and of these 98 per cent were for sums of Rs. 500 and under. The suits for disposal in these courts aggregated 229,238, or 1,890 fewer than in 1874; and the number disposed of was 183,199, or less by 3,016. There were 46,106 suits left in arrears, or more by 920. The total value of suits disposed of by Mofussil Courts amounted to 156 lakhs of rupees, or less by something more than 5 lakhs than in 1874, the figures for which year were less by 23 lakhs than in 1873. The average duration of contested suits was, in 1874, 128 days, and of uncontested 126, against 205 and 162 in the year reviewed. The duration of suits consequently increased 177 days for contested and 36 for uncontested suits.

Lessactivity in recovery of money lent.

Applications to execute decrees were again very numerous. At the end of 1874, 71,070 applications were pending, and 276,681 were filed, which, added to 2,312

received by transfer, gave a total of 348,062 for disposal during 1875. In 1874, 277,331 applications were filed, and 352,507 were for disposal. Of the total for 1875 28,460 decrees were completely executed, or 782 fewer than in the previous year, and 78,133 were partially executed, or 25,286 fewer. At the end of 1875 there were 62,981 decrees pending, or a decrease of 9,838. Attachments and sales of immoveable property have not perceptibly diminished, though less than in 1874; but there is a very satisfactory decline in attachments and sales of moveable property, and imprisonment of the debtor has been comparatively rarely resorted to. Only 7,106 warrants of imprisonment were issued against 12,091 in 1874, and 18,891 in 1873. There was also a decrease of actual imprisonment, the civil prisoners admitted during the year numbering 3,260 for all civil jails. These figures show less rigour in the recovery of debt, and indicate that the severe pressure for money experienced during 1874 and preceding years has been and is becoming less.

Decrease of civil business.

It will be noticed that civil business fell off nearly everywhere in the mofussil. The Small Cause Courts, especially Poona, had generally less to do, and though a net increase of 6,570 suits instituted in the subordinate judges' courts would seem to indicate some recovery from the remarkable depression of last year, yet closer examination shows that the increase is entirely due to Sind, where the action of the excessive floods was evidently the cause of the sudden rise of 9,223 suits noticeable in the returns from that province. In the rest of the Presidency suits declined by 2,653, the only courts showing an increase being Ratnágiri (71), Ahmedabad (101), the Panch Máháls (210), Belgaum (316), and Dharwar (944). The floods and injury to the late crops in Ahmedabad, and the partial failure of the rice harvest in Ratnágiri, probably tended to keep up litigation in those districts. The Panch Máháls are not properly under the civil law, being non-regulation territory, and Belgaum and Dharwar have been much later in feeling the depression noticed

elsewhere, and have not felt it so severely owing to their more favourable conditions.

Registration during 1874-75 exhibited a very great decline over the whole Presidency, having been 15·7 per cent less than in 1873-74, and less than the totals returned for 10 years. The total number of registrations for 1874-75 amounted to 71,856. During the year reported on, it rose to 75,550, or an increase of 5 per cent. The aggregate stated value of property affected by registration during 1875-76 amounted to 464¾ lakhs of rupees, or 64 lakhs more than in the previous year. The average registration fee per document was in the compulsory class Rs. 2-2-10 in 1875-76 compared with Rs. 1-14-1 in 1874-75. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee per deed has been Rs. 1-14-11 in 1875-76 against Rs. 1-11-10 in 1874-75. The increase of registration, as was to be expected, was most conspicuous in Sind, where it amounted to 17·6 per cent compared with 3·9 per cent for the rest of the Presidency. The floods in that province affected registration, partly owing to the distress caused and partly to the largely extended area taken under cultivation. Of the Presidency districts Broach and Ratnágiri exhibited the greatest increase, and Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholápur followed. Apart from exceptional causes there appears to have been a legitimate addition to the business of the department, though that business has greatly declined of recent years. Receipts under the Registration Act exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rs. 1,424; and though expenditure was less by Rs. 5,729 owing to one-third of the salaries of the Inspector-General and the Inspectors of Registration being debited to the head of "Stamps, Imperial Services," yet the departmental balance-sheet showed a deficit of Rs. 3,401, the only satisfactory feature being that, so far as registration is concerned, the finances were slightly healthier. The fee-table has been revised, and the receipts are being watched, and should an improvement not become apparent, expenditure must be reduced.

Registration.

Working of the Civil Law.

It was remarked above that the results of the civil law on the people of the Presidency had been discussed quite as freely as those of the land settlements. For many years the indebtedness of the bulk of the cultivating classes has from time to time been brought more or less prominently to notice, and owing to the representations of the district officers as to the increasing transfer and mortgage of land to grasping money-lenders, inquiries of a more or less official nature were renewed during the years 1873 and 1874. On the 12th of May 1875 a large mob assembled in Supa, a village of the Bhimthari Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, and attacked the shops of the Guzerati sowkars, or money-lenders. Riots quickly followed in other villages of the táluka, and spread to the neighbouring districts of Indápur and Purandhar, to the Sirur Táluka, and to parts of the Ahmednagar Collectorate. In all about 33 villages were disturbed, though many others showed sympathy with the objects of the rioters, and were only held in check by the prompt appearance of police or military. In Poona 559 persons were arrested and 301 were convicted; and in Ahmednagar 392 arrested and 200 convicted. These events were immediately succeeded by an official inquiry, the results of which are still under consideration, and sufficiently show that the relations between debtor and creditor are most unsatisfactory. Any change in the civil or land law must affect credit, and Government would approach the subject with the utmost caution. The easier terms on which a ryot can obtain a loan the better, and a measure intended to guard him against the consequences of improvidence or extravagance might so cripple his right of contract as to discourage investment in land or advances to cultivators, and so sap the land revenue. It is not too much to assert that it is the custom of the agricultural classes to depend upon the sowkars for any cash payments they may require to make; and the extension of cultivation, the introduction of new crops, and the growth of new desires have combined to make the ryots draw more heavily upon their credit with the monied in-

corset than their ancestral debt and the value of their produce perhaps warranted. So long as the customary return was forthcoming, the lenders were content; but when prices continually declined, it is not to be wondered at that they endeavoured to withdraw their capital, and that the ryot became enraged when he found that, though he carted as much to his sowkar's house as before, the sowkar was still discontented. It is not to be believed that the ryot has suddenly become indebted or inspired with such hatred of the sowkar's exactions that he will no longer pay the usual interest; nor is it likely that the money-lenders have all at once been seized with a stronger desire to become land and even slave-owners as some are found to assert. It seems rather that there has, during the last few years, been scarcity of silver, disturbance in the circulation, and depression of trade; that this has led to less agricultural profit, and to a desire to realize money lent; that to get their money back the sowkars have not scrupled to use the law to its bitter end, and for a few rupees have sold up real and moveable property of considerable intrinsic value, the restricted Limitation Act providing them with a weapon they were not slow to wield. In the great pity for the toiling and defenceless ryot, in the deep indignation at the remorseless pursuit of the unpopular sowkar, the force which pressed the sowkar upon the ryot has been somewhat lost sight of. The abuses of the present system of civil procedure may be got rid of. No longer in terror of the civil jail, the debtor may not be driven to appease his creditor by means which have filled every officer who has written upon the subject with abhorrence; with more time for payment he may probably lead a few years of quiet life before considering about a settlement; greater precautions may be taken to secure that the amount claimed and the principal and interest of the sum received retain some connection; but when all has been done that can be done, it is difficult to see how money crises can be altogether avoided. When a sowkar has engagements to meet, he must have money, and he will rather ruin 50 farmers to get 50 rupees than

himself become a bankrupt. The ryot takes no share of the anxiety to provide against a strain. He expects his banker to be always ready; and if the bankers over-speculate, any disturbance of the money market may make them feel the want of funds. Except on some such supposition, the activity of the money-lenders in using the courts to collect their debts is not easily accounted for. There must either have been a demand for money they could not meet, or lending must have ceased to be profitable. In either case there was a cause at work producing distress apart from the indebtedness of the ryot and the abuse of the law by the sowkar, and His Excellency is led by several circumstances to hope that that cause, at least, is now less operative than in 1873-74.

Municipal. The benefits of municipal institutions have, it is believed, been secured so far as the intelligence of the people admit. The town populations in the interior are so often mainly agricultural that the mere fact that there are populous places without a corporation neither indicates that municipal control might be introduced with advantage or that public interests are neglected if it is withheld. Including the capital there are six city municipalities in the Presidency and four in Sind, and these comprise the great trading centres, and the only places where there is enterprize sufficient for some degree of self-government to be possible. Bombay enjoys a special act, and its citizens have the privilege of electing their representatives, and Government have had no reason to regret that in a great degree they parted with the management of the city. Within a period easily within the memory of most of the residents, improvements so great have been carried out that the rising generation are not likely to be ignorant what persistent effort can do for a place. Bombay was a low-lying pestilential island with a fine anchorage. It is now a populous, manufacturing city, with a large and increasing trade, connected by railway with Madras and Calcutta, and by steam and sailing vessels with the principal ports of the world. Its fore-shores have been reclaimed, affording on the harbour-side wharves

and docks for the shipping, and on the sea face, an esplanade capable of becoming a handsome frontage, and already adorned with some of the finest public buildings in India. Its streets are, except in the old part, well laid out, and parks and gardens have not been forgotten. The whole town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from a reservoir at Vehar, 16 miles distant, and a loan of 36 lakhs has just been sanctioned to bring this supply up to nearly 24 gallons of water per head. Its markets are spacious and central, and the utmost care is used to secure that the food-supply shall be plentiful and wholesome. Its hospitals and schools are numerous, and attest the patronage of wealthy merchants, and its university and colleges attract students from all parts of the Presidency. It still lacks a system of drainage; but the flatness of the island militates against ordinary schemes, and the subject is still under consideration. The income of the Corporation for 1875-76 amounted to nearly £315,000, and their expenditure to £326,000, of which £71,000 were devoted to the reduction of the debt, which originally amounted to £886,000, but which has been reduced, principally within the last four years, by £210,000. The cash balance at the end of the official year was nearly £30,000.

The other city municipalities are worked under the Act recently passed, which allows of considerable latitude to the corporations. Everywhere the most remarkable improvements have been effected, but perhaps Poona is as conspicuous as any. The construction of the great irrigational dam at Kharakwásla enabled that town to take advantage of the plentiful water-supply thus brought to their doors, and the whole aspect of the city and cantonment is changing. An interesting ceremony was performed by Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, when a Poncelet wheel, 16 feet in diameter and 13 feet wide, capable of developing 66 horse-power when worked with a discharge of 150 cubic feet of water a second, was set in motion, and for the first time in Western India the Natives saw water power used on a large scale. The wheel

furnishes the power which pumps the water from the canal into the reservoirs.

The town municipalities number 107 in the Presidency and 63 in Sind. They are permitted a less degree of free action; but, on the whole, Government believe the Collectors use their powers of interference with great tact and discretion. Municipal government can hardly be called popular, because, in most places, any amount of filth or inconvenience would be preferred to the imposition of a direct tax; but a good deal of their revenue is raised by a light octroi, and to this there is little prejudice, being a remnant of the old transit duties against which trade so long struggled. The octroi is not very heavy, and is carefully guarded against being an impost on through traffic, and Government are pleased to notice that it is being annually more and more relieved by assessed rates. Eight new town municipalities were opened during the year, and the influence of the Act is thus, as circumstances permit, being gradually extended.

In the existing municipalities of the interior about £210,000 are annually expended, and method to this expenditure is being given by periodical visits from the Sanitary Commissioner, who, in consultation with the local authorities, indicates the reforms to be prosecuted, an advantage which will be again alluded to in considering the work of the Sanitary Department. The general incidence per head of the municipal receipts from all sources, excluding of course Bombay, is Rs. 1-4-8, and this average is increased owing to the much higher rates paid by the townspeople of Sind.

Military. The strength of the army of the Presidency of Bombay at the close of the year under review is returned at a total of 37,007 men, of whom 11,238 were Europeans. The army consists, besides Sappers, of one regiment of European and nine regiments of Native Cavalry; of 18 batteries of European Artillery, with 83 guns, and 2 of Native Artillery, with 8 guns; and of nine regiments of European and 30 of Native Infantry. The cost of the

European portion of the army during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 56,15,687, and of the Native portion to Rs. 72,35,338; in all to about 128½ lakhs of rupees. In addition there was an expenditure on effective services amounting to Rs. 97,60,865, and on non-effective services to Rs. 12,02,150, or a total of Rs. 1,09,63,015 under the heading "Other grants"; thus bringing up the whole cost of the army to a little more than 238 lakhs of rupees.

The average in musketry obtained by the European Infantry as a body showed an improvement on the former average, and was 80·43. The Cavalry also progressed, and obtained an average of 32·36. In the Native Army the musketry practice was also satisfactory, and 15 regiments, or half the Native Army, are now equipped with the Snider rifle. The schools for adults and children in both branches of the army were well attended. Remounts for the cavalry were procured with less trouble and of a better description. The transport service is now very efficient. The troop-ships are large enough to bring complete regiments from England to India; the harbour arrangements are capable of disembarking the whole in a few hours, and whilst the baggage is being landed into the waggons drawn up at the landing stage, the men have time to take some refreshment in the waiting-rooms, before being passed on to Deolâli, 116 miles on the Great Indian Peninsula line, where they remain in depôt a few days, and then commence their Indian service without having experienced the slightest detention in Bombay.

Marine.

The vessels of the Bombay Marine were as usual employed on miscellaneous services. The *Amberwitch* in connection with the Indo-European Telegraph Department; the *Dalhousie* in transport of troops; the *Hugh Rose* and the *Quangtung* under the orders of the Residents in the Persian Gulf and at Aden, respectively, and the *May Frere* at Bombay, available for general duty. The *Dagmar* is re-fitting, and the schooner *Augusta* has been made over to the Salt Department. There are also one or two river-going craft for service on the rivers of Meso-

potamia and Sind, and hulks retained for general purposes. The turret-ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala* are kept in Bombay Harbour for purposes of defence, but otherwise measures for the protection of the port are still in abeyance. The Dockyard at Bombay is found very useful. No less than 18 vessels of the Royal Navy visited the harbour during the year, chiefly owing to the royal visit, whilst 14 merchant ships were docked. The total cash expenditure of the department amounted to nearly 17 lakhs of rupees, or about a lakh more than in 1874-75, due to a variety of causes fully explained in the financial chapter. A sum aggregating Rs. 7 lakhs was received for services and supplies to private individuals, sale proceeds of vessels and stores, and miscellaneous items, the total exceeding receipts for the previous year by more than a lakh, due chiefly to increased business.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The Weather.

The season of 1875 was in many respects a remarkable one, being characterized by a rainfall considerably above the average, but so peculiarly distributed both as to time and locality as sensibly to affect the bulk of the harvest. At the Colába Observatory 83·09 inches of rain were registered, or 12·79 inches above the average fall of the last 28 years; in the Konkan the heaviest fall, 134 inches, or 23 above the average of the last five years, was at Ratnágiri; but everywhere, except far to the south, the monsoon was very heavy. In the Southern Mahratta Country the fall was singularly capricious; 61 inches fell in Belgaum, or 16 inches more than usual, while in the neighbouring district of Dharwar only 21 inches were recorded, or 5 less than ordinary. Passing northward, in Satara 57 inches fell, or 12 more than the average; in Poona 37, or 5 more; and in Násik 34, or 7 more; but in Ahmednagar and Khandesh only 19 inches fell, or 11 and 5 inches, respectively, less than the normal supply of those districts. The same irregularity is noticeable in Guzerat. Broach received 20 inches over its average and Ahmedabad seven less. In Sind, Kurrachee and Hyderabad enjoyed a fall

yield good for that province, but elsewhere the supply was scanty.

On the coast the monsoon opened with a fuller fall than ordinary; but in the interior, whilst the early crops had to be re-sown in many of the western districts, owing to the first sowings having been destroyed by floods, further east the land remained unsown for want of moisture. After the first falls a more or less prolonged drought was experienced in some parts till September, when a very heavy storm passed along the coast districts and over the Guzerat country, flooding the rivers, destroying the standing crops, and washing away the railway bridge and a large portion of the town of Ahmedabad. Thus, in the southern and eastern collectorates the harvest was blighted by the rains ceasing unusually soon, whilst in Guzerat and the Konkan it suffered from excessive flooding. The late crops fared better, and, taken altogether the harvests in the Southern Mahratta Country and Deccan were sufficient, the yield in the Konkan was good and in Guzerat occasionally better than the average.

Prices of Produce.

The effect of the weather on prices of agricultural produce was quickly evident, and the recovery from the extreme point of depression reached in 1874 already noticeable towards the close of 1875 became much more marked during the early months of 1876. A reference to the price list in the Appendix, if compared with the similar table published last year, will show that the market sensibly felt the unfavourable season; that wheat, rice, bájri, and jowári steadily rose in price as the hot weather of 1876 passed away; and that grain-dealers and the public at large were prepared to watch the incoming monsoon with more than usual anxiety. Government was rapidly made aware of this uncertain feeling by the contractors raising their rates, and it may probably be some years before, for example, the Inspector-General of Prisons may be to able to maintain the jails at so low a figure as he was enabled to do during 1874 and 1875.

Wages of Labour.

The wages of labour have never varied so markedly, being held by custom tolerably steady, whilst prices of pro-

duce oscillate. Unskilled labourers can earn about 3 to 4 annas a day, and artizans from 8 annas to 12 annas, though in Bombay itself higher rates prevail. But the bulk of the labour of the country goes to the fields, and there wages are paid in a measure or two of grain for the day's work, or in harvest time by a portion of the crop. Money is seldom given, even in villages, to the ordinary labourer, and the peculiar family life of the Hindu makes this class more independent than in most other countries. Large numbers of persons only support themselves at certain seasons, or to supplement the produce of the family acre, and it is not uncommon for one member of a family to earn enough to pay the Government assessment, or to lay by a little money for a domestic event, whilst the rest work, and live on the ancestral holding. The consequence is that in years when the land produces plentifully, hired labour is often difficult to get, and, therefore wages do not fall so low as they should; whilst, on the other hand, in scarcity years the numbers ready to work prevent wages rising. That the wages of labour are very closely associated with the price of food, the very language of the people indicates, where the term for a day's pay is a day's food; but when wages are so very low as they are on this side of India, less than the usual measure of grain is never offered, and more would rarely be asked or given.

Because wages are low and labour abundant it would be unfair, however, to describe the position of the majority of the labourers as wretched. So long as the Native workman gets enough to eat, he does not feel privation; a few sticks and grass, with a little mud, he finds sufficient for a home; one or two clay and copper pots are all his furniture; a bit of rag affords decent covering for his body; and the compassion bestowed on a European reduced to sleeping nearly naked on the ground with nothing but a kettle in the way of property would be wasted upon the poorest Native. His life is hard, but it is not miserable; and the line between rich and poor being much less marked, he has less occasion for discontent.

Government have not, therefore, to deal with a large pauper population. The obligation of providing for relatives and connections, the stranger and the mendicant, is recognized at least to the extent of preventing starvation. But Government believe they have been able to increase largely the food supply, and to remove to some degree the summary checks to population caused by famine and pestilence, and that they have thus at once added to the people's number by stimulating population and preserving life, and to their happiness by inducing better-directed and more continuous toil to maintain the increased population in the increased comfort now deemed necessary. In these objects the success of the year has been signal. Cholera and small-pox have been to some extent resisted, and a season of scarcity is now contended with, while the records of the early days of our occupation show that the daily life of the people has advanced. A superior style of building is replacing the mud hovels that still make a village in the more remote districts of the Presidency; doors and windows face outwards instead of into a courtyard, and the removal of the enclosing walls of houses and villages admits light and air. The limits of villages are constantly being enlarged, and there is a disinclination to confined areas. The style of clothing has undergone marked alteration. The labourers have put on the turban, sheet, and blanket of the middle classes, and the latter, especially the young, are adopting a more civilized apparel. The use of furniture is still limited, but there are few villages that cannot boast of some modern appliances. Changes of this kind cannot go on without producing what is correctly described as misery. Where people are content to live as long as the harvests are bountiful and then to die like sheep—a sense of individual distress is lost in what appears to be the overwhelming and destructive fury of fate; but it has been the object of the political economy of civilized life to recognize the laws which work in the natural world, and to anticipate calamities by gradually removing the cause. A population steadily struggling away from poverty must

Comparison of Areas under Cotton and Grain.

leave many behind, and those who are thus at the base of civilized society, either because they cannot or will not work, suffer more acutely than if all society were content with a low standard. The Natives have already recognized the vast change which is working. They lament the importations from Europe and the areas of ground under exportable crops, forgetting that so far from the food area having been curtailed to purchase comforts, it has been largely increased, and that if there is a pressure now felt, it is the pressure upon idleness and listlessness caused by the new necessity to exertion. The total acreage producing the chief food staples in 1861-62 in the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency includes 10 million acres. It increased to 12 million in 1870-71, and to 12½ million in 1872-73, notwithstanding between 2 and 3 million acres devoted to cotton instead of only 1 million as in 1860-61. It is true that recently land has to a small extent fallen out of cultivation, but the cause is mainly the extraordinary disturbance in the value of silver. During 1873 and 1874 prices of agricultural produce fell, till in the latter year jowári, the staple food-grain, was selling in some of the Deccan markets below 40 Indian seers per rupee, a rate unheard of for many years back. An effort was made to secure a profit by putting more land under cotton; and that a profit is still to be got from that crop is the reason probably for the resignation of lands not having been more extensive. The area under the principal food-grains in the Presidency declined from 126,00,000 acres in 1872-73 to 125,00,000 in 1873-74, and 121,00,000 in 1874-75. Full returns for the period under review are not yet available, but figures for 12 districts show a still further though not so marked a decrease. On the other hand, the area under cotton has been extending. The Survey Commissioner, Southern Division, after a careful calculation of the value of Dharwar cotton to the ryot thirty years ago and now, considers it not too much to say that the ryot is, on the article cotton, fully 150 per cent better off than formerly. It is true that cotton at Rs. 135 per candy has fallen

from the position it held in 1863-64, when a candy fetched about Rs. 670; but, on the other hand, it did not fetch Rs. 75 in 1840; and expense of cultivation not having risen very much, cotton must fall a good deal more than is at all probable before its culture will diminish. The total area under cotton is now one-tenth of the entire land capable of cultivation, and one-third of the land fit for cotton. Besides cotton there is now a large export trade in wheat and oil-seeds to Europe, and there is every reason to believe that the money-market will be easier than it has been during the last two years, and that India will be able to pay for her imports more easily than when she had only a low-priced cotton to depend upon. On the whole, the agricultural prospect, in spite of a somewhat decreased area under cultivation, is not discouraging; and if for a time the poorer lands fall out of favour, it is a matter for congratulation that circumstances enabled such extensive tracts to be so suddenly utilized, and signs are not wanting that, apart from the exceptional profits which enabled such lands to give a return, there are constant causes at work which must, under the survey tenure, again bring them into requisition. It cannot be disputed that the area under tillage has increased far more rapidly than the population, and it can be no matter for regret that the surplus is spent in raising the standard of comfort of the present generation, and those who decry the survey, because it cannot keep a few thousand acres of barren ground under miserable crops when prices are abnormally low, have surely forgotten that to the survey it is due that waste lands can be measured by acres instead of square miles.

The cotton industry is so important that it deserves a special mention. Including Sind and the Native States, there were nearly 4½ million acres under cotton during 1875-76, or about 200,000 more than in 1874-75, and nearly half a million more than the average of the last few years. The out-turn, however, was not so good, and exports fell off very heavily. The yield per acre was Cotton.

generally above the average as to quantity, but inferior as to quality. From Hyderabad the large yield of [illegible] lbs. of cleaned cotton per acre is reported, and on the model farm in Sind, where sowing in the early part of April was tried, the extraordinary return of 628 lbs. was obtained; but in Guzerat from 60 to 100 lbs. are more usual, and in the Southern Mahrata Country from 30 to 50 lbs. The working of the Cotton Frauds Act has been very beneficial, and Government are now considering the expediency of further interfering to prevent the adulteration of cotton, which, especially in the Dharwar country, is so rapidly deteriorating the staple. Permanent interests are being sacrificed to the mercenary views of the time, and every effort of the local officials to improve the seed and method of cultivation is frustrated by unscrupulous mixing at the time of ginning. Steam gins for cleaning cotton are annually increasing, and the number now amounts to 2,585, chiefly in the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, and Dharwar. Full pressing up-country is also on the increase. Of 1,010,284 bales exported from the Presidency in 1875-76, more than 500,000 were full-pressed before they reached Bombay.

Model Farms.

As yet Government has taken little active share in the introduction of higher farming, confining itself rather to experimenting on valuable crops and then recommending them for cultivation, a plan which has had marked success in leading to the improvement of the sugar-cane and the cotton plant. But, at no inconsiderable expense, Government maintain three farms,—one in Sind, one in Khandesh, and the third in Dharwar, for the purpose of trying new manures and plants upon Indian soils, of ascertaining the ordinary yield of various crops per acre, of distributing selected seed, and of endeavouring to secure workable machinery by adaptation of mechanical appliances to the rude agricultural instruments of the Native farmer. An attempt has also been made to receive and train apprentices at these farms, and by their means and the issue of popular manuals, for which these farms are collecting materials, some good may be effected,

But if the farms merely distribute large quantities of prepared seed they will amply repay their cost to the country, and as more experience is required, they may do this and yet cover their working expenses. Expensive manures do not repay their cost, the value of the increase being much less than that of the fertilizer; but that they are sufficiently powerful, could a valuable crop be raised, has been frequently proved. At Dharwar, Peruvian guano was applied to half an acre sown with potatoes, and the result was a yield of nearly a ton.

Cattle and Horse-breeding.

The farms, too, are useful in improving agricultural stock, the breed of cattle and sheep having sunk as low as the most complete neglect can admit of. The disinclination of the Native to destroy life, permits immense numbers of useless animals to cumber and infect the grazing areas, whilst the neglect of gelding leaves breeding by the most inferior stock unhindered. The horses of the country are rather better than the cattle; but they have lost their value in great measure since free-booters and intestine troubles have ceased, and now the large importation of foreign animals renders it difficult to secure a demand for high-priced country-breds. Horse-shows are annually held in various parts of the country, and those of Poona and Kattywar are very successful. Great good is effected by the Government stallions, of which there are now 70, and the young stock is very favourably reported upon.

Horticulture.

Whilst desirous to improve the quality of the crops Government have not neglected the horticultural requirements of the country. The Botanical Gardens at Ganesh Khind, Poona, have been able to propagate many new plants and rear specimens for distribution. In Sind the garden attached to the model farm anually disposes of large quantities of fruiting and flowering plants and seeds, and already gardens are growing up in the vicinity. In Bombay the Victoria Gardens are laid out with great taste, and form a place of resort for which the citizens feel grateful, while in the museum in the grounds there are very complete collections of botanical plants for study.

In the interior most head-quarter stations maintain a garden; and wherever there are European soldiers, gardening is encouraged as an employment for the men and excellent flowers and vegetables are produced, and though such gardens are not kept with a view to introducing new tastes among Natives, indirectly they have an influence. Native gardens are unfortunately few, and are only kept by the highest class. Every village keeps a plant or two to adorn its gods, but otherwise no attempt is made to relieve the bare, desolate appearance of the streets by the simple expedient of a few flowers, and what should be the garden of a Native house is generally a place for filth and refuse to fester.

Arboriculture. Something has been done for the large towns by giving them avenues of graceful trees, and most of the roads in the Presidency are being planted under the direction of the Collectors. Already, on several, the traveller has reason to be thankful for continuous shade, and the vista of overhanging foliage is an agreeable relief to the dazzling glare of the midday sun. Groves of trees have also been planted by wells and at halting places, and nearly every stage is further supplied with a rest-house open to all-comers, which on main routes are very freely resorted to. Trees for ornament or shade have been protected from destruction by enactment, but otherwise property in trees has, as far as possible, been either given or sold to the occupant. The Native government claimed a usufruct in trees, as being owners of the soil; but the survey assessment has disregarded the products of the ground in fixing the rates, and Government believed that they would best study the interests of trees by leaving the ryots perfectly free to plant or cut. But while Government have not been unwilling to get rid of ownership in trees in occupied lands on terms very advantageous to the owners, on the other hand they have been most tenacious of the trees in waste areas, and so much trouble and expense have been taken to preserve existing forests and undertake new plantations, that legislation cannot be much longer delayed. The ques-

[illegible] beset with difficulty, because the hill-villages [illegible] from time immemorial enjoyed certain privileges, whilst in some parts the rights of Government are not so complete as in others. But when Government are accused of harshness in dealing with the forest areas, the very liberal manner in which they have dealt with occupied lands should be remembered, and the ends in view are of such importance as would justify almost any means to secure. But hardship has been avoided as far as possible. Forest rights have been strictly preserved, and the hillmen conciliated by new privileges; and where it appeared that the villagers were straitened in their culturable area, the selections have been carefully revised, and sufficient land made available to prevent depopulation, though any encouragement to new settlers is denied.

Measures to protect and increase the For

The increasing value of wood, and facility for transport to the markets, very early indicated the necessity of protecting the hill-sides from denudation. In some parts the remedy has come too late, and it is believed by many that the water-treasures of the Deccan have been more or less affected by the wholesale destruction of growth either for sale or to permit a wasteful system of cultivation. For some years the Forest Department have been perseveringly selecting their reserves, defining them by boundaries, and ascertaining any local rights which may exist. Forest maps and registers have been most carefully prepared, and unauthorized intrusion guarded against. The work is not yet complete, but it will not be many years before the Forest Department will be in a position to give as complete information as to the forest wealth of the Presidency as the survey have given of the agricultural. Nor are their efforts confined to preservation. Nurseries have been established on a large scale, and extensive planting operations undertaken, and where the hills are too bare for a regular plantation, they are sown broadcast with slow but appreciable success. His Excellency accompanied Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, to some hills so treated near Poona, where he was pleased to see a large extent of the bar-

renest hill-side covered with scrub and producing a very good quality of grass, whilst similar hills in the neighbourhood were as bare as sheet rock. Such success is likely to have the best effect in the eastern districts in retaining the scanty rainfall and multiplying fodder; and His Excellency trusts all officers will, to the best of their power, aid a work so likely to benefit the poorest districts.

Steam Saw Mills.

The forests have scarcely yet become a source of revenue, though in the year under review they produced a profit of 4½ lakhs rupees on an income of about 12½ lakhs; but they are likely to pay for all expenditure incurred, and eventually will be very valuable. The establishment at the disposal of the conservators is still limited, and it is with difficulty the cutting operations are protected from fraud; but much has been done in the way of opening up the forests by roads, and in the Kanara woods, Major Peyton, Conservator, Southern Division, has been successful at a great amount of personal exertion and exposure in setting up a steam saw mill which already converts logs into clean timber at a large profit to the department over the auction rates formerly got for wood in the rough. The minor forest products may also prove of value. Collections of gums and cocoons have been made, and experiments, especially in Tusser silk, are under trial.

Cotton Mills

Of the mines and quarries of the Presidency little or nothing has been ascertained beyond facts already well known. Efforts to procure coal have not yet been particularly successful, and its want is a great drawback to manufacturing industry. Notwithstanding, local manufactures are advancing. There are now 39 cotton spinning and weaving mills, working or in course of completion in the Presidency, of which 29 are in Bombay or its neighbourhood; Surat, Ahmedabad and Broach, have two each; and Khandesh, Bhaunagar, Nariád and Sholápur, one each. A Bombay firm is also opening a mill at Hyderabad, in the Deccan. These mills are believed to employ about 690,000 spindles and 7,039 looms in Bombay,

and 125,153 spindles and 640 looms up-country, not including mills not yet in working order. It is, however, impossible to say how many spindles or looms may be in actual work, as the companies are not forward in furnishing information. But these mills do a large trade in yarn and in the coarser cloth, and find ready markets for all they can produce. The rapid extension of the use of steam power necessitated some provision for securing the periodical examination of boilers and prime-movers, and for testing the qualifications of those put in charge of machinery. Accordingly the Steam Boiler Inspection Act of 1873 was passed, and the results of its working have been satisfactory. On the whole the Act has met with very little opposition, and has been the means not only of improving machinery, but of working it more economically to the owners.

Trade at Bombay.

The activity of the cotton mills has given Bombay once more an animated appearance. For some years trade has been falling off, and though it has somewhat recovered since 1872-73, when the value of the total trade at Bombay decreased by more than 10 millions sterling, yet it is still dull. During the year under report the value of the trade is returned at less than 47½ millions sterling, or nearly one million under that of 1874-75, and though the value of the private merchandize improved by 20 lakhs of rupees, yet taking imports (17 millions) and exports (20⅘ millions) only, the total value of trade exclusive of treasure was 37⅘ millions, or 4 millions less than in 1874-75, and less than the average of any period since 1860. Private imports increased, partly due to the royal visit, but, owing to the very adverse rates of exchange, are believed not to have been profitable.

The export trade, on the other hand, exhibited a decrease of 2 crores and 2 lakhs as compared with the preceding year, the falling off being mostly in raw cotton and opium. The import of cotton piece-goods was valued at 465½ lakhs of rupees, or an increase of 36 lakhs; but the imports of grey shirtings, long cloths, T. cloths, domestics, and shirtings have again fallen off, the

local manufactures competing with this description of goods. The finer description of grey fabrics showed an increase, as also white and coloured piece-goods. Of the total piece-goods no less than 3½ lakhs came from the United Kingdom, and the rest chiefly from Trieste, Genoa and Venice. The re-exports amounted to a little more than 93 lakhs of rupees in value, and were sent to East Africa, Aden, Arabia, Persia, the Straits Settlements and Turkey in Asia. Cotton twist and yarn, which is wholly imported from the United Kingdom, showed an increase in the higher numbers, but a considerable decrease in the lower, *viz.*, in mule Nos. 16 to 32 and in Nos. 20 and 30, as also in coloured yarns, the decrease being no doubt due to increased production in the local mills. The export of cotton piece-goods did not increase so much as might have been expected, the increase in grey goods from the mills being only about Rs. 40,000 in value. But there was a large and increasing export of cotton twist and yarn, chiefly to China and Japan. Exports to Madras were also heavy. There has been another remarkable increase this year in the amount of machinery and millwork received. The imports, which in 1871-72 were valued at 12½ lakhs of rupees, have rapidly increased, and now stand at 74¼ lakhs. Raw cotton was imported to a less extent, owing to decreased imports from Cutch and Kattywar; and exports fell off very seriously, showing a decrease of nearly 9 lakhs cwts. in quantity, and of nearly 2¾ crores of rupees in value. The exports to the United Kingdom, France and Trieste were less; but Russia, China, and Italy took more, and it is stated that the consumption of the local mills has largely increased. It is curious to note the steady increase in imports of clocks, watches, matches, umbrellas, and tea, as showing how quickly such inexpensive articles of domestic use are coming into favour. Mauritius sugar is also largely consumed; but heavy imports lowered the prices, and it is said large stocks in the interior still remain undisposed of. Under exports, coffee shows a considerable increase, chiefly to France and Turkey in Asia. The exports of

wheat to the United Kingdom exhibited an enormous increase of nearly 18 lakhs of rupees; but to France and Trieste exports fell off, leaving, however, the wheat trade better by 6 lakhs than last year, and this season's exports may probably show a further increase. The abolition of the export duty of 3 per cent on oil-seeds during the year, aided by the reduction of cost of railway carriage, has notably encouraged export, which shows an increase of rupees 1 crore 15½ lakhs, chiefly in linseed, to the United Kingdom and France, though exports of teel and rape-seed also advanced.

Balance of Trade.

The less export of cotton to the extent of 99 million lbs. caused a decrease in the transactions in gold and silver, whilst the derangement in the silver currency continued seriously to affect the exchange. Bar silver declined to 52½ per ounce, but has since improved. Last year exports very largely preponderated over imports, but during 1875-76 the excess in value of exports over imports is much less. Exports to China, North America, France, and the rest of Europe exceed in value the imports from those places; but imports from Great Britain, Arabia, Persia, and other places beyond India exceed the exports. The total value of exports, exclusive of treasure, is in the ratio of Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 of imports.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the quantity of the principal items of export and import during the year 1875-76, compared with 1874-75:—

Years.	Imports from Foreign External Ports.							Exports of Indian Produce to Foreign External Ports.								
	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Cotton.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides and Skins	Opium.	Oils.	Seeds.	Spices.	Wool.
	Lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts	No	Chests.	Gals.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.
1874-75	87½	1½	1⅜	8 3/10	21⅜	3¾	10⅛	5,014¾	27 9/10	10½	10⅛	½	2 3/10	10¾	¼	149¼
1875-76	72 9/10	2⅛	1 7/10	11	21¾	5 9/10	20 9/10	4,020½	61	12 1/2	17⅛	⅞	4⅕	31	½	162

Note.—These figures represent lakhs.

Shipping.

Compared with the preceding year there has been an increase under every head in the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the Port of Bombay in the year of report; 39,568 sailing vessels and 581 steamers entered the harbur, representing an aggregate tonnage of 15,35,729 tons; and 40,338 sailing and 594 steam vessels left it. The increase in steamers arriving was 112, and in departures 149. To the accommodation of an excellent harbour, Bombay has added, as has been stated, a large extent of convenient wharfage, the muddy banks having been converted into spacious bunders capable of storing vast quantities of merchandize. The railway lines have been brought into immediate proximity to the commercial centres, and, if necessary, could be carried along the wharves. But a serious drawback has existed in vessels being compelled to discharge and take in cargo at a distance from the shore. Several docks are available for carrying out repairs to the shipping, but the general collapse of enterprize after the close of the American war prevented the private companies carrying out their intention to provide Bombay with wet docks. Government finally stepped in and purchased the reclamations on the foreshore for a sum of two millions sterling, and handed the property over to a Port Trust, who have recently obtained the sanction of the Government of India to commence the construction of the Elphinstone Docks, the first stone of which was laid, as has been already narrated, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. These docks will now be known as the Prince's Dock, and with a draught of 25 feet and an open channel to the deep water in the harbour will be capable of berthing the largest vessels visiting the port. The docks, which are estimated to cost about £750,000, are already well advanced, and will give Bombay special attractiveness to traders; while the transport of troops will be facilitated, and the annoyances to passengers greatly decreased.

Trade at Kurrachee.

The harbour of Kurrachee has also been made available to large vessels at all seasons by the construction of a

breakwater and deepening of the channel, and it has now a large direct foreign and coasting trade valued during the current year at 4¾ millions sterling, exclusive of Government stores and treasure. Both imports from and exports to foreign countries exhibited marked improvement, and exceeded the average of the preceding five years. The value of the trade in the Suez Canal during the five years ending 31st March 1876 has increased from about 40 lakhs of rupees in 1871-72 to nearly 127½ lakhs in 1875-76. In the former year only 6 canal steamers entered and only 2 cleared the port; in the latter, 18 entered and 45 cleared. A new light-house for the harbour is still required. Sind took a great deal of sugar and cotton piece-goods from Bombay during the year, and exported to foreign ports large quantities of raw cotton and wool, wheat, and rape-seed.

Trade at Aden.

The trade at Aden was not quite so flourishing as was recorded last year, but is still valued at about 3½ millions sterling. Eight hundred and thirty-nine merchant steamers and 46 sailing vessels visited the port, besides Native craft.

Communications.

Three important lines of railway traverse the Presidency, excluding Sind, each terminating in Bombay—one passing northwards through the coast district, to Ahmedabad, whence it communicates with Kattywar, and eventually will be brought into connection with the Rájputána line from Delhi to Ajmir; another, the Calcutta line, going north-east through the Tanna, Násik, and Khandesh districts; and the third, running south-east to Hyderabad and Madras, crosses the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates. The only part of the country absolutely shut off from railway conveniences is the Southern Mahratta Country and the southern harbours; but though careful surveys have been made of alternative lines, the project has not, for the present, been considered so emergent as the extension of the Baroda line, and the connection of the Calcutta and Madras lines by a chord line between Manmád and Dhond. This Government were anxious to utilize the large expenditure at present incurred in the famine districts to commence this latter line a work

eminently suitable for the employment of large numbers of unskilled workpeople, and lying through its whole length in the affected districts, but the Government of India have not yet sanctioned its commencement. The importance of railways at the present moment can scarcely be over-estimated. Grain is being drawn from the most distant points, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in meeting the demand for freight. Prices have already fallen in consequence, and Government have been relieved of the necessity of importing grain, except to a limited extent in the more remote districts which private supplies have not yet reached. Without the railways it may safely be asserted that expenditure in this time of scarcity would have far exceeded the present moderate estimates. With them anything like real famine has been avoided.

Railway Traffic.

There was no addition made during the year to the length of line opened, though a small extension of the Dakor Branch of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway to the town of Páli, on the Máhi River, was sanctioned; but several important engineering works are in progress, particularly a new terminus at Bóree Bunder Station, Bombay, for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and new workshops for the same line at Parell, and the re-building of the bridge at Ahmedabad over the Sábarmati, washed away by the floods. Both the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda and Central India lines carried a great deal of extra traffic during the year both in passengers and goods. The passenger traffic was, of course, largely due to the royal visit, but increased quantities of linseed and grain formed a real increase to the receipts, and are likely to be permanent. The gross receipts on the Great Indian Peninsula line amounted to £2,000,000, of which a little more than half represented profits; on the Bombay Baroda, and Central India line, the gross receipts were £646,000, and profits £273,000.

Besides the Government railways the Great Indian Peninsula Company worked the Nizam's State Railway, opened for traffic over 124 miles on the 9th October 1874 at a small profit, and one or two minor State lines.

The subject of roads and bridges receives constant and earnest attention, and there are probably few countries where the main routes for traffic are kept in better repair, whilst district roads are in the charge of the Collectors, assisted by the public works' officers, and though not always metalled, are very generally bridged, and much used during the fair season. It has been especially satisfactory to watch the opening out of the rich Guzerat and Kattywar districts, and the large cotton tracts of the Southern Mahratta Country; and the movement of produce towards the coast, the rapid increase of carts, of traffic on the railway, and of exchange of wealth between different parts of the country testify that surplus commodities are now seldom without a market within easy reach. The effect on prices has often been noted, and it is a common complaint among traders in the interior that information as to rates is now so quickly obtained that a rise in any district is met before any extraordinary profits are secured. Roads.

The postal and telegraph services have, of course, been of immense value in this direction, and are readily employed by business people. The success of the district post-office was for long doubtful so far as inducing private correspondence was concerned, but it is now being better understood, and has doubtless a great future before it, where thousands are being annually added to the number of persons able to read and write. Both departments have had their trials. At first a letter was so novel and alarming an event that no persuasion could overcome the shyness of the villagers to receive it, and the messengers were so illiterate that they were incapable of reading the addresses; but the percentage of undelivered correspondence has steadily decreased, and is now reduced to about 5 per cent. Postal and Telegraph Services.

The imperial expenditure on public works in this Presidency is divided between ordinary and agricultural, and aggregated during the year 1875-76, Rs. 34¾ lakhs, of which more than 18 lakhs were devoted to the extension of irrigation. A complete financial statement has Irrigation.

not been furnished by the Irrigation Department; but the more important new works under consideration were the Nehr and Pingli tanks for the Satara eastern districts, the former estimated to cost 2¼ lakhs of rupees, and the latter a little under 2 lakhs. Both have since been commenced as relief works, and will greatly benefit the arid and difficult country they are intended to water. The larger schemes for the irrigation of the Indápur and Málsiras tálukas of the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates are for the present suspended, as the Government of India desire more experience of the remunerative character of existing works. A tank of some dimensions was sanctioned for Dharwar, and there are several important works in progress. Canals leading from the Kharakwásla dam near Poona are being rapidly pushed forward, and in Sind the Begári Canal and the Kashmor Bund make progress. Except in Sind the canal system of the Presidency is not extensive, and nowhere are the canals navigable; but the Khandesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, and Satara districts possess minor canals, and though difficulty has been experienced in supplying the water regularly, in making it easily available to all fields, and in inducing the cultivators to take it when made available, yet perseverance is proving how successful irrigation on a large scale can be, and each season sees the usefulness of the supply extended.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The actual receipts for the year 1875-76 are shown to have amounted to £9,983,000, and the actual expenditure to £7,610,000, the receipts having decreased by a net sum of £228,000, and expenditure increased by a net sum of £274,000, thus leaving the surplus at £2,372,000, or less by £503,000 than that of the year 1874-75. The balances at the close of the official year remained at £3,426,000, or £910,000 more than at the end of the previous year—a result chiefly due to large remittances received from other Governments and provinces during the year.

Confining attention for the present to civil imperial

finance, it is observed that receipts aggregated £9,520,000, and thus exhibit a decrease of £247,922 below those of the previous year, omitting a book credit in connection with the transfer of the Civil Fund balance to Government. Of the items which showed a decrease by far the most important was the opium revenue, which fell off fully £400,000, due to the depressed state of the China market, and to the unusual shipments of the two previous years. The only other significant decrease was that of £23,000 under customs, attributable to the revised tariff rates of Act XVI. of 1875, and to the dull condition of trade throughout the year. On the other hand land revenue, forests, excise, salt, and other items contributed to counterbalance the deficiency in receipts from opium and customs.

Land Revenue.

The chief source of revenue in this Presidency is the land, which brought in £3,694,356 during 1875-76, or an increase of £6,280 over the actual receipts of 1874-75, due to the introduction of revised rates of assessment, as described in an earlier part of this review, and to larger realizations of special items; and the increase would have been greater but for the relinquishment of land chiefly in Ahmednagar, Surat and Kaira, and the special reductions of the revised settlements carried out in Sholápur under the orders of Government described last year. As already stated, the decline of the land revenue proper which has again appeared in several collectorates, though not to the same extent as during 1874, does not call for alarm. The revenue for collection, excluding Sind, has risen from £1,763,818 in 1854-55, to £2,011,162 in 1860-61; £2,506,108 in 1864-65, and £2,612,325 in 1874-75. The figures for 1875-76 for the Northern and Southern Divisions separately are not yet fully available, but they will show an increase upon the figures just quoted. In twenty years, then, this revenue has increased by something like £700,000, making allowances for small increases of territory, of which about one-third is due to decrease in alienations, and the rest chiefly to increased cultivation. Neither of these causes can be expected to operate much

longer. The alienated revenue has been settled, and, except by lapse or revision, little accrues from that source; while the areas still to be put under tillage are small. But the revenue should steadily grow with the general prosperity of the community, and the proportion in which it has already increased from this cause has been already indicated in commenting on the results of re-settlements. Nor can it be said that the activity induced by the American War was the chief cause of the expansion of the revenue, and that, as that is passing away, land is now falling out of cultivation. The revenue before the war was increasing at the rate of about 3 lakhs of rupees annually, and probably would have continued to increase even had the war never occurred; and it has already been shown that, in spite of the fall in prices, cotton can still be grown at a large profit to the ryot, and that there is a very large export business springing up in wheat* and seeds. It seems, therefore, that the causes of decreased cultivation are not so much due to the re-action after the war, the worst effects of which must have been already experienced, as to the disturbance in the value of silver at a time when there had been a long succession of fairly good harvests; and it is believed that the slight re-action in prices noticed in our last Report has already checked the throwing up of land, and may be the reason why less land was resigned in 1875 than in 1874.

Land Revenue for collection.

The result of the annual settlement of the land revenue for 1875-76, omitting Násik and Ratnágiri, for which information has not reached Government, gave a total for collection of £2,411,028 compared with £2,398,434

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* Wheat shipped from Bombay :—

July 1876	Cwts.	129,497	Rs. 5,57,911
August 1876	,,	90,775	,, 3,80,720
September 1876	,,	78,870	,, 3,27,672
October 1876	,,	143,439	,, 5,97,949

Wheat shipped from Sind :—

July 1876	Cwts.	335	Rs. 1,112
August 1876	,,	18,373	,, 71,600
September 1876...	,,	37,444	,, 1,71,294
October 1876.	,,	86,409	,, 3,54,396
November 1876...	,,	10,012	,, 43,357

for 1874-75; £2,391,276 for 1873-74 and £2,399,743 for 1872-73, omitting the same collectorates. The year 1873-74 showed a very general decrease, extending to all collectorates but six, but due only in the Northern Division to decreased cultivation. In 1874-75 the loss from decreased cultivation became still more serious in the Northern Division, aggregating nearly a lakh of rupees, and the throwing up of land was observed to have extended to the Southern Division collectorates of Poona and Ahmednagar. The total for collection was, however, large owing to revision rates. In the year under notice the loss from decreased cultivation is little, and but for the remissions made in Poona and Sholápur, an unprecedented revenue would have been collected.

Pressure necessary to collect the land revenue.

This large revenue was collected with very little difficulty. The system is probably well known. The village officers receive payments from holders of fields at stated dates, half the amount due being paid on each occasion; the money is forwarded to the táluka treasury under the mámlatdár, who checks the collections, and is finally deposited in the Collector's treasury, where it is available for the services of the state. If a ryot is late in appearing at the village chauri, he receives a notice from the village accountant, for which a small fee is charged, and if he does not meet his liability within a limited period he is reported to the mámlatdár, who distrains the property, and, finally, if the money is still not forthcoming, moveables or land are, in consultation with the Assistant Collector, sold to the amount due. As a failure to pay the first instalment renders the whole annual payment on a field leviable, and as a fine of a quarter the amount due is exacted in addition if coercive process has to be used to induce payment, punctuality is strictly enforced. Applying these tests to the pressure necessary to collect the Government dues during 1875-76, it is observed that notices were issued to the number of 59,682 in the two divisions of the Presidency, and distraints made to the number of 2,635 compared with 55,515 notices and 3,635 distraints in 1874-75. The

decrease of distraints is highly satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that in the trying year of 1873-74 they reached more than 11,000. If the balances unpaid are examined, they are less than the small balances of 1874-75 by about half a lakh of rupees, and the whole amount only to £25,000 out of a revenue of nearly 3 millions, and are almost entirely due to litigated or disputed items. Remissions on account of failure of crops, poverty, insolvency, or desertion, have almost disappeared from the accounts, and scarcely amount in all to £2,000 or 3,000.

Future of the land revenue.

Reviewing the position of this important source of the means of Government, there seems no reason for doubting that, so far from decreasing, the revenue will continue to expand; and there is ground for hope, as was before stated, that the causes which led to the distress among agriculturists in 1873-74 and the following year have to some extent already ceased to act. But His Excellency would not be understood as meaning that in the condition of the small proprietors he notices any improvement. As long as the land is productive, and is responsible for the Government levy, the land revenue will, of course, be paid; but His Excellency still views with concern that money-lenders have so much to do with the ryot. When prices of agricultural produce are fair, the ryot appears to have no difficulty. He either sells his own produce or, what more frequently happens perhaps, his sowkar meets the claim and debits his account. But when the produce fails, or is not in demand in the market, the money-lenders hold back, and the ryot feels a pressure to meet even the Government claim which makes him ready to take any terms. Money appears to have been very scarce in 1873-74, and it may easily be conceived that when revenue is being collected at nearly the same periods in every village in the country, the village bankers are obliged to finance to accommodate their clients where the ryots are not provident enough to keep in advance of their liabilities, and that any disturbance in the currency may cause the greatest distress. His Excellency has already expressed his opinion that

some measures are necessary to limit the power over the ryot, which the law for recovery of debt on the one hand and the occasional necessity of the ryot to incur debt on the other gives the sowkar; but he is inclined to believe that, apart from that undue power, the evil effects of which were described last year, the relations between the ryot and the sowkars cannot in the present state of the former's intelligence be further modified beyond giving the ryot a way of escape after he has become deeply, but not fraudulently, involved.

Opium is the next largest item in the receipts of the Presidency, amounting to £2,549,496 during 1875-76, or £400,000 less than in 1874-75, the revenue of which year was £210,000 more than in 1873-74, the figures for which year were also abnormally high. The exports were close upon the average, but the China market was depressed, and the chests of Malwa opium sent fell considerably short of last year's shipments, though the small exportation of Guzerat chests increased. Opium sales within the Presidency realized £14,878, and, though more than 1874-75, the figures till this year have been steadily declining, and indicate that the retail trade is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The new Opium Bill will, it is anticipated, check smuggling. Opium.

After opium, salt and customs are most remunerative. The actual receipts from salt duty during 1875-76 amounted to £880,440, or £83,318 more than those for the previous year; but, turning to the balance-sheet of the department, it appears that the salt revenue has increased from £635,386 in 1871-72 to £1,042,559 in 1875-76, the collections of the latter year exceeding those of 1874-75 by £152,909, and the average collections of the five years ending 1874-75 by £320,165, the largest part of the increase being due to the fact that the prepayment of duty on salt exported from Bombay to ports in the Madras and Bengal presidencies was made compulsory from 1st October 1874, though recently modified in respect to Madras under orders from the Supreme Government. But, omitting these items, the collections of the Salt.

year show an increase of £49,517 on salt removed for home and inland consumption, due chiefly to the abolition of the free export system which was one of the chief doors for fraud, the introduction of bagging and strict weighment of salt previous to removal, and improved arrangements generally, all which were detailed last year when describing the results of the introduction of the new Salt Act on 18th May 1874. Mr. Pritchard, as will be seen from his report, makes the increase somewhat more, but it is unnecessary here to discuss the figures. All opposition to the Act has been successfully overcome, and viewing the progressive increase in the realizations on salt removed for inland consumption since 1871-72, the increased rate of consumption per head of population, the extension of the use of Bombay-made salt beyond the limits of the Presidency, the decrease in smuggling, and the excellent organization generally of the department, Government feel that the policy which they adopted on the completion of Mr. Pedder's inquiry into the administration of this branch of the revenue has been amply supported by the results, and that to the ability of the Collector of Salt Revenue they are very specially indebted.

Customs. The customs revenue of the port of Bombay exhibits a decrease of £22,154 compared with the receipts for 1874-75, due to the abolition of nearly all export duties during the last eight months of the year under report, owing to the introduction of the new Tariff Act XVI. of 1875, which abolished export duty on cotton goods, oils, seeds, spices, and hides, retaining only three articles subject to duty, *viz.*, rice, indigo, and lac, of which the last two are not products of this Presidency. The amount of import duty collected was about £620,000, and taking the value of imports at a little over 17 millions sterling, the percentage of duty on the value of the import trade was 3·63. Exports were valued at 20 millions, and duty on them was collected to the extent of £34,000, giving a percentage of ·164 on the value. Besides almost entirely abolishing export duties, the Act generally reduced import duties from 7½ to 5 per cent, excepting arms and ammunition

and wines and spirits on which they have been increased, and imposed an import duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on raw cotton not the produce of continental Asia or Ceylon. At Sind ports the revenue fell off by £2,767, due to the same causes.

Stamps.

The stamp revenue brings in about £466,821 gross income, and receipts for 1875-76 showed a slight increase over those for 1874-75, due to a percentage of decrease in general stamp revenue of 3·2 and of increase in court fees revenue of 2·9 as contrasted with that year. Gross receipts from bicolor and denoted stamps were £136,991, and from court fee stamps £285,151 against £139,541 and £276,844, respectively, in 1874-75. The decrease in the former description of stamps is attributed to depression of trade, and to the disinclination for landed investment already noticed, and also, no doubt, to the distressed state of many of the agricultural districts during and preceding the year of report. Still there is recovery from the serious decrease noticed last year, when receipts were 7·3 per cent less than in 1873-74, which year exhibited a decrease of 5·3 per cent on 1872-73.

Excise.

The actual collections on account of excise revenue aggregated £397,528, or £19,428 more than in the previous year, due to various reasons. Government have long been considering the means of putting the levy of duty on spirits and fermented liquor on some sound basis, and so doing away with the abuses now known to exist. A bill has been introduced for the purpose into the Legislative Council, and its discussion is therefore here deferred.

Provincial taxation.

Apart from the imperial revenue a certain income has, under arrangement with the Government of India, been set apart for what are termed provincial services. The Government of India allot to this Government about £982,233 for these services from the general revenues, and adding receipts from local sources a gross total of £1,120,856 was available during 1875-76 for expenditure on prisons, registration, police, education, medical, printing, public works, and other services. The expenditure exceeded the income, and the pressure on the provincial

revenue continues a subject of the greatest anxiety. As the various departments are mostly separately alluded to, there is no need to dwell longer on their importance, and on the known insufficiency of the sums at disposal, except to say that Government regretted to be obliged to withhold the grant of £9,000 to the Bombay City Police for the current year.

Local Funds.

Besides imperial and provincial revenue the Government control a variety of funds for various local improvements, the chief of which is the one-anna cess on every rupee raised for the land revenue, two-thirds of which is devoted to expenditure on public works within the district where the money is raised, and one-third to education. Expenditure of the former portion and of receipts from tolls, ferries, &c., is with the Collectors, who are thus enabled to take a substantial interest in developing the communications of their districts, improving the water-supply, planting trees, and in many ways adding to the comfort of the people. Immense numbers of wells and reservoirs are annually made; and though the results may not appear much in a report, the community benefited often appreciate a comfort at their own door more than a great convenience at a distance. During 1875-76 about a lakh rupees were spent in the Northern and Southern Divisions on making, and about 3 lakhs on repairing, roads; Rs. 27,000 in building bridges; nearly 3 lakhs on tanks and wells; Rs. 70,000 on rest-houses and bungalows for travellers: besides sums expended on dispensaries, trees, and miscellaneous works. Altogether expenditure amounted to about 21 lakhs of rupees.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Long and persistent effort has been made in this Presidency to secure correct registration of births and deaths. The Presidency is geographically divided into four parts, known as the Deccan, the Konkan, Guzerat, and Sind, and differing as these do in climatic and other conditions, it should be possible to trace a connection between their registration returns and their respective sanitary

influences. But the figures do not yet include all who are born or die, though as far as they go it is satisfactory to find that they are yearly becoming more accurate, and that within certain confined areas the local officers are able to report that a fairly complete registry of either births or deaths, or both, has been secured. No record of marriages occurring has been attempted; for purposes of statistics such a registry could have no value in the present state of social customs, and its want as a proof of marriage, though felt, has not yet attracted sufficient attention to make the innovation expedient. In commenting on the birth and death returns it must be borne in mind that the hereditary village officers are in most places the keepers of the registers, and that they have to depend on their general knowledge of domestic events for information, it being no part of the duty of parents or relatives to acquaint the officials when a birth or a death occurs, while in many of the smaller villages no resident accountant is available, but the officer in charge of a group of such villages collects his figures on his rounds from the verbal reports of illiterate headmen. The Sanitary Department, as was intimated in our last Report, are turning attention to these registers, and such tests as the civil officers have hitherto been able to apply will now be supplemented by the staff employed on vaccination and sanitary duties. The progress made during the past year is so far good that, since registration was introduced in 1871, the number of births recorded has increased from 252,609 to 340,879 in 1875; this latter total gives a percentage per 1,000 of population of 21·01, which, though an improvement on previous percentages, is still believed to be much under the true ratio. The total deaths are returned at 375,718, and probably registry is here more accurate than in the case of births. The ratio per mille gave a result of 23·15 per cent, the average for ten years past having been 17·97 per cent. But the whole increase is not due to improved registration, but in great measure to the unusual mortality of the year. In 1874 the births exceeded the deaths by 54,156; but in 1875 deaths

were more numerous by 34,889. The percentages have been taken as hitherto on the census returns of 1872; but, in accordance with the spirit of recent orders from the Government of India, it will probably be necessary to consider the desirability of adding in future 1 per cent per annum for increase of population since the year of the census in these and similar calculations.

Medical Relief.

The extension of medical relief to the people is another of the objects aimed at by Government in its endeavour to promote the public health. There are 45 civil hospitals in the Presidency, and 122 dispensaries, besides 5 asylums for lunatics. In the civil hospitals the total number of persons treated during 1875-76 was 242,089, or 15,677 more than in 1874-75; in the dispensaries, 557,619 patients were treated, or an increase of 42,844; and in the asylums the number of inmates was 874, or 25 additional. Part of the increase is attributable to the season; but as the attendance at hospitals and dispensaries increases annually, it may fairly be assumed that the people are appreciating the superiority of trained medical men. The Grant Medical College in Bombay was established for the purpose of supplying Native students of medicine with the means of qualifying themselves for Government or other employment, and its number of graduates and under-graduates has rapidly increased, notwithstanding the expenses to be incurred. A European General Hospital is very much required in Bombay, there being at present no suitable accommodation for sick Europeans. Though not in a position immediately to undertake the construction of a new building, for which the estimates are very expensive, Government expect to be able, by converting what are known as the officers' quarters in Fort George, to provide a temporary hospital very much superior to the premises now used. When the former hospital in Hornby Row was sold for £31,000, the patients were removed to their present quarters, which have cost Government a little under £14,000. In 1863 a new building was begun; but, after about £5,000 had been expended, it was stopped under orders from the Government of

India, and further estimates were called for, which, when all the views of that Government had been adopted, proposed an expenditure of £250,000. The designs were approved by the Government of India in 1867, but before detailed estimates could be got ready, the Abyssinian war occupied the attention of Government. In 1870 the estimates were reduced to £191,000, and still later to £119,000, and again were sanctioned by the Government of India in 1873. But meanwhile the pressure for money had become felt, and Government found themselves without the means of carrying out what they had been at so much trouble to prepare for. Almost as much difficulty has been experienced in getting a site as an estimate; but as the medical and sanitary officers of Government unite in recommending a part of Fort George, reserved by direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for defence purposes, Government will now request permission to utilize this site which the altered scheme of defences may no longer require, and have directed that estimates and plans for a new hospital to be built thereon should be prepared. As some time must elapse before the new hospital can be available, and as there are difficulties in the way of temporarily accommodating the patients in the new Sailors' Home, Government have decided to adopt the temporary measures already indicated.

Sanitation.

Important as the principles of sanitary science to the moral and physical well-being of a people admittedly are, the application of those principles by Government must, as interfering with domestic and religious life, be everywhere made with caution. Where the application is intended to affect persons who entertain prejudiced or superstitious views with respect to social habits, sweeping changes cannot but lead to discontent. But whilst careful to avoid compulsory or hasty measures, Government have long been sensible that with but one officer to supervise the sanitary arrangements of a large Presidency even legitimate progress must be hopeless. They accordingly directed that, from the beginning of the present official year, the superintendents of vaccination and their

subordinates should undertake the health duties of their respective charges under the Sanitary Commissioner, in addition to their work under the Superintendent-General of Vaccination. It was soon found, however, that not only was the double supervision inconvenient, but that it was unnecessary, and proposals were, therefore, made to the Government of India for the abolition of the appointment of Superintendent-General of Vaccination, for the complete amalgamation of the Sanitary and Vaccination Departments under the Sanitary Commissioner, and out of the saving effected for a slight increase to the salaries and establishments of the Vaccination Superintendents, who will now, under a suggestion from the Government of India, be styled Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. The Viceroy has sanctioned this re-constitution of the Sanitary Department; and whilst the new Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will not be permitted to neglect vaccination in favour of fresh duties, Government feel confident that officers who have overcome with marked success the prejudice against vaccination, will also be able to effect much in the way of simple conservancy. Already a commencement has been made. During the year most of the Superintendents examined local dispensaries, tested birth and death registers, reported upon nuisances, and occasionally secured their removal. The Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Hewlett, was able to visit several populous centres, including Poona, Tanna, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Satara, Kolhápur, Belgaum, and Dharwar, on each of which he has submitted a full report of the present condition of the town and of the sanitary measures necessary in future. These reports are being printed, and with the correspondence upon them are intended for the guidance of local officers. Government do not anticipate that any one man in a single visit can lay down a perfect series of rules for future guidance. But what is required in large cities is that a change of officer shall not permit a change of sanitation policy, and that each officer should have continually in view a definite object towards which to work; and it is thought that these reports,

corrected by local experience and revised on future visits, will eventually furnish material for deciding what schemes are urgent and important in each large town, and in what manner they shall be carried out, whilst the annual inspections of the Sanitary Commissioner will keep Government regularly informed of the rate of progress, and will insure that petty nuisances once brought to light have not been neglected. Whilst thus the benefit of scientific advice will be secured to municipal corporations, and of some system to their expenditure, the smaller towns will not be overlooked. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will in like manner inspect and report upon these; and though here suggestions must generally be confined to simple and inexpensive expedients, yet by the aid of local funds and contributions much surface conservancy may be carried out and the more dangerous nuisances got rid of. Inspecting officers will always do well to remember that the more practical their proposals and the easier of execution, the more chance there is of their being acted upon. It is believed that in many places the inhabitants are by no means averse to permiting their streets and yards to be cleansed, and the filth of years to be carried away, and that they will assist with labour or money. In such cases judicious aid from funds under control of Government officers might be given, and in time other villages would petition for similar benefits. Much cannot be done in this direction in any one year, nor would Government desire any sudden movement. It is far better that operations of this nature be conducted at first under the immediate superintendence of responsible officers in one or two villages annually, than that ill-paid subordinates should have the opportunity of irritating the people and making sanitation universally distasteful. Government feel they need make no appeal to the civil authorities, who have long striven alone, and who will welcome this assistance in a work which bears so immediately upon the health and comfort of the people.

The Public Health.

The past year has been particularly unhealthy. Cholera appeared towards the end of March, and rapidly spread over the country, numbering, before the close of December, 47,555 victims, or a larger mortality than has occurred any year during the last decade, with the exception of 1869, when 52,380 persons died. Nor did the epidemic die out, but during the current year has again travelled over all the southern districts. The year 1875-76 began with cholera; it was distinguished throughout by severe and fatal fever, and closed with one of the most virulent attacks of small-pox ever experienced, which, though chiefly confined to Bombay, still has to some extent spread in the Konkan and the Deccan. It is not contended that any scheme of sanitation will effectually prevent epidemics; but so long as dirt of every description is from year to year allowed to accumulate in and around every village, the subsoil must become so impregnated as occasionally to affect the drainage, and whatever other circumstances combine to produce epidemic, it is at least certain that bad water, foul air, and over-crowding, from which few villages are free, are causes of disease. It is noticeable that though the Native community suffered so severely, the troops, European and Native, and the European civil population in the interior enjoyed fair and even good health. The outbreak of small-pox thoroughly alarmed Bombay; and its inhabitants, who have hitherto shown opposition or indifference to vaccination, flocked in such crowds to the vaccine stations that the department was severely taxed to meet the demand. Government were anxious not to lose the impression created of the benefits of vaccination, and, therefore, decided upon reviving an attempt made in 1872 to introduce compulsory vaccination into Bombay. The results of the present effort will be noticed next year; but meanwhile it may be useful to state that the Bill, for the introduction of which the permission of the Secretary of State and of the Viceroy has been asked, is based upon the English Act, which was the fruit of large experience and mature consideration, and that, though the first of

as land in India, and perhaps not elsewhere necessary, the circumstances of Bombay are peculiar. Vaccination has progressed more slowly in Bombay than almost anywhere else, and though during the year a much larger number of persons than usual were vaccinated, it is not desirable to leave it to epidemics to induce vaccination; whilst, however free Bombay might be of endemic small-pox, forming as it does the port to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf and liable to constant arrivals of pilgrims, devotees, and people from all countries, its crowded streets can rarely be free from imported small-pox, which in an unprotected population periodically becomes epidemic. Many Natives of influence have expressed themselves in favour of the measure, and, if cautiously introduced, it is not likely to excite dissatisfaction. Whilst in Bombay not more than two-thirds of the born are vaccinated, in the interior no less than four-fifths are reached. Further argument appears unnecessary.

Progress of Vaccination

Government are glad once more to be able to record extended vaccination throughout the Presidency at a comparatively less cost than in any of the preceding seven years. The total number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated was 808,353, or 75,729 more than in 1874-75, the total of which year was 80,401 in excess of 1873-74; and the average cost of each successful operation was, exclusive of the pay of the Superintendents, 3 annas 8 pies, and including all charges, 4 annas 11 pies, or 5 pies less than in 1874-75. More than 50 per cent of the returns were tested, and on this, the last occasion on which Dr. Pinkerton, as head of the department, will submit the vaccination report, Government cannot refrain from expressing their sense of the efficiency of its officers, and the success they have attained.

INSTRUCTION.

The schools of this Presidency are arbitrarily divided into Government institutions, aided institutions, and inspected institutions, according as Government provides the means of or assists in supporting the school, or without contributing any assistance undertakes annually

to inspect and report upon it. But schools classified according to the quality of instruction given begin with boys' and girls' primary Vernacular schools, and ascend through middle class schools, or Anglo-Vernacular schools, to the high schools where students are prepared for the matriculation examination held by the Bombay University, after passing which the candidates may enter any of the colleges affiliated with the university and go forward for academical honours.

Primary Education.

The number of Vernacular schools for boys now amounts to 4,011 with 211,785 schools, the increase of the year being 140 schools and 11,438 scholars. The education given may include the 6th Vernacular Standard; but there are many schools in which only 2 or 3 standards are attempted, and in agricultural districts it could scarcely be expected that the five or six years necessary to reach the 6th Standard could be spared from labour. To supplement the knowledge acquired in childhood, night schools have been commenced in some of the larger villages. Of these there are 87 with 2,650 adult pupils, but, as a rule, they are not flourishing. Then there are the jail, police, and military schools, all which assist by providing for certain classes. Some difficulty has been found in inducing Mahommedans to take any interest in their children; but the year's returns show that the number of Mahommedans now attending has risen from 24,310 to 26,277, besides 19,924 in indigenous schools, and the Principal of the Elphinstone High School is able to report that some of his best pupils belong to this race. The indigenous schools of course impart some information, though very little. They are believed to number 3,330 of all sorts with 78,982 scholars. The Mahommedan boys are seldom taught more than a few extracts from the Koran, and Hindus, though fairly proficient in calculation and Vernacular penmanship, learn nothing beyond mere mechanical methods. The attempts to improve such schools have not been particularly successful, the masters naturally disliking interference.

As education is largely given at the expense of local funds raised by a cess on the land revenue, the children of cess-payers are admitted at cheaper rates than those of non-cess-payers. The former are charged from ½ anna for the 3 first standards to 2 annas for the six standards, whilst the latter pay from 2 to 4 annas, their fees having been recently raised with a view to touch the town schools, which have hitherto been giving education very cheaply to a class that contributes little to the expenditure incurred. And it is every day, as the demand for primary education increases, becoming more necessary for Government to confine its assistance to those who are unable to help themselves. The total expenditure incurred during the year upon instruction aggregated in Government administered schools, £239,654, of which £113,632 were granted from the imperial revenue and £71,833 were raised by the cess. Of this expenditure 38½ per cent was devoted to primary schools, boys', 8½ per cent to middle class schools, and 10⅘ per cent to high schools; in Vernacular schools 63 per cent of the boys were children of cess-payers, and in the Anglo-Vernacular, 48 per cent.

Girls' Schools.

Girls' schools are yet very few, but they form one of the most important sections of the Report of the Director of Public Instruction; and though they only number 233, have only 11,135 pupils, and absorb, including the mixed schools, only 2⅗ per cent of the total expenditure, yet His Excellency always views these preliminary efforts to influence the future generation through the mothers with peculiar interest, and would gladly see the Natives themselves more anxious to provide educated wives for their sons. In Bombay and some of the larger towns a very good example has been set, and every year adds to the numbers under instruction.

Normal Schools.

The training of masters and mistresses to take charge of the large number of schools now under control, has been provided for, and there are now 6 normal schools for men at Poona, Dhulia, Ahmedabad, Rájkot, Dharwar, and Hyderabad (Sind); and 3 for women at Poona,

Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. In these colleges were 546 masters and 46 mistresses undergoing training, and few things have contributed more to the efficiency of the primary schools than the care with which these institutions are conducted. Much of the agency still employed to teach the young is not trained agency, but as time advances the certificated element will increase.

Middle Class Schools.

Middle class schools number 167 with 17,497 scholars, and, therefore, their position is almost the same as reported last year. These schools carry boys on to the standards qualifying for Government employment, the 6th Vernacular Standard securing a second class certificate, and the 5th English Standard a third class. From these schools 1,239 boys passed out with second class and 430 with first class certificates during the year, being an improvement on last year's returns.

Classical Languages.

In Government institutions the numbers learning English have risen to 9,593, the city of Bombay being, of course, conspicuous in contributing towards this total. Boys learning Latin number 289; Persian, 835; and Sanskrit, 2,648. There has been a great falling off in the last-named language, due to boys being now allowed to chose between their vernacular and a classic.

High Schools.

Coming now to the high schools, which draw pupils chiefly from the middle class schools and prepare them for matriculation, it is observed that they too occupy very much the position they held last year, the number of schools being 45 and of scholars 7,737. Of 1,269 candidates who appeared for matriculation, 434 passed, of whom 292 were Hindus, 111 Parsis, 14 Christians, 13 Europeans, and only 3 Mahommedans, leaving 1 unaccounted for. The examination was easier than in the previous year; more than half the successful candidates appear to have joined one or other of the affiliated colleges, and thus evidence intention of further pursuing their education. The Elphinstone High School of Bombay stands in the first rank among high schools, and 42 of its pupils matriculated. Large and handsome build-

are being erected, and when completed and occupied, Bombay will have added another to the many educational buildings which distinguish it.

The colleges affiliated to the University are divided into Arts' Colleges and Special Colleges. The former are four in number, of which two, the Elphinstone College of Bombay and the Deccan College of Poona, are Government institutions; and two, the Free General Assembly's and the St. Xavier's, both in Bombay, are aided. In the F. A. Examination there were 193 candidates, of whom 174 came from the two Government and 19 from the two aided colleges: the 2 Government colleges passed 61, and each of the aided colleges passed 4 candidates. Of this total 36 passed in Sanskrit, 19 in Latin, 13 in Persian, and 1 in Arabic. For the B. A. degree there were 88 candidates, of whom 16 passed in the second and 2 in the first class. Of the successful, 3 came from St. Xavier's and one had studied at the Free General Assembly's and afterwards at the Deccan College. Ten passed in Sanskrit, 7 in Latin, and 1 in Persian. For the M. A. degree in languages there were two candidates, both of whom obtained a second class in English and Latin. Both were from the Government colleges. For the degree in history and philosoply one from the Deccan College, and for that in natural sciences one from the Elphinstone College passed, both in the second class. Arts' Colleges.

The special colleges consist of a Law School with 139 students, of whom 5 obtained the degree of LL.B.; the Grant Medical College, with 312 on the rolls, and the Poona Civil Engineering College with 163. The Medical College has been especially successful, the number of graduates and under-graduates amounting to the unprecedented number of 194, the increase being all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the fees paid amount to about £62 for the full curriculum. Mr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A, obtained the M. D. degree, and enjoyed the distinguished honour of being the first to be enrolled for this degree in the University of Bombay. Sixteen passed for the L. M. examination, and one who Special Colleges.

failed, went to England, and within six months succeeded in obtaining the diploma of M. R. C. S. England and L. R. C. P. Edinburgh. For the first L. M. examination there were 46 candidates, of whom 30 passed.

The hospital apprentices now only number 30, and the maximum of the class has been limited to 60. Fourteen passed out during the year. There are, besides, Vernacular classes for Native medical pupils belonging to the Army Medical Department and candidates for civil employ. These numbered 86. The midwife class only contains 6 Marathi women, who are favourably reported upon.

The year was also distinguished in the Poona Civil Engineering College for the unusual success attained. Nine passed for the L. C. E. examination, of whom 3 were placed in the first class; and 21 succeeded in the first examination in civil engineering, 13 passing in the first class.

Technical Schools. Besides the special colleges, one or two of the technical schools deserve mention. The Sir J. J. School of Art gives instruction in decorating, drawing, sculpture, and the like; whilst the Sind Engineering College, the Dharwar Industrial School, and the Sassoon Reformatory Institution teach mechanical trades.

On the whole, the progress of education has been marked, and its popularity annually increases. Schools have increased from 2,089 in 1867-68 to 4,471 in 1875-76, and scholars from 137,587 to 250,712, and within ten years the amount of instruction given in the Presidency will probably have doubled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Meteorology. Finding that the meteorological observations locally made were not generally available in a useful form, nor sufficiently accurate in many cases to be trustworthy, the Government of India recently organized a Meteorological Department under a central office. Early last year, Mr. Blanford, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, visited this Presidency, and, in accordance with

[illegible] suggestions, Mr. F. Chambers, hitherto attached to the Colaba Observatory, has been appointed local reporter for Bombay, Rájputána, and Berar, and entrusted with the work of re-organizing the existing observatories at Poona, Belgaum, Deesa, and Kurrachee, and of establishing new ones at Shikárpur, Hyderabad, Bhuj, Rájkot, Broach or Surat, Málegaon or Násik, Sholápur and Ratnágiri. Independent arrangements have been made by which the Colaba Observatory, while remaining under its superintendent, will furnish such information and assistance as the new department may require. Mr. F. Chambers, who assumed charge of his office on the 17th November 1875, reports having visited Poona, Belgaum, and Kurrachee with very useful results. He proposes removing the Poona Observatory from the Wanowri to the Sassoon Hospital, and that at Belgaum to a more suitable site. He has also suggested some modifications in the list of places originally selected for representative meteorological stations; and besides arranging for the establishment of observatories at Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Bhuj, and Rájkot, has secured the co-operation of the observatory at Goa, and has tested many of the gauges with which the rainfall of past years has been measured.

The importance of the work upon which Mr. F. Chambers is engaged will be best understood by a brief extract from Mr. Blanford's report to the Government of India on the general question of meteorological observations in India. After remarking that the chief practical object of a meteorological system must be different in extra-tropical countries to what it is in India, that whilst in the former extensive interchange of telegraphed reports is necessary to obtain due warning of stormy whether, in India such information is only occasionally and locally useful, he proceeded to describe what he conceived should be the aim of a Meteorological Department in the east in the following words :—

"On the other hand, in all that relates to the distribution of the rainfall and the causes that influence it, every part of India is profoundly interested, and the discovery

of their laws is of the first importance among meteorological problems. But a knowledge of the causes that influence the rainfall is co-extensive with the whole science of meteorology. The vapour that furnishes the rain is brought by the wind, and the quarter from which the wind blows, and the quantity of vapour it brings, are determined by local differences of atmospheric pressure, which in their turn depend on temperature and evaporation, on the varying action of the sun, and previous conditions of the atmosphere.

"Since, then, every part of the atmosphere is more or less affected by the condition of every other part over a considerable area around, the primary requirement of a meteorological system is that information should be obtained from as wide an area as possible. The stations should be sufficiently numerous to show the state of the atmosphere, as regards pressure, temperature, vapour, &c., and the movement of the air in every part of this area. As far as circumstances permit, this information should be obtainable, not only for the lowest stratum of the atmosphere that rests on the plains and sea-surface, but also for the higher strata which are accessible to observation at hill-stations, those situated on isolated hills being preferable. In the possession of hill-stations at heights varying from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, India has advantages such as few countries in the world can offer, and it may fairly be expected that through their means we may, in the course of a few years, gain such a knowledge of the physical variations of the atmosphere in a vertical as well as a horizontal direction as will form a solid and valuable addition to the science of atmospheric physics."

DEATH OF MR. W. H. HAVELOCK, C. S.

Though not occurring within the period of this report, the death of Mr. W. H. Havelock, late Revenue and Police Commissioner for the Southern Division of this

residency, on the 1st November 1876, calls for special notice. Government, in a *Gazette Extraordinary* dated the 4th idem, expressed the deep regret with which they learnt of the loss the public service had sustained, and they desire here to repeat what they then said —" During his long service Mr. Havelock was ever distinguished by his conscientious sense of duty, and by the ability, energy, and industry with which he endeavoured to promote the welfare of those with whom his official duties brought him into relation. It is not too much to say that he sacrificed his life in the service of the country. While already unwell he undertook a tour of inspection through the districts now suffering so severely from drought, and he has sunk under the effects of the exertion and exposure to which he was thus subjected. The Government have lost in him a sound and reliable adviser on the varied and important questions connected with the administration which are daily submitted through the office of the Revenue and Police Commissioner. By the Native community his death will be sincerely deplored, for he was conspicuous for his straight-forwardness and impartiality. His many personal friends will mourn the loss of one who possessed in a remarkable degree the truest and highest qualities of a gentleman."

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Introductory

The native states under the control of the Bombay Government cover an area of 63,295 square miles, or about one-third of the total area of the Presidency, including Sind, and contain a population numbering at the date of the last census (1872) 8,714,405* persons, or a density per square mile of 137. Of this population, 7,429,427 are Hindus. Among these states are three of first importance, namely, Baroda, Kolhápur, and Cutch. The last-named, lying between Kattywar and Sind, stands somewhat apart; but Baroda is bound up with, and is chief among, the Guzerat States, as Kolhápur is first and central in the Deccan. Besides these large states and the states connected with them, there are a number of isolated states, mostly of small area. The chapter concludes with a brief notice of the Aden settlement. Statements so far as available for police and civil and criminal statistics will be found in the Appendix, together with particulars as to vaccination and education. On these latter subjects also much general information is contained in the review of the reports of the Sanitary and Education Departments, whose control has, with the permission of the Chiefs, been very generally introduced in the independent territory of the Presidency.

CUTCH.

Exclusive of the Runn, Cutch has an area of about 6,500 square miles. Its population numbers 487,305, of whom 118,063 are Mahomedans. Its supposed gross revenue aggregates 24 lakhs of rupees, of which about 13 lakhs belong to the ruler and the rest to zemindárs and others. The state is now in subsidiary alliance

* Peint, Daflápur, and Jath appear to be excluded from these returns.

with the British Government, and pays a tribute of 2 lakhs of sicca rupees for the expenses of a military force, which is maintained at Bhuj. Disturbances in the country brought about British interference as early as 1809, when the Ráv, as the reigning sovereign is called, agreed to confine himself to his own territory. The conditions were not observed, and in 1819 it was necessary to depose the Ráv and constitute a regency, a form of government which lasted till 1834, when Daisal, the son of the deposed Ráv, was allowed independent power.

Death of the Ráv of Cutch.

The chief event of the year has been the lamented death of His Highness Ráv Pragmalji, G.C.S.I., at Bhuj, on the 1st January 1876. His Highness had not been very well for some months, but was able to proceed to Bombay to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Whilst in Bombay the true nature of his disease manifested itself, and His Highness was obliged to leave Bombay on the 12th November for Bhuj. He reached his palace on the 29th, and never again was well enough to leave it. The late Ráv was only 37 years of age. He left four widows, one of whom has since died, two sons, and one daughter. His Highness is sincerely regretted by all classes of his subjects; in the words of the *Gazette* Extraordinary issued on the occasion of his death, "the Cutch State has lost in him a wise and beneficent ruler, and the British Government a loyal and devoted friend."

Succession of his son, Ráv Khengarji

He is succeeded by his eldest son, a boy of ten, who is described as "most promising," and who was installed with the usual ceremonies, under the title of Ráv Khengarji, on the 3rd January 1876. For the present the administration is conducted by a regency, under the supervision of the Political Agent. Suitable provision will be made for the education of the minor prince and his brother. Their only sister, Bairajba, has been betrothed to the Maharaja of Biccaneer, and the marriage is expected to take place in February next. It will be the first alliance contracted by the Rávs of Cutch with any of the ancient houses of Rájasthán, and is considered not only a very brilliant match for the young princess herself, but also an advantageous connection for the Járeja tribe generally.

One of the last official acts of the Ráv before he died was to dismiss the Dewan, Mr. Krishnaji Luxumon, whose appointment was noticed last year, and to nominate Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai, late Native Assistant Resident at Baroda. Mr. Krishnaji appears to have lost the Ráv's confidence, and as Mr. Manibhai is favourably spoken of, the Ráv's wishes were respected after his death.

Frontier Disputes with Kattywar.

Frontier affairs on the Gulf of Cutch, between Cutch on the one hand, and the Járeja States of Nawánagar and Morvi in Kattywar on the other, have been troublesome for some years, and keep up a bitter and aggressive feeling. Mr. Peile, Political Agent in Kattywar, hoped to effect an accommodation after the meeting of His Highness the Ráv and His Highness the Jám in Bombay in November, but the death of the former ended this project. It has long been our fixed policy, and secured by treaty, that His Highness the Ráv should not gain a footing as a power

in Kattywar; but he has rights in two of the Nawánagar and Morvi ports in the upper Gulf, and is able to levy customs on their trade as master of the Hansthal Channel through which it passes to the outer gulf. The pecuniary interests of His Highness the Ráv in the Morvi port of Wáwánia have been settled, and Nawánagar might, as Mr. Peile points out, avoid any further difficulty as to its port Jhinjhura, by closing it, Nawánagar having other and better ports outside the Hansthal. If this were done, there would remain as a cause of ill-feeling and reprisals only a certain imperfectly defined claim of Cutch over the waters of the Gulf, apparently including the Kattywar shore between high and low water marks. This right is scarcely worth the hostility which its exercise provokes; but while such exercise continues, there must be in these shallow seas areas which at high water are subject to His Highness the Ráv, and at low water to His Highness the Jám, and the jurisdiction in which, at intermediate periods, must be matter of opinion. Morvi possesses an independent taluka territorially included in Cutch, and therein a small port called Janghi, which Morvi aspires to develop as a port for sea-borne trade. Cutch disputes the right to do so. On this question a decision was passed by Government in June, with which both parties are reported to be dissatisfied. Morvi has also advanced a claim against Cutch for 2½ lakhs of rupees as compensation for losses occasioned by the Deda outlaws. The evidence in support of the claim has been submitted to the Political Agent at Cutch.

The Bhayád.

His Highness the Ráv's relations with the Bhayád, or blood connections, are likely, under the Regency, to assume a more satisfactory footing. There are three Bhayádi estates under attachment, *viz.*, Lakdia, Roha, and Vinjan. The management of the first is vested in the Political Agent, and probably will remain so till the present Chief's son, now at the Rájkumár College, has grown up. The income of the year 1875-76 was Rs. 35,257. The other two estates will be presently released. The Chitrore Jághir, which was under temporary attachment owing to the alleged pregnancy of the widow of the late Chief, was finally handed over to the latter's half-brother and heir.

The Survey.

The field survey, commenced in November 1873, has made progress. During the year 4,887 numbers, containing 37,472 acres, were measured at a total cost of Rs. 9,887. The area measured to date amounts to 1,65,081 acres. The survey will be valuable as a record of rights and measurements, but will not at present be followed by a revenue settlement.

Police.

The police in Cutch number 676 men, of whom 240 are mounted. The cost of the force is returned at Rs. 99,050. There are, besides, the Arab Sebundi, mustering 500 strong, of which the promised reform has not yet been effected, and the village police, who are described as still wanting in organization. The returns of crime for Cutch are imperfect, owing to the four first classes of guarantee-holders, whose estates number 32 and represent about one-eighth of the whole area and population of the province, having furnished no statistics. The Political Agent trusts, however, that these Bhayád will have the information ready

for next year, and that they will also improve their police, of whom great complaint is made by the Darbár regular police. So far as is known there was an entire absence of dacoity and of border fights, nor was any case of infanticide reported. Five persons died by violence; in four cases convictions were obtained, and the fifth was undisposed of. Thirty-two persons, of whom 18 were women, died by suicide, and 42 by accident. In state territory, property to the value of Rs. 7,012 was stolen, of which 45·9 per cent was recovered, against 52·9 per cent in 1874-75. In Bhayádi limits Rs. 23,086 are returned as stolen, and only 20·8 per cent as recovered; facts which speak badly for the efficiency of the Bhayádi Police either as to the prevention or the detection of crime.

Criminal Justice.

The following statement shows the number of the established criminal courts, with the powers assigned to each :—

No.	Court.	Powers.
1	Sudder Court	Three years' imprisonment and fine to Rs. 5,000.
5	1st Class Nyáyádhish	Six months' imprisonment and fine to Rs. 500.
4	2nd Class Nyáyádhish	Three months' imprisonment and fine to Rs. 250.
1	Court of the Dewan	Full original civil and criminal powers in cases in which the Darbár may be a party.
1	Assistant Sudder Adaulut Court	Do. do. in cases between guarantee-holders on the provisional list.
1	Jádeja Bhayád Court	Full civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases arising between residents of two estate-holders, and in cases beyond the powers of class-holders.

There are also the five managers of the zenána villages exercising powers of fine to Rs. 135, and of detention for 8 days. In the Khálsa, or State Courts, 2,273 offences came to notice during 1875-76, showing an increase of 642 over the previous year. The number of persons dealt with was 3,727, or an increase of 1,033. Of this total, 415 were discharged, 997 acquitted, 1,632 convicted, and 620 remained for trial. The Jádeja Court dealt with 1,275 persons, against 1,215 in 1874-75, but convicted only 289. There remained for trial 160 accused at the close of the year of report. The increase of crime is stated to be in the less serious class of offences, such as petty theft, assault, and abuse, and to be rather apparent than real, being chiefly due to increased facilities for the detection and punishment of crime. Of the 1,921 persons convicted, 34 were sentenced to more than 6 months' imprisonment. One prisoner suffered death in pursuance of a capital sentence passed on him for a murder committed in the preceding year. Fines to the amount of Rs. 10,782 were inflicted, of which Rs. 7,035 were recovered.

Including the Jádeja Appellate Court, there are 11 appellate tribunals in Cutch, which received applications from 127 appellants. Of these, 31 were rejected, and in 37 cases the sentences

were confirmed. In 16 cases the sentences were modified, and in 10 reversed. Twenty-five applications were pending at the end of the year.

There are 9 prisons, in which a total of 1,558 persons were confined, against 1,319 in 1874-75. The daily average in jail was 39·33 against 28·5 in 1874-75. The total expenditure came to Rs. 35,989. There were 8 deaths among the prisoners **Prisons.**

In civil justice there was an increase of business. The total number of suits filed during 1875-76 in the 19 Darbár Courts was 2,761, which, added to 565 suits already on the file, gave a total of 3,326 for disposal, against 3,850 in 1874-75. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-six suits were disposed of, leaving 1,090 in arrears. In the Small Cause Courts there was a total of 2,771 suits for disposal against 608 in 1874-75, thus showing the popularity of these courts is increasing. Two thousand and sixteen suits were decided, and 755 remained in arrears. In the Dewan's Bhayád Court 648 cases were on the file, against 675 in 1874-75. Two hundred and thirty-five cases were decided, and 413 were left over. The increase of arrears is to be regretted. In the Jádeja Court, 1,973 cases were for disposal, compared with 2,534 in 1874-75. Of these, 1,176 were decided, including 177 old cases, a very satisfactory sign of the industry of the court. The total of civil suits in all the courts was 8,718, against 7,667 in 1874-75. **Civil Justice.**

In the Appellate Courts, of 1,151 appeals, 666 were disposed of, leaving 485 in arrears, against 309 in 1874-75.

The following information is given with respect to the municipalities of Bhuj and Mándvi :— **Municipal.**

	Municipal Population.	Income.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Taxation per head.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Bhuj	23,818	10,248	9,193	·43
Mándvi ...	35,988	10,598	9,285	·29

Increased attention is being paid year by year by the Darbár to sanitary measures generally, and his late Highness recognized his obligations as a ruler in this respect.

There was a deficiency of rain all over the province, the average being only inches 7·21, or about half the usual supply; and notwithstanding large emigration—stated to have amounted to 48,760 persons against 14,194 in 1874-75—severe scarcity prevailed, and water and forage were difficult to find. The general health was, however, good, and, with the exception of slight cholera, the year was free from epidemics. **The Season.**

Trade returns are still reported not to be available, but the income of the state from sea customs at the port of Mándvi for the past three years is stated to have been :— **Trade.**

1873-74	...	...	Rs. 1,74,474
1874-75	...	...	„ 2,07,493
1875-76	...	...	„ 1,87,000

No special reason has been assigned for this year's decrease. There are, belonging to the port, 236 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 40,350 khandies. Twenty-seven new vessels were built. During the year there were 1,358 shipping arrivals and 1,920 departures. The chief imports are grains, groceries, oilman's stores, cloth, paper, ivory, iron, brass, and copper wares; white cotton, wool, alum, ghee, garlic, and a black-coloured cloth are exported. The imports very largely exceed the exports, the latter being only about ⅕th of the former. Besides its local coasting trade, the port has trade connections with Muscat and other places in the Persian Gulf, Kurrachee, Aden, Zanzibar and the African Coast, Bombay and ports on the Malabar Coast, and even with Calcutta, and it is confidently expected that the late lamented Ráv's liberal assignment of 2 lakhs of rupees for the improvement of the harbour will do much towards reviving and developing these sources of prosperity.

At the other ports of Anjar and Mundrá the sea customs yielded Rs. 1,44,258. Nearly all the cotton of the province is exported at Anjar or Tuná Bunder. The port is capable of much improvement.

The receipts from the monopoly of the manufacture of alum at Mátá-no-mad are said to be increasing, the out-turn in 1875-76 having been 54,172 maunds, against 23,169 maunds in 1874-75, and the revenue Rs. 92,898, against Rs. 39,736. But the accuracy of the returns is questioned.

Public Works. The expenditure on public works for the year is stated to have been Rs. 2,26,833, as follows :—

The new palace	... Rs.	1,58,174
Water and irrigational works ...	... „	45,157
Repairs of roads, buildings, watering trees, &c.	... „	23,511

The Hamirsar Tank at Bhuj, a most important work, intended to provide the town with an increased supply of water, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 42,000. As the first preliminary for the new harbour works at Mándvi, an accurate survey of the creek and roadstead has been made by Mr. Jaganath, Civil Engineer, under the direction of Mr. Ormiston, who himself visited Mándvi, and whose report is awaited. The introduction of the telegraph into Cutch has been postponed for another year.

Revenue. The estimated gross income of the khálsa portion of the province is stated to be Rs. 13,51,187; the estimated expenditure Rs. 14,64,359—giving a deficit of Rs. 1,13,172. Compared with last year there has been a falling off of nearly Rs. 80,000, which is again attributed to failure of rain. The revenue was farmed as heretofore, but under the restrictions mentioned last year. His Excellency has expressed his desire that the new administration will take into their careful consideration the desirability of discontinuing the objectionable practice altogether. Colonel Parr believes the ordinary expenditure to be safely within the income, and that the deficit shown is due to extraordinary expenses incurred. The heavy expenditure on the palace will now cease, and money will thus be set free for public works of

emergent importance. The aggregate income of the Jádeja Bhayád estates is estimated to be about 10½ lakhs of rupees.

There are two dispensaries—one at Bhuj, and the other at Mándvi. Dispensaries

	Number of Patients.		Average daily Attendance.		Cost.	
	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.
					Rs.	Rs.
Bhuj	10,058	10,656	186·39	185·17	11,186	10,861
Mándvi...	14,484	13,352	302·72	312·13	4,242	3,766

Vaccination made progress, but the establishment is said to be below the requirements of the state, and His Excellency trusts that this important matter will also engage the attention of the new administration. Vaccination.

The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 28,278, against Rs. 31,547, disbursed in 1874-75. The number of scholars increased from 2,739 to 2,944, the percentage of scholars to population being ·61. The average monthly attendance was 75 per cent of the number on the rolls. The Director of Public Instruction reports that the high school and the Anglo-vernacular schools at Bhuj and Mándvi are unsatisfactory; but as the Darbár have granted funds for the training of masters, he anticipates improvement in the village schools. Education.

On the whole, Colonel Parr considers that the past year has not been a prosperous one, and thus summarizes the causes which he considers tended to make it such :—"Dissensions and divided counsels at home, rendering the administration weak and distracted; ever-recurring and irritating disputes with neighbours on the frontier; a diminished income, at a time when extraordinary expenses had to be incurred, with scarcity and distress among the people, culminating in the sudden death of a sovereign, whose amiable disposition and liberal rule had endeared him to his subjects, make up a gloomy retrospect." It is hoped that next year the Political Agent will be able to take a more cheerful view. General.

KATTYWAR.

Kattywar, which lies between the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, has no less than 437 separate tribute-payers, and is divided into 186 states and tálukas, ranging from Junágarh with a territory of 3,800 square miles and 380,921 subjects, to petty holdings of a single village and less than one square mile of land. The smaller land-holders having surrendered or lost their judicial powers, their estates have been grouped under thánas, and the administration is conducted by thánadars, who are magistrates subordinate to the Political Agent. The rights and jurisdictions of the greater Chiefs have been generally maintained; but the Chiefs have been arranged in classes, and their respective powers have been defined.

Kattywar is divided into 4 main divisions or prants, in each of which there is a first class Chief, and each of which is superintended by an Assistant Political Agent, the whole being under Mr. Peile, C.S., the Political Agent. The following statement will serve to indicate the chief sub-divisions of this important province :—

		Sq miles	Population.
Sorath Prant	—Junágarh, 1st class. Jáfarabad, 2nd class Porbandar, } 3rd class. Mánáwada, }	.. 3,800	... 380,921
Hállár Prant.	—Nawánagar, 1st class. ... Morvi, } Dhrol, } 2nd class. Rájkot, } Virpur, } Mália, } 4th class.	... 3,393	... 290,847
Gohelwád Prant.	—Bhaunagar, 1st class. Pálitána, 2nd class. Jasdan, } 3rd class. Wala, } Láthi, 4th class.	... 2,784	... 399,688
Jháláwád Prant.	—Dhrángadra, 1st class. Wánkáner, } Wadwhán, } 2nd class. Limri, } Lakhtar, } Sáyla, } 3rd class. Chura, } Muli, } Pajána, } 4th class.	... ...	... 87,949

Altogether there are 4 states of the first class, 9 of the second, 7 of the third, and 5 of the fourth, or 25 in all, the relations with which are diplomatic, and whose territory measures 17,382 square miles. The tálukas under the thánas number 156, with an area of 2,058 square miles. Between the states and the thánas is a group of petty tálukas of classes V. to VII., under close politicial supervision.

Internal feuds.

Considering the past history of this large extent of politically supervised country, and the feuds which from time immemorial have distracted it, violent disturbances of the peace are remarkably rare. But the year was distinguished by several affrays, which, unfortunately, caused loss of life. In August 1875 a fight occurred between the Grássiás of Pádal, a village in Wánkáner of the Jháláwad Prant of Kattywar, and the Darbár officials. Of the former 6 were killed and 11 wounded, and of the latter 13 were wounded. Captain Wodehouse, who conducted the investigation, came to the conclusion that the Grássiás, by their insubordinate conduct towards the Chief, had brought on the attack, and that they were themselves the first to commence the contest. In the following January a similar collision took place at Timba, under Pálitána in the Gohelwád Prant, between the Darbár's sepoys and the Grássiás of Timba. Nine of the Darbár's men were killed, and 13 wounded, and on the Grássiás' side 1

[illegible] killed and 1 wounded. The Grássiás, notwithstanding repeated warnings that further agitation would not be permitted, were resisting in arms the execution by the Chief of the decision of Government, which affirmed his right to collect direct the cash rent on ploughs in the villages of his Bhayád or brethren. The Grássiás were found fully prepared for a fight, though one of their followers by discharging his piece probably hastened the catastrophe. They shut themselves up in a little fort, and kept up a fire all day; but at night the whole party escaped, through the cowardice of the Pálitána officer in command of the police. Of the 5 Grássiás and 29 followers who escaped, 17 have been taken The rest are still at large, and have swelled the list of outlaws. Difficulties also exist between the Thákor of Pálitána and the Shráwak community. In 1866, Colonel Keatinge appointed a fixed sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum to be paid by the Shráwaks to Pálitána in discharge of all fees and taxes, efficient police protection being guaranteed in return. A dispute has now arisen as to the Thákor's right to demand payment for lands required as sites for new temples on the sacred hill of Shetrunja crowned by temples of the Jains. The Shráwaks, relying on grants, by Akbar, Jehangir, and Shah Jehan, of the holy places of Shetrunja to various eminent Jains for the ease of pilgrims resorting thither, claim the whole mountain. Mr. Candy, Acting Judicial Assistant, made a careful inquiry, upon which Mr. Peile ruled that the hill should be considered as reserved for religious uses, but that the Thákor should be allowed a moderate nazarana on ground taken up for temple sites outside the fortifications. In the Sorath Prant the relations between the Nawáb of Junágarh and the Sheik of Mángrol are still unsatisfactory, the latter denying the Náwab's authority, and arrogating to himself the rank of a second class Chief. The Political Agent has adopted measures which will probably put a stop to this insubordinate attitude. Mr. Peile has been further occupied in re-casting the administration of the Jetpur Táluka, a work of importance, as a series of startling crimes resulting from the feuds of the tálukdárs had brought to notice the disorganized state of the country. The táluka, Jetpur-Bilkha, belongs to the Wála Káthis, has an area of 578 square miles, a population of 95,620, and a total revenue of not under 8 lakhs of rupees per annum. The Káthis not recognizing any custom of primogeniture, the táluka is divided into 17 distinct estates, and of the total 140 villages only 103 belong each to a single sharer, the rest being owned by sharers jointly. A central Táluka Court of three members has now been established, with a judicial committee to control the four chief towns and all joint estates, with the assistance of thánadárs. The jurisdiction of tálukdárs holding single estates has not been interfered with.

Rájasthánik Court, Kattywar.

Before leaving the subject of internal disputes it may be well to quote Mr. Peile's account of the settlements effected by the Rájasthánik Court and of the use he believes it has been and will be in the general pacification of the province. Mr. Peile says:—

"The Rájasthánik Court has actively continued its work during the year. Quarterly reports of the progress of the survey

of Grás under Captain Hancock have been submitted, and Government have been pleased to express approval of the results. At the end of the year, of 1,226 villages to be wholly or partly surveyed, the work in 757 had been completed. The surveys, it will be remembered, are conducted by the states themselves under Captain Hancock's supervision. Captain Hancock has reported an improvement in the activity of the state surveyors, and the tests applied show that the quality of their work is fair. He adds that the *Grassiás* are more ready to co-operate than they were when the operations were begun.

"A full report of the judicial work completed by the court up to March 31st has been made by Colonel Law, the president, and submitted by me for the information of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Government have been pleased to record their opinion that the facts recorded are satisfactory evidence of the utility and impartiality of the court.

"The Rájasthánik Court is a sequel of the definition and settlement of Kattywar jurisdictions by Colonel Keatinge in 1863. After that date all suitors were referred for justice to their Chiefs, and this principle of non-interference was applied to the subordinate land-holders as well as to other subjects. This was in some sense a change of policy, for although the Grássiás were never guaranteed diplomatic interposition in their behalf by any treaty or engagement, yet in practice the political officers had constantly mediated in disputes between the Grássiás and their Chiefs; and this practice, while it inspired the Grássiás with a belief that they enjoyed a political status above that of ordinary subjects, also prevented any final settlement of their claims, for a Chief was neither able openly to reject the advice of the Agency, nor often willing to close a case by adopting it. Thus the two parties fell into an attitude of natural hostility, the Chief being tempted to extinguish the petty Grássiá who was always invoking the interference of the Agency, and the Grássiá refusing to admit the Chief's jurisdiction, or to undertake any share of municipal duties or charges. If there was aggression on the one side, there was obstinate recusancy on the other. The refusal of the Grássiás to take the position of subjects became more sensibly injurious to the peace of the province after jurisdictions were defined in 1863; and the affair of Pádal in the present year is a proof that such contumacy under a weak Darbár may easily grow from license into armed resistance, and require to be suppressed by bloodshed. The business of the Rájasthánik Court is to survey and map the Grássiá's landed estate, to fix his miscellaneous dues, and also to define his relation to his Chief by laying down, on a reasonable principle, the extent of his municipal and political obligations."

The term (three years) for which the court was first established expires in autumn, 1876, but the States have decided to continue it for another 5 years, or until its work is complete.

States under management.

The total area of Kattywar amounts to 20,337 square miles, and its population to 2,312,629 persons, but no inconsiderable portion of the province is under political control. The more im

[illegible] states under management during minorities, or for other [illegible]ons, are :—

Agency.	State	Class	Area	Revenue 1875 76.
			Sq m.	Rs.
Kattywar.	Bhaunagar	1st class	2,784	29,08,020
	Gondal	2nd do	699	10,02,109
	Morvi	2nd do	1,062	7,97,241
	Limri	2nd do	280	2,52,255
	Wadhwán ...	2nd do		
	Wala	3rd do	47 villages	1,32,933
	Dhrajhuwdra		14 do	83,611
	Mongrol			

During the minority of His Highness Ráwal Takhatsingji (aged 18), Bhaunagar is managed by Joint Administrators. The Thákor has been making an extensive tour, but on his return will be associated in the management. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 52,36,319. The revenue amounted to 29 lakhs, and the expenditure to 25½ lakhs. The season of 1874 proved a good one, and the land revenue increased by nearly 1½ lakhs. The rainfall of 1875 was capricious. The revenue cash settlement made in 1871 was renewed for a further term of four years, and 4,000 acres of waste were brought under cultivation. The Survey party measured 267,132 acres at a cost per acre of Re. 0-1-10·7. There was an expenditure of 2½ lakhs on roads and bridges, and of 2¾ lakhs on public buildings and other works. **Bhaunagar.**

The Thákor Sáheb Bhagwatsingji of Gondal is 11 years old, and is studying at the Rájkumár College. Meanwhile, the state is managed by Captain Scott, Assistant Political Agent. The short monsoon of 1875 is stated to have unfavourably affected the revenue. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 27,20,828. The gross revenue for 1875 was 10 lakhs and the expenditure rather more than 7½ lakhs. 214,858 acres were measured for survey purposes, the cost incurred having been Rs. 13,626. **Gondal.**

The Chiefs of Morvi and Limri, aged, respectively, 18 and 17, also study at the Rájkumár College; but the latter is making a visit to England. Morvi is managed by Joint Administrators, and Limri by a Native Assistant Political Agent. The cash balance of Morvi amounts to Rs. 16,64,514, and the expenditure for the year was about 5 lakhs, against a revenue of nearly 8 lakhs. Limri has a cash balance of only Rs. 2,82,844. Its income was 2½ lakhs, and its expenditure 2¼. Morvi did not suffer much from the drought, and an unusually good cotton crop gave an increase of receipts. Limri, too, enjoyed good crops. The survey progresses in both states. **Morvi and Limri.**

The Thákor of Wadhwán is another pupil of the college, and is aged 15. His grandfather, the last Chief, Rájsingji, died on the 3rd July 1875, after a reign of 48 years. The cash balance was found to be nominal, and the finances will require care. The state of Wala is much in the same position. The Thákor died in August 1875, and his son, Wakhatsingji, aged 12, is a pupil at **Wadhwán and Wala.**

Rájkot. The estate is being managed by a kárbhári, under the supervision of Captain Hunter, the Assistant for the Gohelwád Pirant. The revenue was Rs. 1,32,933, and the expenditure Rs. 1,54,186. The state is in debt, but it is reported that it will probably be clear in two years.

Jhinjhuwára and Mengni.

Jhinjhuwára is an estate in Jhálawád, owned by a number of poor and illiterate sharers, and encumbered to nearly 20 years' value of its rental. A settlement of its debt, under the rules of the Ahmedabad Tálukdars' Act, will be made. Mengni is also much in debt.

Police.

In Kattywar, during 1872-73, the Darbár police of the different states were considerably improved; a system of village police was introduced, and a special officer was appointed for the suppression of dacoity and the pursuit of outlaws. These changes had an immediate effect. No villages have been plundered for two years, and only 5 dacoities and 43 robberies with violence occurred during 1875-76. Two of the old Bahirwatias or outlaws were captured. Even the Gir Forest, which used to be the weak spot in Kattywar and a refuge for outlaws, is reported to be brought under control. The soil is said to be very rich, and is being rapidly cultivated. The Darbár police are generally spoken of as too military, and as defective in the work of detection; but the village police and the new police patels are favourably described. The Wadhwán-Rájkot main road is now regularly patrolled by sowars, foot parties having been found of little use against mounted men. Captain Wodehouse reported that though the marriage season was past, and the cotton one half over, there had not been a single highway robbery. This state of things is most creditable alike to the Agency and to the Chiefs, and Government have readily consented in consequence to the cessation of the employment of the special police under Captain Humfrey, feeling it far more satisfactory that the peace of the country should be maintained by the independent good administration of the states, in friendly co-operation with the Political Agency, than by the direct interference of Government.

Results of the working of the Police.

The total strength of the police is returned at 6,199, of whom 980 are mounted. The results of the working of the police are difficult to discuss from figures, because, although these are sufficiently accurate in directly managed states, they cannot be entirely relied on when supplied by the Darbárs. Great pains have evidently been taken by the political officers in the Kattywar province to ensure trustworthy data; and, considering the large area they administer, the multiplicity of jurisdictions, and the comparatively recent efforts at police reform, the returns they submit evidence a very well-organized administration. 12,046 offences were reported to the police in 1875-76, against 9,692 in 1874-75, and 14,928 persons were arrested by them compared with 12,919 in the previous year. Of the total arrested, 13,941 were sent for trial, of whom 8,180 were convicted, and 4,657 acquitted or discharged. There was thus an increase both of offences and arrests, but percentages of convictions fell off. The political offi-

we do not consider there has been any real increase of crime, but are disposed to think with Captain Wodehouse that the increase may be "ascribed to the more regular organization of the courts, and complaints being consequently made of minor injuries which formerly it was the custom to think but little of, or to settle amicably, without recourse to tribunals."

Stolen Property.

Property stolen in 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 2,18,896, of which 25 per cent was recovered, compared with Rs 1,48,462 stolen and 32 per cent recovered in 1874-75. As remarked by Captain Wodehouse, these "statistics may not compare favourably with like returns furnished for British territory, but it must be borne in mind that the Kattywar police is but a newly-organized body, and that it has great difficulties to work against in the shape of violent and criminal classes residing in a country containing thickly interlaced jurisdictions; and unless stolen property be detected at the outset, it is only too likely that it may be made away with past recovery." As a preventive force against more serious crimes, the police have worked well. Captain William Scott, in charge of the Gondal State, follows in the same strain: "In the recovery of stolen property the efforts of the police have certainly not been attended with such success as might be hoped for, and special attention will be directed to this branch during the present year. Their failure in this respect is, to a certain extent, an illustration of what I alluded to in my report last year as special Báhirwatia officer, and which I have noticed in many other states besides Gondal, *viz.*, the police are far too military in their organization throughout, and much more is done towards preventing crime than towards systematically detecting it. The percentage of stolen property recovered will not bear comparison with the returns of any of the zillah districts, but it must be borne in mind that it has been computed entirely on the mere statements of persons whose property was stolen; and I can most confidently aver that the figures must be accepted with much reserve, as in estimating their losses it is well known that in the majority of cases, in Kattywar at any rate, the sufferers grossly exaggerate them. This subject was also referred to in my report as Báhirwatia officer last year, and I see Major Watson, in para. 73 of his report for 1874-75, alluded to it as enhancing the difficulty of awarding compensation. There have been no dacoities during the year, and the highway robberies which have occurred have not been of a very serious nature."

Criminal Justice.

The criminal jurisdiction at present exercised by Government in Kattywar has been recently defined. His Excellency the Governor in Council, in the Political Department confirms, reserves, or modifies sentences of the Political Agent's chief court of criminal justice when the sentence is death, or imprisonment in excess of 7 years; passes the sentences when a majority of votes of the members of the court dissents from the opinion of the president; and hears appeals from the findings of the court. This court sits for the trial of cases committed to it by the magistrates and the state courts empowered to commit, and is composed of the Political Agent or his assistant as president,

with three or more members selected by the president from among the tálukdárs and principal officers of the Darbárs. The Political Agent or his judicial assistant, further superintends all subordinate criminal courts and hears appeals against convictions by magistrates of prants and other magistrates of the first class. All the courts are guided generally by the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes of British India, and by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Acts. Assistant Political Agents in charge of prants or states exercise the powers of a magistrate of a district. There are also magistrates specially invested with first class powers, deputy assistant political agents who are generally second class magistrates; and, lastly, the thanadars, who have third class powers. The area under the thána circles includes about 2,000 square miles and a population of 258,551, divided over 156 small tálukas, the owners of which have resigned or forfeited jurisdictional power. For the thánadárs, who are, as in Pálanpur, police officers as well as magistrates, a short code has been published, defining specially their duties; and a set of rules has also been issued for their guidance in trying civil suits. In December, a summary of the Kattywar law of *waltar*, or compensation for loss by robbery, was compiled for the guidance of political officers. It is designed to maintain the liability of the Chiefs under their engagements, but with reasonable regard to the efforts they have lately made to organize an efficient police.

The criminal courts dealt with 19,094 persons in the year of review. Of this total, 2,843 were discharged, 1,181 were acquitted, 9,904 convicted, 1,194 committed, &c., 57 died or were transferred, and 1,162 remained for trial. In 1874-75 there were 13,796 persons to be dealt with. Criminal work increased, but, as already remarked, the cause is probably the greater activity of the police, though the season of 1875 was in most parts of Kattywar one of drought and scarcity. The year was particularly free from crimes of violence and from marauding parties.

Criminal Appellate Courts. The returns of the criminal appellate work show that the political courts in Kattywar disposed of 75 appeals; the sentences were confirmed in 35 cases, were reversed in 26, and were altered in 14. Exclusive of these courts, the figures for the four prants show that 816 appellants appealed. Of these, 180 obtained a modification, and 192 a reversal of their sentences, whilst the proceedings were quashed with respect to 35.

Prisons. Including lock-up, Kattywar has 91 prisons. In these 1,186 prisoners were in confinement at the beginning of the year and 5,314 were admitted during the year, making a total of 6,226, compared with 6,009 for 1874-75. At the close of the year 1,114 remained in jail. The total cost of these prisoners is returned at Rs. 78,593.

Civil Justice. The returns for civil justice show nearly, but not the whole, of the business done by the courts. In Kattywar the number of suits on the file rose from 18,532 to 19,148. There appears to be a perceptible decrease in the average value of the original suits filed in the Agency Courts, which is ascribed partly to the opera-

[illegible] of the Rájasthánik Court. In examining the state dafters Captain Wodehouse remarked the large number of cases amicably settled. In those courts an *ex-parte* decision is described to be very rare. Taking the Agency Courts apart from the courts of the Chiefs and talukas, and comparing the returns for the last five years, a decrease of litigation is seen in the four years ending 1874-75, but a recovery is noticeable in 1875-76. The Agency Courts decided, during 1875-76, 2,791 civil and political cases, involving property to the value of nearly 32 lakhs of rupees, or 242 cases, and about 2 lakhs of rupees in excess of the figures for 1874-75. The talukas decided 11,212 civil cases involving 15¼ lakhs of rupees, against 11,711 cases in 1874-75, involving 21½ lakhs. The appellate work appears to have very generally increased.

Registration.

Registration offices exist in Kattywar, but are not generally recognized by the Agency, though rules have been published under which registration would be recognized were the Chiefs to adopt them.

The Season.

The monsoon of 1875 was so extremely scanty that the wells in Rájkot were dry at the end of September. The drought is stated, however, to have been curiously partial. The Nawánagar State, extending along the west coast, lost more than half its revenue; whereas Morvi, next door, had remarkably good crops, and further south and east the cotton was unusually fine. The rainfall at Rájkot was 14½ inches, but in some parganas of Nawánagar it was only 8, and in one only 2 inches. Mr. Peile states that of 23 years of which the fall has been registered, the rainfall was between 20 and 25 inches in 9, between 11 and 15 in 4, and between 12 and 16 in 4. The average is about 26 inches. Notwithstanding a threatening of scarcity prices were very little higher in October 1875 than in 1873 and 1874, and much lower than in 1871 and 1872. In May 1876 the price of rice, jowári, and bájri was lower than it was in October 1875. Mr. Peile considers that Kattywar possesses unusual means of bearing a strain such as occurred during the year of report. He attributes its prosperity to a sparse population (about 115 to the square mile) cultivating a fairly good soil, to the great number of petty courts and resident gentry, to the large export trade, the small amount of money withdrawn in tribute or otherwise, and the good prices obtained for produce.

Production and Trade.

Mr. Peile has furnished some valuable and interesting information with respect to trade. The staple productions of Kattywar are (1) cotton, (2) wheat and common food-grains, (3) wool, which are all exported. The wool is from the northern and western districts. The cotton is mostly exported from the north and east by the railway, and by the ports of the Bhaunagar group, the latter commanding a large area which would be more properly drained by the ports of Sorath, if the Sorath Chiefs studied trade as carefully as the Bhaunagar administrators. The trade returns from Bhaunagar are stated to be by far the most satisfactory, and show a trade from Bhaunagar with 62, and from Mahuwa with

49 ports, which are all within the limits of India, except Bassora and Bandar Abbas. The great bulk of the trade is with the port of Bombay, Surat coming next, and Bulsar third. Rice, grain, and dates are imported from Sind, and cocoanuts from the Madras ports. There is a large import of rice also at Veráwal, the Junágarh port, for the food of the higher classes. The following table, including transactions in treasure, shows the value of the total trade* of Kattywar —

	Exports	Imports	Excess Value of Exports
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Bhaunagar Ports ..	1 40 08 710	95,95,759	44,12,951
Sorath Ports	37,76 160	32,48,774	5 27,386
Nawánagar and Morvi	28,06,982	23,95,561	4,11,421
Railway	52,64,136	29,88,771	22,75,365
Total...	2,58,55,988	1,82,28,865	76,27,123

Kattywar Exports.

Of a total export trade, valued at Rs. 2,58,55,988, cotton, grain, and wool absorb the following amounts :—

Cotton	Rs.	2,20,26,484
Grain	,,	6,23,533
Wool	,,	4,73,228

The export trade is expanding with improved roads and harbours, and the consequent attraction of capital. The goods traffic by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from Wadhwán is rapidly increasing, thus :—

	Imports		Exports.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
1873	6,222	15,38,670	7,306	27,46,693
1874	10 269	25,04,389	8.257	33,43.293
1875	13,122	29,88,771	12.989	52,64,136

The export of cotton from Wadhwán in the past three years was—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Full-pressed ... . Bales	3,183	6,257	16,286
Half-pressed ... ... do.	22,528	24 392	35,120

* *Note.*—As the Katty war port to port trade is included, some items, especially grain, appear twice.

All this cotton was exported through the cotton market established at Wadhwán in 1873, where it is carefully inspected. In 1875, 300 bales were actually bought in the market, and it is hoped that the merchants will by degrees come to make their purchases there.

The statements indicate that the exports of Kattywar greatly exceed the imports in value, and that a large amount of coin is annually imported. Mr. Peile reports that in 1875-76 an addition of 31 lakhs of rupees was made to the currency in the province through the Bhaunagar ports alone.

Kattywar Imports

The import trade, valued at 182 lakhs, includes the following principal articles —

	Rs.	
Rice...	11,34,852	
Grain	14,45,052	
Cloth	27,98,071	
Metals	9,81,835	(including treasure by railway.)
Timber	5,36,569	
Sugar and molasses	14,80,092	
Bullion	42,67,734	

Mr. Peile believes that cultivators could continue to produce cotton at a better profit than grain even if the price fell considerably lower than it is. If cotton fails, Kattywar can grow wheat; but it is doubtless important to add to the valuable exportable products, and the experiments of the Bhaunagar administration in this direction seem very well applied. A large cocoanut plantation was laid out at Mhowa, and 28,000 young trees planted in it. This and the plantations at Khandera and Chokwa are irrigated by canals laid from neighbouring rivers. In all 105,453 trees were planted out in 1875-76. Tobacco, safflower, and cummin were introduced as new products. An interesting experiment was tried of sowing cotton and bringing it up by irrigation about 20 days before the monsoon is expected. On this occasion the success was remarkable. Experiments are in progress this season for the improvement of cotton by planting Broach, Hinganghat, Egyptian, and Sea-island cotton seed in various states, the results of which will doubtless be reported next year.

Manufactures and Machinery.

The Bhaunagar Mills and Press Company worked 4,704 mule spindles and 7,360 throstle spindles this year, and in June 1876 they opened six looms in the same building. A small ginning factory under European management is reported at work in Láthi. At Wadhwán two full-presses by steam-power were at work, and 19 half-presses altogether in Jhálawad. There is also a Hassard Press (manual labour) at Limri. The factory worked by the Morvi Joint Administrators still appears to make a profit. They report—"5,500 maunds of cotton were ginned at a total cost on this account of Rs. 2,000, and the realizations amounted to Rs. 3,800." Captain Scott reports that the Dhoráji Factory "has made some slight progress in the confidence of the people," and ginned in the season of 1876 more than 1,000 bhárs for merchants, and might have done more.

Horse breeding.

The usual horse show in Kattywar was held at Rájkot in December 1875, and the results were satisfactory. The brood mares were indifferent, the breeders having a prejudice against sending up their best. Five stud-bred mares in foal or with foal at foot were shown; also, of stud-bred stock, nine yearling colts, seven yearling fillies, twelve two-year old, six three-year old, and six four-year old fillies. There were fifteen Government stallions in the province, of which eleven were effective throughout the year. The stud operations are under Captain Mayne, who has been very successful, but who reports that the number of brood mares in Kattywar is decreasing, and, among others, the odd reason is given by the people that in these days of order a fast mare is no longer in demand for midnight raids on the highway. The Thákors of Pálitána and Dhrol are the only Chiefs who show a practical interest in horse-breeding, but the stud establishments of the Bhaunagar and Gondal States are carefully maintained.

Public Works

Among public works of special interest may be mentioned the construction of a light-house at Veráwal by His Highness the Nawáb, with a lantern containing a fixed dioptric lens apparatus of the fourth order, visible about 20 miles. A similar light was erected at Porbandar on a tower above the water-gate, and the Baroda administration has placed a third on the island of Samiáni opposite Beyt. A fourth light of the same kind is at Mándvi in Cutch, having been obtained from England when Colonel Law was Political Agent. The south-west coast is thus effectively lighted for the steam-boat traffic with Bombay, Cutch, and Kurrachee.

The construction of the trunk roads, alluded to last year, is progressing satisfactorily. Twenty-two miles of road were metalled, bridged, and opened for traffic, 13 miles metalled and bridged but not yet opened, and 5 miles partly constructed. The bridge at Bámanbor, which a flood destroyed last June, has been re-built (six 30-feet spans) with improved approaches. The great bridge at Jetpur is the principal work in progress. It was thought prudent on account of floods to raise the piers 8 feet, and the height is now 35 feet from the river-bed to the springing of the arches. On March 31st, thirteen principal piers and abutments, nine arches of 50-feet span, and a portion of six land piers and two abutments, were completed.

A road is being made from Limri to Wadhwán at the cost chiefly of the Limri Darbár, on which two large bridges are under construction. The Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadra is constructing the road from Dhrángadra to Wadhwán. His Highness the Nawáb metalled and bridged part of the road leading to Veráwal. His Highness the Jám has constructed about 5 miles of the road from Rájkot to Jorya. The line from Jetpur to Porbandar has been surveyed, and it is hoped the Rána will complete his part of it with bridges and metal next season. It is satisfactory to learn that on the Kundla-Mahuwa road the rate of cart-hire has sensibly fallen since the road was metalled and bridged.

The line of telegraph to Dhoráji was opened in March. The office at Junágarh will be opened in August. There will also be an office at Gondal.

Public Health.

Cholera appeared at Wadhwán in April, and by July had extended down the east coast by Limri and Wala to Bhaunagar. By November it had penetrated inland, and shown itself at Gondal, Jetpur, Bágasra, and elsewhere. A little later it reached Junágarh, Dhráfa, and Nawánagar In January it attacked Morvi on the west coast, in February and March Jáfarabad and Una on the south coast, and finally appeared at Porbandar in May It thus traversed the whole province, and towns which escaped on its first progress have generally suffered on a second The proportion of deaths was in most places under half the number attacked Captain Wodehouse notices a curious practice, which he describes as follows: "The old and very practical custom of administering corporal punishment to the sweepers on an outbreak of cholera is not yet extinct; and I have this season met with two instances of it. Though the theory is that by charms these persons have introduced the disease, and, therefore, by persecuting them it will probably be driven off, yet, like many singular native customs, a good reason may be found for it, and it rather argues an admittance of the fact that dirt produces epidemics."

Medical Relief and Vaccination.

In August 1875 the Chiefs of Kattywar voted Rs. 1,500 towards the expenses of Dr. H. V. Carter when employed in inquiring into the history and phenomena of leprosy. Dr. Carter spent three months in the eastern districts of Kattywar, and is now preparing the results of his observations for publication. At 27 hospitals and dispensaries in Kattywar more than a lakh of patients were treated. The Chiefs of Kattywar are said to show a remarkable readiness to afford their subjects medical relief. The number of persons vaccinated in 1875-76 was 80,857, the number in 1874-75 being 77,700. The "excess of operations over persons" is shown as 276, making a total of 81,133 operations, of which 76,091 were successful, 2,955 unsuccessful or doubtful, and 2,087 unknown. There were also 1,013 re-vaccinations, of which 687 were successful. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 12,438-8-3. The work was done by 44 vaccinators, of whom 40 are paid by the native states, but placed under the orders of the Superintendent.

Education.

Great progress has been made in education. The local committees have provided additional funds, and have accepted the Government system of annual budgets and of paying masters by results. The increase of schools is 19, and in pupils 2,763; the total number of schools being 417, and of pupils 23,266. Some of the higher institutions in Kattywar will be noticed in Chapter VII. of this Report.

Administration of the Chiefs.

It may be proper, before closing this account of the moral and material progress of Kattywar, to comment briefly on the personal administration of the Chiefs. The Jám of Nawánagar has appointed a new minister, and an improvement of management is reported. The customs of the ports have been reduced, a cash settlement of the land revenue commenced, wells sunk and trees planted, and part of the trunk road between Jorya (the port) and Rájkot constructed. The young Thákor Saheb of Rájkot was permitted full powers in January 1876, after a period of probation, and is reported to be transacting business personally,

and to take an interest in government. Mr. Peile considers the good points which are special in him may be traced in a great degree to his practical education in the Rájkumár College. The Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadra has the credit of ruling well, whilst the Nawáb of Junágarh, considering the size and wealth of his state, is still behind his neighbours in works of progress and reform.

PALANPUR.

To the northward of Kattywar and east of Cutch lies the district known as Pálanpur, superintended by Colonel Shortt, and comprising two first class states with full powers, *viz.*—

Pálanpur	... 2,384	square miles ;	215,972	population ;
Rádhanpur	... 929	„ „ ;	91,579	„

and nine smaller states, which are managed by 2 native assistants, who are second class magistrates, and 6 thánadárs, who are third class magistrates. Some of the lesser Chiefs have also some jurisdictional authority.

The Tharád Estate, containing 644 square miles, was put under attachment in February 1874, in consequence of the mismanagement of the Thákor. It is now controlled by a kárbhári. The revenue is yearly improving, and was Rs. 48,339 in 1875-76, against Rs. 34,075 in 1874-75.

Police.

In Pálanpur there are no regular police. The two large states of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur make their own arrangements, and the quota of His Highness the Gaekwar's contingent of horse, numbering nominally 800 sabres, is utilized for the districts generally, under the supervision of the thánadars. The main roads are patrolled as in Kattywar, and the village police are being resuscitated under newly-nominated police patels. Only one murder occurred, and that was committed by a Rájput Grássiá, a native of the Jodhpur State, a notorious Báhirwatia, who was out against the state, and had infested the border for the last 17 years for grievances real or imagined. He was apprehended. Exclusive of returns for the first class states of Rádhanpur and Pálanpur, which have furnished no information, 1,186 offences were reported to the police, against 871 in the previous year. The number of accused arrested increased from 911 to 1,545, of whom 952 were convicted, or 62 per cent, compared with 616, or 65 per cent in 1874-75. The property stolen aggregated Rs. 39,295 in value, of which 17 per cent was recovered. The difficulties which the political officers of Pálanpur have to contend against in suppressing crime are very considerable, and when it is remembered that not only are there no properly organized police, but that the third class magistrates, the thánadárs, have to perform the duties of police and conduct operations for the detection of crime, much in the way of efficiency cannot be expected. Effort is very properly first directed towards the maintenance of the public peace.

Criminal Justice.

The number of offences coming before the criminal courts was 1,436, or 308 more than in 1874-75, and 1,621 persons were dealt with by the courts, or 637 more. Of these 384 were discharged,

208 acquitted, 988 convicted, 27 were committed, died, &c., and 14 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. It will be observed criminal work has increased; but Colonel Shortt ascribes part of the increase to the efforts being made to clear off the heavy arrears belonging to former years, a circumstance which, at the same time, affects unfavourably the number of convictions. He considers the amount of crime as very small, consisting principally of cattle-stealing and petty thefts and robberies. The Agent's Court heard 22 appellants. The sentences in 3 instances were modified, and in 2 reversed.

Prisons.

There is one prison in Pálanpur, in which 312 prisioners were confined, against 220 in the previous year. At the end of the year 65 remained in jail.

Civil Justic

In the Agency and Thánadár's Courts there were 550 civil cases on the files at the commencement of the year; 1,077 were filed during the year, making a total of 1,627 against 1,436 in 1874-75; 1,202 suits were disposed of, leaving 425 in arrears. Of political cases there was a balance of 1,389; 772 were filed during 1875-76, 1,043 were disposed of, and 1,118 remained in arrears. The civil suits decided involved property to the value of about Rs. 63,000. On the whole, the business done increased. There were only 4 appeals. There is no regular system of registration. Rules for the districts more immediately under the Agency were promulgated, but registration is entirely optional.

Season.

The fall of rain at Pálanpur throughout the year amounted to 34 inches and 73 cents. Of this 32·73 fell during the months of June, July, August, and September. There were two heavy falls, the first in the early part of July, and the second in the latter part of September; on each of these occasions 13 inches fell in 3 or 4 days. The latter heavy fall seems to have been confined to the portion of these districts near the slopes of the Aravali Range, and did not extend much further west than Deesa, so that the rest of the districts did not obtain their full average fall, and in consequence the harvest somewhat suffered; but throughout the year grain was plentiful and cheap.

On the 9th October, at 9-10 P.M., the shock of an earthquake was felt, which, Colonel Shortt says, was of sufficient force to set tables and chairs in motion, whilst the tiles on the roofs of houses could be distinctly perceived to move. The direction was from south to north. The attendant phenomena were a loud but suppressed subterraneous report, immediately after which the tremulous motion began, and lasted some seconds with the usual rumbling noise. No damage was done.

Trade.

Information of the trade of Pálanpur is scanty. Returns have only been received from the Tharad State. Imports are valued at Rs. 1,94,000, and exports at Rs. 2,08,000. The principal articles of import were piece-goods and molasses; and of export, grain. It is stated that there used to be a great trade route through Sántalpur, which lies midway between Guzerat and Wágad, and is surrounded by the Runn, between Cutch, Mándvi, and Márwar;

that at Jirjám, some 8 or 10 years ago, strings of camels laden with ivory, dates, and other articles of African produce, might be seen constantly passing eastward; but that the policy of the Ráv has diverted this trade, and that now nearly the whole of the ivory is taken to Rájputána and Central India *viâ* Bombay. There remains, however, the traffic in country produce between Cutch and Guzerat, agricultural cattle being largely sent to Cutch and also grain, when the rain in Cutch and Wágad has failed.

Medical Relief and Vaccination.

Cholera, but not of a very virulent type, prevailed. The disease ceased at the end of the rains of 1875, but re-appeared during the present year. There is one dispensary, which was visited by 11,332 patients. The total expense amounted to Rs. 4,427. The Dewan of Pálanpur has added a small hospital, and the Nawáb of Rádhanpur has opened a new dispensary in his own state. 14,528 persons were vaccinated by 7 vaccinators during the year, against 13,739 in 1874-75.

Education.

There are 20 schools, being one more than last year. The attendance on 31st March 1876 was 998, against 1,070 in the previous year.

MAHI KA'NTA.

Passing south-east from Pálanpur the Mahi Kánta is reached, a collection of 12 larger and 17 smaller states under the superintendency of Major LeGeyt. The Political Agent is aided by two assistants, and thánadárs dispose of all the less important original work. The only first class state is Edar, which has a population of 217,382.

Boundary Disputes.

On the Rájputána frontier the settlement of boundary disputes progresses satisfactorily. The quarrel between the states of Dánta (Mahi Kánta) and Sirohi (Rájputána), settled by Captains Battye and Phillips in 1870, has been finally disposed of by the demarcation of the boundary with pillars. The Kundole Mowra Grove dispute between Pál (Mahi Kánta) and Walleccha (Meywár), once decided in favour of Pál, but subsequently re-opened on appeal, was again inquired into jointly by Major Gunning, the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywár, and Major LeGeyt, and settled in favour of Walleccha, which decision has since been confirmed on appeal by Government. The Bhils on the Posina (Edar) and Meywár frontier showed an inclination not to attend to the orders of the local officials. This was met immediately after the close of the official year by armed force on the Meywár side of the frontier, and the destruction of two Bhil villages; the opportunity was taken advantage of for coming to a better understanding with the Bhils of the Posina and Dhunal Puttas, and certain concessions were obtained, which will be advantageous to the Edar State and the Thákor of Posina.

Revenue Survey.

The revenue survey of the Edar State progresses. The cost of the survey during the year came to Rs. 11,110, giving a rate of Rs. 8·5 per acre. Settlements have been introduced in two pethas, and proposals for four others have been sanctioned.

States under Management

Edar is directly administered during the minority of the Maharaja, a lad of 14, who is being privately educated The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,48,461, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,90,917. The expenses of the year were unusually heavy, for, besides the Maharaja's visit to Bombay, his sister was married to His Highness the Maharana of Udepur in July 1875, and, after the Maharaja's own marriage with a princess of the house of Salumbur in February, he visited Udepur. The state debt is now about 3 lakhs. Besides Edar, 17 tálukas and villages are under direct management, their aggregate revenue amounting to Rs. 59,845.

Police.

Stipendiary police in the Mahi Kánta districts are confined to the Edar State, the village police performing all police duties elsewhere. Of the stipendiary police, 30 were mounted and 410 on foot, the total cost amounting to Rs. 35,060. Returns of the working of the police appear not to be available. Property to the estimated value of Rs. 54,328 was stolen in 1875-76, against Rs. 62,533 in 1874-75. In each year 19 per cent was recovered.

Criminal Justice.

In 1875-76 there were 3,674 offences reported, and 2,880 persons dealt with, compared with 3,575 offences and 3,169 persons in the previous year. Of persons before the courts in 1875-76 there were 513 discharged, 386 acquitted, 1,754 convicted, 38 committed, 5 died or were transferred, and 184 remained undisposed of. Criminal work did not increase. But Major LeGeyt again complains of the number of cases of assault and theft in the Mahi Kánta, arising from the drinking propensities of the Bhils and Kolis. These people first steal to get the liquor, and then become quarrelsome. The number of liquor shops has, however, been reduced from 490 to 277 during the past year, and other stringent measures with regard to the sale of liquor have been taken. Though crime was less, the number of deaths by violence was greater by 10. One feature of the Mahi Kánta is worth noticing, *viz.*, that of fines inflicted a very large proportion is recovered.

Criminal Appeals.

In the 3 Criminal Appellate Courts of the Agent, the Assistant in charge of Edar, and the Rána of Dánta, there were 12 appellants. One sentence was modified, and 3 were reversed.

Prisons.

There are 23 prisons, including lock-ups, in which 514 persons were confined, against 502 in the previous year. The expenditure on prisons amounted to Rs. 12,823.

Civil Justice.

The civil returns for the Mahi Kánta are very complete. Including the Agency Courts there were 493 suits on the files of all courts at the beginning of the year. One thousand three hundred and eleven suits were added during 1875-76, making a total of 1,804, against 1,855 for 1874-75. There were 1,215 suits disposed of, leaving 589 in arrears. Of 14 appeals, 6 were decided. Of political cases there were 1,417 for decision, of which 669 were settled.

There is no system of registration as yet, though title-deeds are brought to the Chiefs for signature and seal, and a fee is taken from the parties concerned.

Season.

In the Mahi Kánta Districts the heavy rain in September, and consequent overflooding of rivers, did great damage. The average fall of rain was 41·60 inches, and the price of grain did not vary much from what it had been in the previous year.

Trade.

The only trade return relates to the business done at the annual fairs of Sámlájí and Bramhakhed. At the former the value of goods sold was Rs. 8,79,333, and at the latter Rs. 73,121, against Rs. 8,54,780 and Rs. 62,61[illegible] the preceding year, respectively.

Revenue.

Returns from the Mahi Kánta, for the first time received by Government, for all the states and tálukas in that district, 62 in number, show a gross revenue of 7½ lakhs of rupees, and a gross expenditure of 9 lakhs. The Edar State exhibits a gross revenue of Rs. 2,48,464, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,90,717. The reason for this heavy expenditure has been already explained. The revenue of the smallest táluka amounts to Rs. 183. Next in importance to Edar come Dánta (Rs. 55,000), Mánsa (Rs. 31,000), Mohanpur (Rs. 27,000), and Pol and Katosan (Rs. 25,000 each). These figures, however, are only approximately correct, as few Chiefs care to expose the condition of their treasury.

Medical Relief.

There are two dispensaries. The number of patients treated at the Sadra Dispensary during the year under report was 3,288 against 3,506 the year previous, or less by 218, and at the Edar Dispensary 1,865 against 2,020 or less by 155; the average daily attendance 30·13 at Sadra, and 17·1 at Edar; the annual cost, Rs. 3,137-5-4 and Rs. 1,226-15-9, respectively, for the year under report. There are 5 vaccinators, who operated upon 10,210 persons, or 787 more than in 1874-75. 9,927 operations were successful, and the cost amounted to Rs. 1,462.

Education.

The number of schools remains at 15. The number of scholars has increased from 2,289 to 2,574. The net cost of education was Rs. 20,254, against Rs. 12,595, the increase of Rs. 7,658 being accounted for by 7 new school-houses having been this year constructed.

REWA KA'NTA.

South of the Mahi Kánta and along the north-east frontier of the presidency, extends the Rewa Kánta, another cluster of independent states, containing 6 larger and 56 smaller separate divisions. The only state of the first class is Rájpipla, containing 1,230 square miles and 10,036 people.

States under Management.

Three important states are under management, *viz.*, Bária with 813 square miles, and a revenue in 1875-76 of Rs. 1,70,015; Sunth with 355 square miles, and a revenue of Rs. 1,24,049; and Lunáwárá with 389 square miles, and Rs. 1,47,943 revenue. Besides these, there are 12 small estates aggregating 92 square miles in area and bringing in a revenue of Rs. 79,535, which are controlled for various reasons by the Political Agent.

The young Chiefs of Bária, Lunáwára, and Sunth, are all at Rájkot. Mansingji of Baria, now 20 years of age, spent the greater part of 1875 travelling in Northern India, and it is stated his trip has done him good in every way. The state has a cash balance of 2 lakhs, and the results of the management are thus described by Lieut.-Col Barton "All the debts have been cleared off, so that the state is in a flourishing condition, and we shall be able to hand it over to the young Raja when the time comes for giving over charge, with its water-supply and means of communication greatly improved, the land-revenue increased by about 25 per cent, an organized system of police, and well-defined boundaries; the area has been surveyed, and village limits defined; life and property are reasonably secured, and serious crime has diminished. The population consists mostly of Bhils, and though every effort has been made to improve their condition, very little amelioration is visible. The comparatively large attendance of Bhil and Koli children at the indigenous schools, which have been established through the districts, is, however, a hopeful sign." Bária.

Lunáwára and Sunth are small states, crippled by excessive alienations of the public revenue, and they barely pay their way. Introduction of the survey assessment is being made in Lunáwára; but no less than 75 per cent of the land is alienated, and, therefore, lost to the state. Lunáwára and Sunth.

In the Rewa Kánta a system of federal police has been adopted, paid by the three states of Bária, Lunáwára, and Sunth. The expenditure is, however, said to be rather in excess of what the states can afford. The force has a strength of 44 mounted and 399 foot constables, and costs Rs. 59,266. Of cognizable crime, 316 offences were brought to police notice compared with 469 in 1874-75, and 464 accused were arrested compared with 617 the previous year. Sixty-six per cent were convicted against 65 per cent in 1874-75. Of non-cognizable cases there were 106, in which 201 persons were concerned, of whom 67 per cent were convicted. Property was stolen to the value of Rs. 20,625, of which 21 per cent was recovered. Police.

Crime diminished. The courts dealt with 1,247 offences and 2,143 accused, or 383 fewer offences and 352 fewer accused than in 1874-75. One hundred and forty-five persons were discharged, 555 acquitted, and 1,274 convicted. Lieut.-Colonel Barton attributes the diminution of crime partly to the unsatisfactory nature of the returns from states not under direct control, and partly to the cheapness of grain. The decrease was most marked in murder, robbery, house-breaking, and theft. Criminal Justice.

In the Rewa Kánta, including locks-up, there are 14 prisons. In these there were 333 persons in confinement when the year began, and 1,579 being admitted during the year, the total jail population amounted to 1,912. At the close of the year, 281 remained in the prisons. Prisons.

In the Agency and Thánadárs' Courts the civil work is said to be steadily on the increase. One thousand three hundred and Civil Justice.

twenty-five cases were disposed of as compared with 1,050 in 1874-75. The Political Agent received 10 civil appeals and disposed of 7.

Season. Owing to the heavy fall of rain in September, the Mhye rose and submerged a considerable quantity of standing crops in one or two of the villages of the Pándu Mowás, but Lieut.-Colonel Barton believes that generally there was no reason to complain of the rainfall either as regards seasonableness or quantity. The crops, both kharif and rabi, were good, and no distress prevailed anywhere. The average fall of rain was about 37 inches.

Trade. Lieut.-Colonel Barton reports that prices of agricultural and jungle produce have fallen considerably within the last five years; but adds that trade has lately revived, the returns of all the northern states showing a large increase in the quantity of articles of export and import and in transit. Exports consist chiefly of grain, mhowra, timber, oil, and ghee; imports, of piece-goods, salt, tobacco, and groceries. He considers that the improvement to roads and water-supply which has been going on for some years past, and the security engendered by a better police system, have increased the trade between Guzerat and Málwa. Carts that used to take six days to carry 40 maunds between Godhra and Dohad, now carry 60 maunds in four days; and the road is stated to be perfectly secure even for single travellers.

Public Health. Cholera broke out in May, and subsided in September. Deaths averaged about 45 per cent. The Political Agent records with satisfaction, that although superstition was aroused, and various ludicrous ceremonies were performed, none of its more savage characteristics were displayed. In 1869 and all previous occasions poor old women were treated as witches, and cruelly tortured in the belief that they had caused the epidemic, and were feasting on the lives of those who died. Nothing of this sort occurred during the present attack, and the wrath of the goddess was sought to be appeased by such mild expedients as pouring milk round a town, or encircling it with a cotton thread.

Vaccination. The total number of vaccine operations during the year was 12,280, or 1,798 less than last year, while the percentage of successful operations was 97·1. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 2,536-11-7, and the average of each operation 3 annas 5 pies. The Rája of Rájpipla has consented to employ an additional vaccinator in his territory.

Education. The budget system has been introduced, and the Chiefs having increased their grants, the teaching power has been improved and necessary furniture provided. The net increase in pupils is 264. In the 61 schools there was an average attendance of 2,906.

KOLHA'PUR.

The southern states of this Presidency are chiefly Mahratta, and among them Kolhápur is pre-eminent. In close connection with Kolhápur are the petty states of Vishálgarh, Baura, Kágal, Inchalkaranji, and the estates of Narayenrav Saheb Ghátge and the Sir

Lashkár, and supervised by the same agency are the Southern Mahratta jághirs of Sángli and Miraj and several minor states. The states now mentioned comprise an area of 5,512 square miles, and a population of 1,413,125; excluding the Southern Mahratta Country jághirs, Kolhápur alone has an area of 2,778 square miles and a population of 802,691. The ruling family of Kolhápur trace their descent from a younger branch of the house of Siwaji. Disturbances in the state led to its being taken under direct management in 1842, but it was released in 1862 in recognition of loyalty shown during the Mutiny. The new Rája only lived 4 years, and since 1866, therefore, the British Agent has conducted the government during successive minorities. The present Rája is being educated with other young Mahratta Chiefs at Kolhápur, under the supervision of Mr. S. Hammick, C.S.

Surveys and Settlements.

The introduction of the survey settlement is progressing. Measurement was commenced in 17, and completed in 9 villages of the Garh Hinglaj Petha, and classification was completed in 41 villages of the Panhála Petha. Revised rates were also introduced in 17 villages of Karwir, 8 of Shirol, 3 of Alta, and 30 of Panhála Petha. The result of the new assessment was satisfactory as regards the villages of the last three pethas. The cost of the survey establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 30,889-12-6. The work of the Alienation Settlement Department continued, the net annual recurring revenue from resumptions, quit-rents, and commutation money in lieu of service holdings, being Rs. 15,519, against Rs. 12,849 of 1874-75.

States under management.

As already stated, Kolhápur, during the minority of its Rája, is controlled by the Political Agent. Of the states immediately subordinate to Kolhápur, those below enumerated are also under the Agent's management:—

	Area.	Population
	Sq. m.	
Inchalkaranji	201	59,330
Vishálgarh	235	32,414
Baura	83	43,439
Kágal	129	47,801

The Chief of Inchalkaranji died in February last, very shortly after he had assumed charge of his estate. The gross revenue amounts to a little over 2 lakhs of rupees; the cash balance at the close of the year was about 2½ lakhs. The young Chief of Vishálgarh is in his ninth year. The revenue of his estate is about 1½ lakhs of rupees, and the cash balance about 2 lakhs. The Chief of Baura is 17 years old. He was married during the year to the daughter of Anandrav Pingle of Satara. The Chief of Kágal is 19, and during the past year took a tour in Northern India. Since his return he has been endeavouring to get an insight into the manner in which public business is conducted. The receipts from the estate aggregated 1¾ lakhs, and the cash balances, at the close of the year, were 2½ lakhs. The Sir Lashkár Bahadur having attain-

ed 21 years of age, was invested with the charge of the revenue and financial departments of his small estate, the civil and criminal branches of the administration being still retained in the hands of the state officials

Police. There are no mounted police in the Kolhápur State, but the duties of such a body are performed by the men of the Rája's Risála. The foot police are 475 strong, and cost Rs. 40,630. There were 2,168 accused arrested, of whom 1,789 were sent for trial. 906, or 41 per cent of those arrested and 50 per cent of those sent for trial were convicted. In 1874-75, 1,843 persons were arrested, and 741 were convicted, or 40 per cent. Property was stolen to the value of Rs. 71,582, of which 72 per cent was recovered. In the previous year Rs. 34,773 were stolen and Rs. 10,659 recovered.

Criminal Justice. The following table shows the number of offences reported and of persons dealt with during 1874-75 and 1875-76, and also the disposed of persons dealt with in the latter year :—

States.	Number of Offences reported during		Number of Persons dealt with in		Persons disposed of in 1875-76.					
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Discharged	Acquitted	Convicted.	Committed, &c.	Died, transferred, &c.	Remaining.
Kolhápur ..	2,469	2,678	5,008	5,117	1,443	1,077	2,233	155	1	50

The number of offences in Kolhápur was 2,678, or nearly the same as in 1874-75. There were 10 fewer cases tried, but there was an increase in the more serious crimes of murder, culpable homicide, attempt to murder, causing miscarriage, rape, and robbery; whilst there was a decrease in dacoity, forgery, hurt, criminal force, and assault. The number of cases tried by the Sessions Court was 56, or 6 less than in 1874-75. Taking crime to population there was 1 crime to 599 persons in Kolhápur. 5,117 persons were arrested, or 109 more than in 1874-75; 1,443 were discharged; 1,077 acquitted, and 2,233 convicted. The number of fires occurring and the number of accidental deaths did not vary much.

There were 186 criminal appeals before the Nyáyádhish, the Political Agent, and Government. The sentences in 128 were confirmed, modified in 18, and reversed in 40.

Prisons. Kolhápur has a central jail and ten táluka lock-ups. At the end of last year 190 prisoners remained in jail, and 803 were admitted during 1875-76, making a total population of 993 against 820 in 1874-75. At the close of the year 242 were in jail. In the central jail 7 deaths occurred during the year; the cost of each prisoner averaged Rs. 79-11-2, against Rs. 70-3-1 in 1874-75.

Civil Justice. Civil work somewhat decreased in Kolhápur during the year. There were 3,581 suits for disposal during 1875-76, against 4,709 in 1874-75; of the former number 2,213, or 62 per cent, were decid-

ed on the merits; 295, or 8 per cent, were dismissed; 558, or 15 per cent, were adjusted or withdrawn; and 12 were referred to other courts, leaving 453, or 12 per cent, for disposal at the end of the year. The value of the suits filed or transferred during the year was Rs. 2,26,278, that of suits disposed of was Rs 2 27,304, and the value of suits remaining on the files at the end of the year was Rs. 71,835. The nature and description of the above-mentioned suits are classified as shown below —

	Suits filed, &c.	Suits disposed of.
For possession of land	109	103
Otherwise connected with land...	102	118
Connected with haks	10	8
Ditto moveable property	2,888	2,839
Total...	3,109	3,068

There were 683 applications pending disposal at the close of the previous year, 1874-75; 2,697 were received during the year under report, making a total of 3,380. Of these 880 were disposed of by amicable settlement, 1,587 by enforcement of decrees, and 416 were struck off the file. Besides appeals to the court of the Náyádhish, there were 15 regular and 76 special appeals for disposal before the Political Agent. Of these, 19 special and 3 regular appeals have been disposed of. There were 1,121 documents registered during 1875-76, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 6,306. One thousand three hundred and thirty-nine were of the compulsory class.

Municipal Administration.

The results of the new system of municipal administration of the town of Kolhápur is described as satisfactory. The income of the year, including the surplus funds in hand, amounted to Rs. 58,342-6-11, and the expenditure to Rs. 34,084-11-9, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs 24,257-11-2, or Rs. 2,098-10-1 more than in the preceding year. The population of the town of Kolhápur is 37,662, and the percentage of gross taxation per head is 13 annas and 6 pies. The improvement of the town is in progress; but much still remains to be done. The questions regarding the construction of a general drainage for the town and a new market are under consideration by the municipality.

Military.

There are two principal military establishments, namely, the Kolhápur Infantry and the Red Risálla. The sanctioned establishment of the former consists of 1 second in command, 1 adjutant,* 6 subedars, 6 jemadars, 32 havildars, 1 bugle-major, 10 buglers, 30 naiques, 443 privates, 3 bhistees, and 16 boys. The total cost of this corps, as shown by the accounts for 1874-75, was Rs. 74,388-14-8. The strength of the Risálla consists of 154 horsemen of all ranks and grades, exclusive of menial and other ser-

* This appointment has been recently abolished by orders of Government.

vants. The total cost of the establishment for 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 44,678-8-2.

Agriculture. In Kolhápur there are 1,291,190 acres of culturable land, of which 1,117,648 were under tillage during 1874-75. Cotton bears a proportion of 3¼ per cent to the total cultivation, tobacco 1½, sugar-cane 1½, rice 15¼, jowári 21, bájri 5, gram 2¾, wheat ¾, and hemp ¼ per cent. Experiments are being made in coffee cultivation, but not on a large scale.

The Season. The season was not particularly favourable. The fall of rain registered at Kolhápur during 1875-76 was 54·98 inches, against 56·81 inches in 1874-75, or 1·96 inches less. The crops suffered generally at first from a heavy fall, and at the end from want of rain; but the prices of produce and labour were nearly the same as those of the previous year.

Public Works. On public works the state of Kolhápur expended in 1875-76 nearly 4 lakhs of rupees. The principal works completed during the year were bungalows for the adjutant, Kolhápur Infantry, and the Rája's guardian; mámlatdár's kutcherry and infantry lines at Gargoti; jail building at Inchalkaranji; extra works connected with the water-supply projects at Inchalkaranji and Kágal; tank at Sarud; and a well on the Kolhápur and Miraj road. Those in progress, or nearly completed, are the town hall, nagarkhana, the elephant and camel stalls, the Ambabai's Chowk in the palace, school-houses at Baura, dharamshala and a school-house at Gargoti. The Kolhápur water-works are also in progress, and will probably be completed before the rains of 1877. The Azra and Garh Hinglaj road, and the third section of the Kolhápur and Miraj road, and the branch from Inchalkaranji to Atigiri, were also completed. Roads in progress are the Kolhápur portion of the Nipáni and Kurundwád road, and a branch from the camp to join the new Miraj road. Four bridges on the Kolhápur and Miraj road have been nearly completed, and three other bridges are in progress. A total allotment of Rs. 7,80,000 has been provided for public works in 1876-77. The postal and telegraph departments are under imperial management.

Finance. Total receipts in the Kolhápur State during 1874-75 amounted to nearly 31 lakhs, and the expenditure to 29 lakhs of rupees. The year opened on 1st April 1874 with a balance of Rs. 25,51,477, and closed on the 31st March following with a balance of Rs. 27,43,775. Of the latter sum, 18½ lakhs are invested in the 4 per cent Government Securities. There was a slight decrease in the land revenue for 1874-75, the total demands amounting to Rs. 8,96,495, or Rs. 4,174 less than for 1873-74, but decrease of cultivation was not the cause of the falling off in receipts. The collections realized Rs. 8,68,326, or Rs. 4,405 less than in 1873-74, and the outstanding balances were Rs. 27,970, or more by Rs. 527 than in the previous year. Of other revenue, transit duties brought in Rs. 13,036, very much as in 1873-74; liquor, Rs. 41,023, against Rs. 47,104 the year previous; and stamps, Rs. 45,046, or slightly less than before. The local funds supplied Rs. 91,492, or Rs. 3,778 less; and tolls gave Rs. 14,876, or Rs. 2,384 less.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

16,750 births were registered during 1875-76, and 14,184 deaths: the figures for 1874-75 were 11,321 births and 11,852 deaths. Registration appears to be improving. The total number of sick treated at the civil hospital at Kolhapur during 1875-76, as compared with 1874-75, is as follows :—

	1874-75	1875-76.
In-patients	587	638
Out-patients	9,507	9,580
Total ...	10,094	10,218

Of the 638 in-patients, 559 were cured and discharged, 32 died, and 47 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number of lunatics in the Kolhápur Asylum during the year was 38, against 43 in 1874-75. Of the 38 patients 16 were cured, 12 transferred to friends, 4 died, and 11 remain in the asylum. The total expenditure on account of medical establishment in 1874-75 was Rs. 14,011, against Rs. 13,931 in 1873-74.

Vaccination.

In 1875-76 the number of primary operations in the state was 19,471, against 17,137 in 1874-75. Of the 19,171 operations, 18,471 were successful, 337 doubtful or unsuccessful, and in 663 cases the result was unknown. There were also 119 re-vaccinations. In addition to the above, 917 persons were vaccinated primarily, and 387 were re-vaccinated.

Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction reports the Kolhápur State schools to be efficient. The Kolhápur High School will be mentioned later on. The Anglo-Vernacular School is said to be the best in the Southern Division; village schools are scattered throughout the state, and the girls' and night schools at the town of Kolhápur are better than most other schools of the same class. The expenditure was Rs. 50,307 exclusive of building and repairs. There were 139 schools, or 1 less than in 1874-75, and 6,577 scholars, or 199 less.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JA'GHIRS.

The Southern Mahratta Country jághirs consist of the eight states enumerated below :—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Sángli	896	223,663
Miraj (senior)	340	82,201
Miraj (junior)	208	35,601
Kurundwád (senior) ...	182	39,420
Kurandwád (junior) ...	114	30,251
Jamkhandi...	492	102,346
Mudhol	362	58,921
Rámdurg	110	38,031
Total...	2,734	610,434

Most of these states are split up into detached portions, the villages of a district being partly British and partly alienated. Sangli is for the present managed by a joint administrator, the Chief showing very little disposition to be influenced by the advice tendered to him, and yielding to evil courses. An Assistant Political Agent superintends the other states

SANGLI.

Surveys. The measurement of the lands of the Sángli State is nearly completed, and there only remains the classing of the Miraj Prant and Terdál tálukas to be done, and the introduction of the survey rates into these districts. Considerable progress was made in the settlement of boundary disputes between the states of Miraj (senior and junior branch) and Sángli by the officers of the Revenue Survey Department, and the demarcation of the frontier boundaries between those states is now nearly completed.

Police. The police consist of 10 men mounted and 263 on foot, costing Rs. 16,450. But the force is composed of a number of heterogeneous bodies, a scheme for amlagamating which has been sanctioned. Nine hundred and forty-five accused persons were arrested by the police, of whom 880 were sent for trial and 472 convicted. In 1874-75, 860 were arrested and 380 convicted, giving a percentage of 49, compared with 44 for the year of report. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 10,249, of which 22 per cent was recovered.

Criminal Justice. In Sángli 518 offences were reported and 833 persons were arrested during 1875-76. There was a decrease in the more serious crimes, but a marked increase in offences against the person and property. There were 172 convictions, and 108 were acquitted or discharged. The Joint Administrator rejected 4 appeals, confirmed the sentences in 17, modified 1, and reversed 1.

Sángli has one jail, the population of which was 220, against 249 last year. Its cost is returned at Rs. 4,472. The jail has been placed under a medical officer and additional accommodation for prisoners is being provided.

Civil Justice. There was a considerable increase of activity in the civil courts. Of a total of 2,393 suits for disposal, 2,033 were disposed of. The figures for 1874-75 were 2,168 and 1,783, respectively. Arrears were reduced from 570 to 360. The value of the property involved in these suits was estimated at Rs. 1,49,325, and the average duration of a suit was 5 months and 9 days. The appellate work is still considerably in arrears, but the Náyádhish recently appointed will be able, it is stated, to clear the whole off in a few months. Registration having been introduced into Sángli during the year of report for the first time, 7,673 documents, mostly old, were registered, the receipts amounting to Rs. 18,135.

Municipal. In Sángli there has been a nominal municipality for some years past. This has been put on a proper footing during the year, and it is anticipated the income will amount to about ten thousand rupees. Another municipality, that of Sháhápur, has an income of under two thousand rupees.

The monsoon was not a favourable one, and the Miraj Prant, Terdál, Mangalvedha, and Shirhátti districts suffered much from want of rain. In the first-named district, in the villages bordering on the river Krishna, the evil was aggravated by floods, which did much damage. Remissions of revenue to some extent were found necessary. Season.

The revenue of the Sángli State during the year of report was 7¾ lakhs, including a temporary loan of Rs 25,000. Expenditure came to nearly 8 lakhs, including 1¼ lakhs paid in liquidation of debt. Receipts from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 16,902; a considerable portion of the money was spent upon tanks. The accounts of the state, which have for long been very laxly kept, are gradually being reduced to order. Finance.

There were 6,099 patients medically treated, to 5,432 in 1874-75, the expense to the state amounting to Rs. 3,109. There were 4,982 primary vaccine operations, of which 115 were unsuccessful. Medical Relief.

The number of schools was 42 against 35 in the previous year, and of scholars 1,762, or an increase of 294. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,433. Instruction.

MIRAJ AND OTHER STATES.

In Jamkhandi and Miraj (junior branch) the survey is being carried on by local establishments, and advanced to some extent. The time for which the revised rates of assessment were guaranteed in Miraj (senior branch) having expired, it was extended by order of Government for a further period of ten years. Surveys.

The Miraj (senior branch) and Mudhol States are under the Assistant Political Agent's management. Early in June 1875, Gopalrav, younger grandson of Venayekrav Bhau Sáheb of Sángli, was formally adopted and installed as senior Chief of Miraj. The boy is reported to be a promising lad of nine years, and has been sent to Kolhápur for education. Venkatrav Balla Sáheb, the young Rája of Mudhol, is reported to be a good rider, and fond of field sports, and to have made much progress at Kolhápur. He is 16. The finances of Miraj are flourishing, there being a balance of upwards of 8 lakhs of rupees, while the balance in the Mudhol State at the close of the year was 7⅓ lakhs. States under management.

The police in the Miraj States number 93 mounted, and 695 foot constables, and the expenditure is returned at Rs. 61,507. The force is said to require improvement in organization and discipline. As pointed out by Lieut.-Colonel Barton, the Acting Political Agent at Kolhápur, the sub-division of most of the jághirs into several detached and widely scattered districts must always be a bar to unity of action, and he thinks it worthy of notice that Mudhol, a compact district, is considerably ahead of the other states in police matters. Major Westropp, Assistant Political Agent, considers that Mudhol is the only state under his charge which can be considered to have a regular police. Next to Mudhol he thinks the arrangements in Miraj (senior branch) and in Jamkhandi are the best. The other states are backward, but Police.

the Acting Political Agent is of opinion improvement under the attention now directed to the subject will shortly be apparent. The subordinate establishment of most of these Mahratta states consists of a troop of sowars, and a number of peons, who are generally available for any duty, police, revenue, or otherwise, assisted by shetsandis, or persons enjoying rent-free land for service, and till each state becomes possessed of a disciplined stipendiary police force, the resistance to the criminal classes must be of a very desultory character.

Arrests numbered 1,845 against 972 in 1874-75, and convictions 836 against 468, or 48 per cent against 53 per cent. Stolen property amounted to Rs. 22,833, and recoveries aggregated 31 per cent.

Criminal Justice. In the Miraj States 1,542 offences were reported during the year, and 2,273 persons were arrested. There was no marked increase or decrease of any class of crime in any of the districts. Serious crime was rare, but there were one or two daring gang robberies. Of accused arrested, 309 were discharged, 630 acquitted, and 1,084 convicted. In all the states, including the court of the Assistant Political Agent, the kárbháris and the courts of the Chiefs, there were 79 appeals. The sentences in 44 were confirmed, 8 were modified, and 16 reversed. Eleven out of the 16 reversals took place in the courts of the kárbháris of Miraj and Jamkhandi.

Prisons. There are 20 prisons in the states. The jail population was 387 compared with 471 for 1874-75, and the cost amounted to Rs. 11,692. Commenting on the jails in these states, Major Westropp remarks that the contrast between the condition and discipline of the prisoners in the jails in the states under the direct management of the Agency and of those of some of the states managed by their own Chiefs is very marked. In Jamkhandi, which is the largest of the states, some improvements in the jail system have been introduced during the past year with much benefit.

Civil Justice. Civil cases in the Miraj States seem to have been slightly on the decrease. The work is said to be a good deal in arrears in the states of Jamkhandi, Miraj (junior branch), and Kurundwád (senior branch); but now that the young Chiefs of Miraj and Kurundwád have been invested with full powers, and an experienced kárbhári appointed to Jamkhandi, Major Westropp thinks the work will soon be brought within more moderate limits. A revised registration system is being considered for Miraj (senior branch) and Mudhol. In the other nine states of the Agency no very definite registration rules exist.

Municipal. In the Miraj States there are four municipalities, of which the following particulars are given :—

Names of Towns.	Population	Income.			Expenditure.			Cash Balance		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
Miraj	22,000	12,265	10	4	6,375	1	8	5,890	8	8
Mudhol	5,424	3,204	4	2	1,778	11	4	1,425	8	10
Mahálingpur ...	6,779	2,177	3	6	1,873	15	0	303	4	6
Jamkhandi	12,493	3,086	6	9	3,019	15	10	66	6	11
Total...	46,696	20,733	8	9	13,047	11	10	7,685	12	11

The income of the municipalities is derived from a scavenging cess at a monthly rate not exceeding 2 annas per householder, as well as from grants from the state funds and fines for breaches of municipal rules. There are no regular municipal taxes, and the house-tax and custom duties long collected are credited to the state funds. All these towns are said to be considerably improved, and Miraj itself is specially mentioned for the efforts of the corporation to promote the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

Season.

The season was not favourable. The crops generally, and cotton in particular, suffered considerably in consequence; but this, as in Kolhápur, did not cause the prices of food-grains to rise to any great extent or create any noticeable distress among the people. Fodder for cattle became scarce and dear towards the close of the year.

Public Works.

Mudhol stands first as regards the amount of money spent on public works, a new jail, two fine school-houses, and other works having been undertaken, at an expenditure of upwards of Rs. 39,000. In Miraj a new jail and English school-house were commenced. The total expenditure on account of public works in all the jághirs of the Southern Mahratta Country has aggregated Rs. 1,34,937, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mudhol	38,895	3	2
Miraj (senior branch)	17,878	9	2
Do. (junior branch)	1,078	0	0
Kurundwád (senior branch)	Not given		
Do. (junior branch)	894	14	6
Jamkhandi	17,488	2	0
Rámdurg	10,450	5	6
Mhysál	5,633	10	9
Total Rs...	1,34,937	12	2

The money appears to have been generally usefully expended on such works as roads, dharamshalas, school-houses, jails, and water-supply. The water-supply project to the town of Jamkhandi has not made much progress, and that to the town of Kurundwád is not by any means satisfactory in its results.

The bridge over the Krishna near Udgaon (to the construction of which the jághirdars have subscribed one lakh of rupees) is progressing fairly under the superintendence of Captain Twemlow, R.E. This bridge, when completed, will form a very useful connecting link between the jághirs of Súngh and Miraj on the east and the Kolhápur Districts to the west; but its value will not be fully felt by the country to the eastward of the river until the direct road from Kolhápur to the coast by the Amba Ghát has been fully opened for traffic.

Finance. The state revenue of the Miraj, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, and other minor states (shown marginally) aggregated Rs. 13,60,139, and the expenditure Rs. 12,07,546. The financial condition of these states is represented by the Acting Political Agent, Lieut.-Colonel Barton, as flourishing, with the exception of Jamkhandi, where the expenditure is excessive. The local fund cess is only levied in the Miraj (senior branch) and Mudhol districts, and in part of Jamkhandi.

States.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miraj (s.)... ...	2,87,122	2,50,659
Miraj (j.)	1,46,000	1,07,000
Kurundwád (s.).	1,05,000	85,000
Kurundwád (j.) .	1,05,564	95,848
Jamkhandi .	3,80,646	3,63,788
Mudhol	2,16,890	2,13,031
Rándurg ..	1,07,485	81,936
Mhysal	11,430	10,251
Total...	13,60,139	12,07,546

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. Registration has only been recently introduced, but Major Westropp reports 7,757 births and 7,521 deaths for the year of report, which evidences a satisfactory beginning. The following figures give information as to the dispensaries :—

Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.		Average daily Attendance.		Total Cost.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
					Rs.	Rs.
Miraj	5,965	6,667	50·	52·4	2,010	3,914
Mudhol	1,507	1,164	21·1	18·9	1,848	694
Jamkhandi	5,922	7,136	77·12	84·9	5,401	6,353

Vaccination very generally made good progress.

Instruction. There are 70 schools with 3,151 scholars. The expenditure on instruction amounted to Rs. 32,346.

SATARA JA'GHIRS.

The Satara Jághirs came under the control of the British Government in 1839, on the deposition of Pertab Sing, Rája of Satara, and are all, with the exception of Akalkot, placed under the political guidance of Mr. Moore, C.S., the Collector and

Political Agent of Satara. Their area and population are as follows :—

	Square Miles	Population.
Akalkot	498	81,068
Bhor	1,491	136,075
Punt Pritinidhi	213	63,335
Phaltan	397	59,124
Jath		70,665
Daflápur	..	8 000
Total...	3,521	342,199

AKALKOT.

Akalkot was politically superintended during the year of report by Major Goodfellow ; but the office of Political Superintendent has been abolished, and the state is now managed by one of the Assistant Collectors of Sholápur, whereby a saving of about Rs. 10,000 per annum has been effected. The Raja of Akalkot is 8 years old, and is still being brought up at Akalkot. Arrangements will probably be shortly made for his transfer to Kolhápur or elsewhere. He is said to be a delicate boy.

Surveys.

There are 22,617 acres of waste, of which 6,781 fell out of cultivation during the year of report. The loss is reported to be chiefly nominal, the introduction of the survey rates having put an end to the old system of leasing large plots of ground, of which the cultivator worked the good parts, and left the bad untouched. The actual waste is said always to have been quite as much as appears under the new system. The average rates of assessment are described as high when compared with those prevailing in the neighbouring British tálukas.

Police.

The police number 255 men, of whom 9 are mounted. Their cost is returned at Rs. 16,928. Returns of their working have not been received, but property was stolen to the value of Rs. 6,247, of which 28 per cent was recovered.

Criminal Justice.

One thousand and seven persons were dealt with by the courts against 763 in 1874-75. The increase is not explained. Six hundred and fifty were discharged, and 65 acquitted. In the jail were 135 prisoners, of whom 75 were admitted during the year. Only 272 were convicted. There were 34 appellants, of whom 5 were rejected. Nine sentences were confirmed, 3 modified, and no less than 17 reversed.

Civil Justice

Five hundred and forty-four civil suits were decided out of 639. The value of suits heard amounted to Rs. 37,267, or considerably less than in previous year. Of 42 civil appeals, 26 were decided. Two hundred and fifty-three documents were registered, or 1 more than in 1874-75.

Season.

At Akalkot, 35·11 inches of rain were registered, or slightly above the average ; but the fall was unseasonable, and the season,

on the whole, a bad one. The rabi harvest being the main support of the people, a failure of rain towards the end of the monsoon is severely felt in eastern districts.

Finance. The gross revenue of Akalkot was 3 lakhs, and the expenditure 2½ lakhs. The cash balance on 1st April 1876 was Rs. 1,16,842

In the dispensary 5,097 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

Instruction. There were 21 schools with 1,018 scholars, the average attendance being 780. The Anglo-vernacular school is fairly efficient, has 141 scholars, and an average attendance of 104 boys study English. Of the remaining 20 schools 7 are for Mahomedans, and one is a female school. None of these schools, in the opinion of the Director, show much improvement, many of the masters being inefficient or careless.

SATARA AGENCY.

Surveys. The settlement of Phaltan has been completed, and the survey of the Atpadi Máhál of the Punt Prithinidhi is nearly so; part of the Bhor State was surveyed under the orders of the Chief by the state officials; this work is to be revised, and the rest of the territory is to be taken in hand by an establishment under the orders of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, in November next. The measurement and classification of state lands in Jath has been completed, and the Survey Commissioner will probably be able to introduce the settlement during the current season.

Police. The jághirs of Satara have a total police of 238 men, of whom 20 are mounted. The cost of this force was Rs. 16,598. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 9,849, of which 46 per cent was recovered.

Criminal and Civil Justice. Offences were reported to the number of 1,191, or 45 more than for the previous year. The courts dealt with 2,555 accused, of whom 623 were discharged, 790 acquitted, and 1,083 convicted. No serious crime occurred. In the Appellate Courts there were 21 sentences confirmed, 9 modified, and 5 reversed. 4,639 civil suits were for disposal, against 4,425 in 1875. Of the former 3,412 suits were decided. The arrears in the Punt Prithinidhi's and the Punt Sachiv's Courts are considerable. 948 documents were registered, against 787 the year before.

Public Works. The public works expenditure in the Satara States is shown below :—

Satara Jághirs.	Expenditure Rs.	a.	p.
Phaltan	6,383	10	6
A'undh	9,894	15	0
Bhor	9,405	2	0
Jath	..		
Daflápur	150	0	0

No expenditure was made from the state-funds of Jath, owing to the large amount of debt unpaid.

Finance.

The gross revenue and expenditure of the jághirs are exhibited in the following table:—

States	Land Revenue	Sayer, &c	Total	Expenditure.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Phaltan	1,05,265	26,474	1,31,739	1,33,470
A'undh	1,27,363	38,467	1,65,831	1,64,010
Bhor...	3,41,364	90,082	*4,31,446	5,54,037
Jath	80,587	9,797	90,385	....
Daffápur	7,834	978	8,813	8,731
Total .	6,62,415	1,65,799	8,28,214	8,60,249

* *Note.*—Rs. 1,30,389 are realizations for the past year.

In Phaltan the Anglo-vernacular school was not up to the mark, but the other schools are said to be quite as efficient as Government schools of the same class. The schools in A'undh are very unfavourably reported on, and the administration of the Punt Prithinidhi is careless in other respects. Eight new schools were opened in the Bhor State, but here, too, the schools are not particularly efficient. In Jath the schools are under regular inspection, and the Director hopes they may soon improve.

JANJIRA.

Criminal and Civil.

At the northern extremity of the Ratnágiri Collectorate is the Habsan or Janjira State, with 151 square miles, and a population of 71,996, ruled by the Nawáb Ibrahim Khan, and politically superintended by Mr. Larcom, Assistant Political Agent to the Collector and Political Agent of Colába. His Highness the Nawáb is reported to have kept all the clauses of his agreement of 6th December 1870, and to have considerably improved his government. There is now an efficient body of 60 police, being 1 to 1,200 people. Offences increased from 470 in 1874-75 to 507, and the number of accused arrested was 991, of whom 25 per cent were convicted, against 44 per cent in the year previous. Of those sent for trial 83 per cent were convicted against 85 per cent. Property was stolen to the value of Rs. 1,326, and 93 per cent was recovered. The only serious crime was one case of murder, and the Political Agent believes the amount of crime to be nearly stationary. The Habsan Courts acquitted or discharged 739, and convicted 252. A new jail was opened on the 15th March 1876. The population of the jail was 79, against 12 prisoners in 1874-75. Of 436 civil suits, 353 were decided; and of 75 appeals, 27 were heard. Registration of deeds was introduced during the year in a simple form, and Mr. Larcom speaks generally in higher terms of the Nawáb's Courts than he was able to do last year.

Revenue.

The harvest was good. Cultivation and reclamation of land are increasing, but Mr. Larcom thinks the people get food more easily than they used to, and are less inclined for enterprize. The

forests constitute, next to land revenue, the Nawáb's chief source of income. Large contracts for the supply of the Bombay markets are given every year. There is a regular conservancy establishment maintained; but any person may pick up fallen dry wood, and take it home for his personal use, and all are allowed to cut the common low jungle-shrubs for burning in their fields, and the grazing throughout the whole country is free. Mr Larcom estimates that all imports and exports, including wood other than contractors' shipments, do not exceed in value a lakh of rupees. The revenue of the state is not known, but is placed at Rs 3,20,000. Its land revenue consists of a number of cesses. The grain assessment is stated to be 7,000 khandies of rice, which, at Rs. 25 a khandy, would amount to 1¾ lakhs; but each khandy is also charged Rs. 3 for its transport into the fort. A house-tax produces Rs. 69,000. Most of the other items are farmed out. Expenditure is kept at a very small figure.

Medical Relief. The apothecary of Janjira was of some local use. Vaccination progresses. There were 2,475 successful operations. A vaccinator was reduced, as one will now be sufficient to overtake children born, and existing children are nearly all protected. Mr. Larcom states that small-pox broke out at one village in January, and 34 children were attacked, of whom 2 died; but neither had been vaccinated.

Instruction. The number of schools has risen from 8 to 12 with 562 scholars. Six of these schools are for Mahomedans. Education is popular, and is making progress.

SA'WANT WA'RI.

Sáwant Wári (900 square miles; population 190,814) lies to the south-west of Kolháp̄ur, between the Portuguese territory of Goa and the Ratnágiri Collectorate. The British Government have conducted the administration since 1838; and as the present Chief, Ragunath Sawant Bhonsle, is only 14 years old, the control is likely to continue for some time longer. The Sir Desai is now studying at Kolháp̄ur, but will probably join the Rájkumár College.

Revenue Survey. The revenue survey, which commenced its work in November 1872, has been carrying on its operations throughout the season in the two pethas of Wári and Karál. The remaining petha of Bánda has not yet been commenced. The total area measured during the season amounted to 68,470 acres, and that classed to 46,721 acres. The measuring work is more this year than last by 18,953, and the classing less by 631 acres. The expenditure in 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 33,292, while in the present year it has been Rs. 29,592, or Rs. 3,700 less. Settlements have not been commenced.

Police. The duties of police are performed by a local corps, a body of 436 men, which gives a proportion of 1 man to every 438 of the population. The working of the police appears to have been satisfactory. Offences increased from 718 in 1874-75 to 944; but the number of accused arrested was less by 104. Of 328 sent for trial, 45 per cent were convicted, compared with 66 per cent in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of convictions

an accused sent for trial is said to be due to a difference in the action of the newly-appointed district fouzdars during the year of report, and not to any decrease of efficiency. The value of the property stolen was Rs 2,338, of which 69 per cent was recovered. There was no serious crime, except a case of murder.

Criminal.

Of 677 accused who were tried in Wári, 373 were convicted, or 55 per cent, the prevailing crime being theft There is one jail, in which, at the close of 1874-75, there were 109 prisoners; during the year 108 were admitted raising the total population to 217 against 258 in the previous year Eighty-five remained in jail at the close of the year.

Civil.

Turning to civil justice, in the Wári Courts there were 736 cases on the files at the end of 1874-75, and 2,764 cases were filed during the year, making a total of 3,500, against a total of 3,236 for the year before; 2,647 cases were disposed of, leaving 853 in arrears. In the Appellate Courts, of 547 appeals for hearing, 339 were decided. The special judicial assistant temporarily sanctioned to clear off these arrears heard 283 of the total decided. Litigation is said to show no signs of decreasing. Three hundred and forty-four more suits were filed during 1875-76, though the total value involved was less by some Rs. 20,000. The registration system has been revised and put on a more permanent footing.

The Season.

The staple product is rice; but the crop being insufficient for the wants of the people, the grain is also imported. Efforts are being made to encourage coffee-planting and fibre-cleaning. An abundant rainfall of 189 inches 30 cents, exceeding the average by 56 inches, but falling for a while seasonably, gave promise of an abundant harvest and compensation for the losses sustained by the severe monsoon of the previous year. The abrupt cessation of the rain, however, a month before its usual time, caused an almost total failure of the hill crops. The rice crops, notwithstanding, yielded a fair return. The general health of the people was good.

Revenue.

The gross revenue for 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 5,61,351, including a cash balance of Rs. 2,34,350. The expenditure was Rs. 3,26,439, of which Rs. 33,773 went on public works, the chief improvement undertaken being the building a retaining wall to the Wári tank.

Medical Relief.

Some attempt is made in the state to record vital statistics. By the figures returned for two years it is said there is 1 birth to 41 of population, and 1 death to 62. Less fever prevailed during the year. At the civil hospital 39 in-patients were treated and 2,528 out-patients, the attendance exceeding the figures returned for last year. Vaccination decreased by 212 operations; the total number effected was 38 per 1,000.

Education.

Six new schools have been opened, so that there are now 31 schools with 1,566 scholars. The Anglo-vernacular school at Wári has 69 pupils, and was found to be fairly efficient. The Government Inspector reported favourably of 3 vernacular schools and of the girls' school in the town of Wári, but unfavourably of two village schools which he visited.

MINOR STATES.

Sachin, Dharampor and Bánsda (Surat).

A few minor states still remain for notice. Under the Collector of Surat are the three states of Sachin, Dharampor, and Bánsda, with a collective area of 615 square miles, and an aggregate population of 1,23,849 The Sachin estate is under management, and also that of Bánsda, the Rája Goolabsingji having died in March last, leaving his son a minor

Cambay.

Under the Collector of Kaira is placed the political superintendency of Cambay (Area 350 square miles; population 83,494.) The British Government take no direct share in the administration of this state, and no statistical information is obtainable. No event of any importance occurred during the year. The Nawáb has somewhat recovered from the weak state of health from which he has been suffering for several years, and has taken a fairly active part in the duties of the administration. The state of trade in Cambay is still unsatisfactory. The administration of civil justice is receiving the separate attention of Government. Education is making fair progress. The number of boys under instruction in the two primary schools has risen from 244 to 301. The Nawáb has again contributed a handsome donation towards the cost of the schools.

Nárukot.

Nárukot is managed by the officer in charge of the Panch Máháls, the Chief receiving a moiety of the revenue. The year of report has not been marked by anything of interest. The Naikras, who form the bulk of the population, and who are notoriously turbulent and were the cause of so much trouble in 1858 and 1868, are now remarkably quiet and amenable to law, as is apparent from the fact that for the last few years not a single offence of a serious nature has been reported. The police are mainly supplied from the Panch Máháls Bhil Corps. Only 74 persons were brought to trial, of whom 63 were convicted. The returns for civil justice are blank.

Nothing has yet been done to effect a survey of the state. When talátis were first introduced in 1873 it was expected that they would make a rough measurement sufficient to draft field registers; but this has not been done, and it will be necessary to employ regular surveyors if the lands of the state are to be measured and mapped. The greater portion of the land is waste. Endeavours have been and are being made to increase cultivation. The state, besides being situated in an isolated place, has the character of being a most unhealthy district, and consequently all endeavours to induce a better class of cultivators than the indigenous Naikras and Kolis to settle in it have failed. Mr. Richey, however, says it seems very doubtful whether the climate deserves its bad reputation. The medical officer, who has had some years' experience, assured him that the ordinary fever, almost universal in Guzerat in the autumn, was the only disease he had ordinarily to deal with, and it is noteworthy that the district of Nárukot has been entirely free from cholera during the recent prevalence of that epidemic. The land revenue is collected by a plough-tax, the maximum rates per plough amounting to Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 for

superior and inferior soils, respectively. In the year of report the revenue amounted under this head to Rs 7,066, or Rs. 546 more than last year. The gross revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,900, against Rs. 10,004 in 1874-75, the small decrease being attributable to less traffic duties. The crops chiefly consist of rice, maize, bájri, and pulses, and are all kharif. Irrigation is almost unknown in the state. The soil, no doubt, is capable of yielding a greater out-turn and better description of crops than it at present does under the rude mode of cultivation adopted by its indigenous population. The plough is dispensed with to a considerable extent, and the land is then prepared by burning wood on the surface, the method known elsewhere as "kumri," here called "walra." Hand-cultivation with the pickaxe is also not uncommon. As was the case in the year 1874, the season was as favourable as could be desired. The rainfall amounted to 46 inches and 73 cents, against 44 inches and 54 cents in the preceding year. Prices of labour remained steady, but those of produce exhibited a depression.

Khandesh Dangs.

The Khandesh Dangs, with an area of 3,840 square miles and a population of 39,111, consist of 22 petty states under British control. Of these 16 are in the Dang country, and are independent, and 6 are in the Mowa's country on the borders of Khandesh. These latter are now Regulation Territory. The country is extremely wild, and for the greater portion of the year very unhealthy, not only for Europeans, but for natives also. The inhabitants are grossly ignorant and superstitious; and the signs and marks of civilization to be found springing up in other political agencies are simply unknown. Nothing of importance occurred during the year.

Peint.

The affairs of the Peint State (960 square miles, population 47,033) are managed by the Collector of Násik. The season was a fair one, the crops good, and the rainfall 114 inches 39 cents, or 34·1 above the average. There is no improvement in the condition of the people. Birth and death rates are, respectively, 24 and 19 per 1,000, the number of births and deaths being 894 and 667. One thousand four hundred and seventy-nine people attended the dispensary, against 852 in the previous year, and 1,430 persons were vaccinated, against 1,412 in the preceding year. The prices of labour and produce have slightly changed. Waste land is being gradually brought under cultivation, 9,940 acres remain uncultivated. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 27,493, showing an increase of Rs. 424 over the preceding year. The forest receipts amount to Rs. 13,376 against Rs. 23,123 in 1874-75. The entire income of the state amounted to Rs. 46,248. Crime increased; 72 offences were reported against 42 in the previous year. The civil work has decreased, the number of suits filed being 60 against 73. There were 8 schools, attended by 327 scholars.

Jawhár.

The Jawhár State, the area of which contains 539 square miles, though its population only includes 37,406 persons, lies north-east of Bombay, and is surrounded by the Tanna Collectorate. The Rája has been permitted to give up his education at Poona,

and is now conducting the duties of administration jointly with the present kárbhári, preparatory to his receiving full possession of the state. The police force has been raised to 14 men, who act under the mahálkaris. Crime decreased. 177 accused were brought to trial, of whom 111 were convicted. There is one small prison in which 30 people were confined, against 37 in the preceding year. The rainfall amounted to 14·3 inches, or 20 inches more than in 1874-75, and the yield of crops was satisfactory. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent. The receipts from all sources came to Rs. 71,521, and expenditure to Rs. 16,320. There are two schools in these wild tracts, one of which, that at Jawhár itself, is well spoken of.

Sawanur.

The small jághir of Sawanur in the Dharwar Collectorate belongs to a family of Patán Mahomedans. The present Nawáb is a minor of 15, and his estates, measuring 69 square miles and containing 17,288 inhabitants, is managed by a dewán, under the supervision of the Collector of Dharwar, the uncles of the young Nawáb also sharing in the administration. The revenue of the year amounted to nearly Rs. 70,000, while the expenditure was nearly Rs. 74,000, including Rs. 18,400 spent on roads, tanks, wells, and similar public works. The balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 45,584. The rainfall was deficient, and the kharif crops were poor; the rabi harvest was, however, above the average. Cholera was general.

KHAIRPUR.

In Sind there is one native state, Khairpur; but as His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan, the present Chief, has no Resident within his territory, it has not been found practicable to collect much information as to the mode of administration, or as to the statistics of trade, cultivation, or judicial administration generally. His Highness has shown great unwillingness to communicate any of these details; but this may be attributed in some measure to the primitive nature of his administration, which, in fact, does not admit of the record of such matters. The patriarchal form of rule which prevailed under the Talpur dynasty has been strictly adhered to by His Highness, and at his advanced age it is hopeless to expect any attempt at change or improvement.

The state is bounded on the north by the Rohri Táluka of the Rohri Division, Shikárpur Collectorate; on the east by the desert belonging to the territory of Jaisalmir; on the south by the Naushahro Táluka of the Hyderabad Collectorate and by the Thar and Párkar Districts; and on the west by the river Indus. It contains within its boundary the tapah of Kingri Badshahpur, which belongs to the British Government. The area of the state has been calculated at 6,109 square miles, according to the topographical survey made some years ago. Of the 3,909,760 acres comprised in the area, a large portion is sandy desert, and many thousand acres of good land are covered with jungle to afford shelter for wild animals, in the pursuit of which His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan passes the greater part of his time.

The state is divided into two parts by the Eastern Nára; eastward the country is chiefly desert; but the territory to the west of the Nára improves in quality as it recedes from this stream and approaches the river. Some of the land in this section is remarkable for its fertility, and for its facilities as regards irrigation; but the Mir prefers to keep the greater portion as hunting ground. Indigo, cotton, and sugar-cane are grown on the lands irrigated by the Mirwáh, a large navigable canal.

There is a police force of 74 men, of whom 44 are mounted. No returns of criminal or civil justice are obtainable. Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan, the Mir's eldest son, disposes of all original criminal and civil cases, appeals being heard by His Highness himself.

His Highness maintains two or three hundred sowars and, perhaps, the same number of footmen; but their numbers fluctuate constantly, and being quite undrilled, and badly mounted and armed, they hardly come under the designation of troops.

No public works have been carried out for several years.

There are no statistics of trade. The cotton and silk fabrics of Gambat, Ranipur, and Khora have a high reputation in this part of Sind. The produce of the state and these fabrics mostly come over to British territory, and are exchanged for Manchester cottons, metals, &c.

The gross revenue may be estimated at 4½ lakhs; but it fluctuates according to prices, as the revenue is paid mostly in kind. Being anticipated and assigned in advance to the numerous creditors of the state, considerable confusion and uncertainty exists as to the actual amount. There are six schools in the state, but no details regarding them have been furnished.

His Highness is now well advanced in life, being over sixty years of age; he has four sons living, and four grandsons. He has lately nominated his eldest son, Mir Faiz Mahomed, as his heir. The condition of this state, in the opinion of Sir W. Merewether, cannot be considered as satisfactory. His Highness has continued, almost in its integrity, the semi-barbarous system of administration which we found in existence when Sind was visited by Burnes and Pottinger, and during his life-time it is hopeless to look for any changes. He is greatly in debt, and in his passion for field sports he finds but little time to devote to retrenchment, or to the re-organization of the different departments, on the symmetry and proper working of which the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people must depend.

ADEN.

Foreign Affairs.

Nothing has occurred to materially disturb the political relations of the Aden Residency with the surrounding Arab tribes. Ali bin Mana, the Haushabi Chief, in order to annoy his neighbour, the Abdali Sultan, endeavoured to close the roads through his district. As this was an infringement of his treaty with the British Government, his stipend was stopped. The Amir Ali bin Mokbil

Lahej.

of Zhali intervened, and a short truce was concluded, which has been extended to one year. The Hanshabi's stipend was renewed on the roads being opened, the forfeited arrears remaining unpaid. Cultivation in the Lahej District has increased, owing to the Sultan now having control over the flow of water in the Tobun, which was formerly continually interfered with by the Hanshabi.

The Yaffai and Fadhli.

The feud between the Yaffai and Fadhli still continues, and constant forays occur. The stipend of Ali bin Ahmed, the Yaffai Chief, remains under suspension, as he persistently refuses to carry out the engagement made in General Tremenhere's presence with the Fadhli, in regard to the royalty to be paid for the water of the river Naaza. A temporary truce at present exists between these two tribes.

Al Zhali Abdallah bin Mahomed Mussad still rules over the portion of the Amir's territory claimed by the Governor General of Yemen as part of the Kataba sub-district. The Amir Ali Mokbil resides at Al-Kharafah.

Makulla and Shehr.

The dispute between the Chiefs of Makulla and Shehr still goes on. The Jemadar of the latter declared a blockade of Makulla, which was totally ineffective, and he committed several piratical acts on buggalows belonging to British Indian subjects which he suspected were bound for that port. Captain Prideaux proceeded to Shehr with Her Majesty's ship "Vulture" and the Indian Government steam vessel "Kwangtung," where he obtained restitution and compensation from the Jemadar. The Chiefs were then warned against molesting buggalows, their so-called blockades being ineffective and opposed to the law of nations.

The Jemadar of Shehr purchased at Genoa an old steamer which was manned by foreigners. On arrival at Shehr, in consequence of the insufficient rations given to the European crew, the commander brought the vessel to Aden, where she was detained, a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act being anticipated. She was subsequently released on condition of proceeding direct to Bombay without touching at Shehr. Eventually, while running as a pilgrim ship, she was totally lost near Leet in January last. It is said 500 persons were drowned.

Egyptian proceedings on the African Coast.

Berbera was re-occupied by the Egyptians in September 1875. Zaila and Tajurra are now held by the Khedive under a yearly payment to the Porte of £15,000. Harrar was occupied by the Egyptian troops without resistance; but the Amir having been guilty of an act of treachery was executed by the Pasha in command, and the surrounding Palla tribes effectually besieged the town. Raoof Pasha was eventually relieved by large re-inforcements from Zaila, after severe fighting with the Gallas. The present actual state of affairs is not known with certainty. Notwithstanding the assurances given by the Khedive to the British Government, Bulhar remains closed. It is said orders have been telegraphed from Egypt to re-open the port for direct trade with Aden. In November 1875, McKellop Pasha, with an Egyptian squadron, took possession of Brava and Kismaya, the northern possession of the Sayyid of Zanzibar, who asked and

obtained British intervention, and the Egyptian troops were withdrawn on the representations of Her Majesty's Government. The squadron returned to Suez in February 1876.

In Abyssinia the Egyptians met with several disasters. Munzinger Pasha with 450 men left Tajurra for Shoa in November 1875, but was waylaid while crossing the Hawash near Aussa by the Danakil. More than 300, including the Pasha and his family, were killed, and the survivors with difficulty reached Tajurra. In the same month at Gundet, near Adowa, 4,000 Egyptian troops were attacked by the Abyssinians and nearly annihilated. **Abyssinia.**

The Aden Troop in November and December, under Major Stevens, reconnoitred the Fadhli territory, and the map of the surrounding districts has been still further added to. The resources of our immediate Arab neighbours are now thoroughly known. The Fadhli country seems to be more capable of cultivation than has hitherto been supposed, but intertribal quarrels interfere with agricultural pursuits. **Aden Troop.**

Socotra has been visited by the Resident, and an engagement has been entered into with the Sultan of Kishn, the owner of the island, which, among other matters, imposes on him the obligation of protecting the ship-wrecked crew, passengers, and cargo of vessels of all nations. The Sultan and his successors will receive an annual stipend of Rs. 360 from the British Government under the above engagement. **Socotra and Kishn.**

The organization, full strength, and total cost of the police of Aden are given in the following table :— **Police.**

Aden Police.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost.			Remarks.
				Rs.	a	p.	
Land	..	141	141	35,965	6	4	Of this amount Rs. 3.068 have been contributed by the municipality.
Water	...	12	12	1,831	10	10	Paid from the port fund.
Total .	...	153	153	37,797	1	2	

The annexed statement shows the results of the working of the force :—

Aden.	Number of Offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused to arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Tribunals.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Court of the Resident ..	551	638	901	1,034	901	1,034	722	846	179	188	80·13	81·81	80·13	81·81
Cantonment Magistrate	62	57	82	78	82	78	36	65	19	13	76·83	83·46	76·83	83·46

There were seven accidental deaths. The prevalent crimes have been petty thefts and assault. The proportion of crime to population, including the military, was 1 to 33 persons, and

the proportion of police to population is 1 in 161 individuals. The percentage of stolen property recovered was as under:—

Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage	
1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875.
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
4,550	3,991	2,541	802	53 84	20 09

The percentage has been affected by the failure to recover Rs. 1,000 in cash which a Bedawin absconded with into the interior.

Criminal Justice.

A statement is appended showing the results of the administration of criminal justice:—

	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.			
			Remaining at end of last year	Brought to Trial during 1875 76.				Received by Transfer.	Total.		Discharged without Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.
	1874.	1875.		Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1875.	1874.				
Aden.														
Court of Resident ..	934	1,020	..	1,034		549	..	2	1,585	1,631	..	318	1,237	
Cantonment Magistrate	294	280	..	78		427	..	..	505	474	..	65	438	2

* Those committed to the Session Court are included with convicted.

There were no arrears at the close of the year. Seventeen persons were sentenced to periods of more than six months' imprisonment, and 1,660 to lighter punishments. No one was capitally sentenced or suffered death. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 4,606-5-1; out of this Rs. 3,155-0-4 were recovered. There has been no material increase or decrease in any particular class of crime. There were three appeals from convictions, in all of which the original sentence was confirmed.

Prisons.

The following statement supplies information regarding the Aden Jail:—

Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number remaining at end of year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.
	Remaining from last year.	Admitted.	Total.					
			1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75,		
								Rs. a. p.
1	85	351	436	417	75	66	65	21,733 14 11

There were 2 deaths during the year. The cost of maintaining each prisoner in 1875-76, including charges for fixed establishment and the military guard, was Rs. 265-13-6 as compared with Rs. 307-8-4 in 1874-75. Civil Justice.

The annexed table shows the results of the administration of original civil justice —

Tribunals	Number of cases on the file at end of previous year	Number filed during the year	Total		Number disposed of during		Arrears	
			1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874
Resident's Court (Assistants)	17	716	733	816	721	829	12	17
Ditto (Registrar)	8	2,590	2,598	2,537	2,591	2,529	7	8
Court of the Cantonment Magistrate ..	..	90	90	..	89	..	1	..
Total..	25	3,396	3,421	3,383	3,401	3,358	20	25

The values of suits filed aggregated Rs. 1,74,568. The total value of suits filed in 1874 was Rs. 2,35,077, and the decrease is attributed to the introduction of the "Court Fees Act, 1870." Formerly suitors over-estimated their claims, owing to the smallness of the fees charged. Out of 590 applications for execution of decrees, 586 were granted. Taking the census of 1872, including military, there was 1 suit filed to every 7 persons. Two appeals were filed and disposed of. The number of documents registered was 252 as compared with 226 in the preceding year.

The municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 57,868, and the expenditure to Rs. 72,905. The collections on account of court fees and fines were formerly credited to this source, and the court establishment paid therefrom. The transfer has caused a loss of about Rs. 2,900 to the municipal fund. A new police station was built at the Point at an outlay of Rs. 10,408, which has caused capital to be trenched on. The credit balance at the end of the year was Rs. 18,637-4-3. The incidence of municipal taxation amounted to Rs. 1-4 per head in 1875-76. Municipal.

The strength of the Aden Garrison on the 31st March was as follows :—*Europeans*—32 officers, 8 medical officers, 8 warrant officers, 58 serjeants, 733 rank and file, 5 boys, 1 apothecary, 5 assistant apothecaries, 1 hospital apprentice, 2 civil subordinates, 5 public followers. *Natives*—23 native officers, 55 havildars, 832 rank and file, 17 first and second class tindals, 228 tent and store lascars, 24 boys, 26 watermen, 9 hospital assistants, 4 medical pupils, 381 public followers, 23 clerks, 65 sweepers, and 100 other followers. Military.

Condensed water was sold by Government at the following prices :—

Isthmus	Rs.	3	4	6	per 100 gallons.
Steamer Point . ..	,,	3	0	9	,, ,,
Camp	,,	2	10	9	,, ,,

The total cost of working the condensers was Rs. 18,077. Rations were supplied at the following cost:—

British soldiers	Rs. 182 10 0	Per head per annum.
Native soldiers	" 76 7 0	
Public followers	" 50 11 0	

The entire garrison was relieved during the year. The Native Artillery have been withdrawn, and a battery of British Artillery substituted.

Marine. Nine hundred and ninety-nine vessels entered the port as against 878 in 1874-75. These were classified as under:—Royal Navy 23, Her Majesty's troop-ships 5, Indian Government vessels 21, foreign ships of war 19, foreign troop ships 39, merchant steamers 846, and sailing ships 46. Forty-seven pilgrim vessels called during the past year, bringing 20,003 pilgrims. Of these 666 were landed. One vessel was prosecuted under the Native Passenger Acts, 1870-72, and the master fined Rs. 4,920, for carrying 271 passengers in excess of the number allowed by the Act. In 1874-75, 29 pilgrim vessels called with 12,312 pilgrims.

Weather. The average temperature as recorded at the British hospitals at the three positions has been as under:—

Camp.			Isthmus.			Steamer Point.		
6 A.M.	12 Noon.	6 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 Noon.	6 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 Noon.	6 P.M.
78·63	83·06	86·83	82·83	83·01	85·81	79·90	87·96	82·67

Rain fell at Steamer Point in ten months out of the year, but only three times in the Crater, where the reservoirs are situated. At Steamer Point the rainfall was nearly 4 inches, and in the Crater 3·73.

Public Works. The roads of the settlement are in good order. The principal works carried out during the year are given in the section on Public Works. The total expenditure in 1875-76 on original public works and repairs amounted to Rs. 2,55,108. Two fine mess-houses have been built by private enterprize in camp, much to the comfort of officers. They cost Rs. 60,000, and yield the owners a yearly rental of Rs. 3,600.

Revenue and Finance. The receipts and disbursements of the Aden Treasury during 1875-76 were as under:—

Receipts.

Imperial revenue and receipts	Rs.	61,679
Provincial ditto	"	12,279
Debt account	"	19,26,671
Remittance account	"	1,89,478
Total...	Rs.	21,90,107

Disbursements.

Imperial	Rs.	1,64,957
Provincial services	"	59,256
Debt account	"	3,92,266
Remittance account	"	15,05,815
Total ...Rs.		21,22,294

The issues in currency notes amounted to Rs. 52,725, the receipts to Rs. 52,155. Opium license fees realized Rs. 2,237-8-4, and sales Rs. 2,413-0-2. The sale of abkári contracts gave Rs. 13,230, and the sale of stamps Rs. 19,723. The introduction of the Court Fees Act has, of course, increased the sale of stamps. The receipts and disbursements on account of local funds are given below :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Aden Port Fund—			
Marine	22,939	3	1
Miscellaneous Receipts	71,104	10	9
Aden Cantonment Fund—			
Miscellaneous	844	14	11
Civil Jail Fund	22	14	0
Total ...Rs.	94,911	10	9

Disbursements.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Aden Port Fund—			
Police	3,694	2	9
Marine	20,301	15	9
Vessels and boats	24,574	13	11
Light-houses	5,786	15	7
Signal staff	1,434	0	2
Miscellaneous	1,045	0	0
Superannuation pensions	64	13	0
Public Works	989	6	4
Aden Cantonment Fund—			
Lock Hospital	1,999	8	9
Police	77	1	10
Miscellaneous	4,688	2	10
Total ...Rs.	64,656	0	11

Port Fund.

The pilotage fees amounted to Rs. 15,549-8-11, and the harbour dues to Rs. 54,455-11. There has been a slight decrease in the pilotage, and a considerable increase in the dues as compared with the preceding year. The balance to the credit of the port fund on the 31st March 1875 was Rs. 1,98,237.

Shaik Othman Aqueduct.

The receipts on account of the water of the aqueduct amounted to Rs. 33,769-15-10, and the disbursements were Rs. 8,539-11-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,230-4-3 to be divided equally between Government and the Sultan of Lahej.

Births and Deaths.

The births and deaths were registered as under, but Brigadier-General Schneider fears the numbers are only approximately correct.—

Births—Europeans		37
Natives		240
	Total	277
Deaths—European		42
Natives		529
	Total	571

The totals in 1874-75 were births 297, deaths 521.

Medical Relief.

Seven hundred and sixty in-door and 1,427 out-door patients were treated at the civil hospital, against 577 and 1,875 in 1874-75. The prevalent diseases were small-pox and ulcers. Small-pox appeared in December and continued till the 31st March. One hundred and fifty-five cases occurred, out of which 54 were fatal. No Europeans were attacked. The 2-6th and 3-6th Royal Artillery suffered considerably from fever contracted at Colába. The remainder of the troops were healthy. A dispensary has been founded in memory of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Aden native public subscribing Rs. 20,000, and Government giving a yearly grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000.

Vaccination.

Two thousand two hundred and fourteen operations were performed, of which 1,764 were successful. In 1874-75 the numbers, respectively, were 1,097 and 826. The increase is due to outbreak of small-pox.

Education.

There are 2 schools, the English and Arabic. In the former the average daily attendance was 54 in 1875-76, and 52·9 in 1874-75. In the latter 144 in 1875-76, and 145 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

(1).—Topographical Survey.

The Topographical Survey of this Presidency was again continued during 1875-76 by the same parties as last year. Their field of operations has been Kattywar, Guzerat, Khandesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, and Satara. Under recent orders from the Government of India, a scale of 2 inches to a mile will now be universally adopted, but where possible the work previously done by the Revenue Survey will be utilized in filling in topographical detail. The returns of the work done in the season 1875-76 show 2,180 square miles topographically surveyed in Kattywar, 1,857 in Guzerat, 1,857 in Khandesh, 1,773 in Násik and Ahmednagar, and 1,845 in the Bhor State of the Satara Districts. The parties have, in addition, triangulated or traversed in advance 1,820 square miles in Kattywar, 2,070 in Guzerat, 2,505 in Khandesh, and 2,500 in Násik. **Survey operations in 1875-76.**

The Kattywar Party are still moving westward, and surveyed portions of the Junágarh, Jetpur, and Gondal tálukas. They also completed a small portion of country east of the Runn of Cutch. One of the new sheets contains the isolated granite range of Girnár, the highest peaks of which rise abruptly from the plain to an altitude of 3,666 feet. The slopes of the range are covered with a thick forest of dwarf teak, wild mango, tamarind, and karwand, and here and there a few small "blackwood" trees. The party lost one man by cholera out of five attacked. **Kattywar Party.**

The Guzerat Party surveyed country north-east of Ahmedabad, bordering on Kattywar, and also the districts about Broach, the former portion lying between meridians 72° 0′ and 72° 30′ and between parallels 23° 0′ and 23° 30′, and the latter between meridians 73° 0′ and 73° 30′ and parallels 21° 37′ 30″ and 22° 0′. These portions include part of the Virámgám Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, part of the Broach, Anklesar, and A'mod tálukas of the Broach Collectorate, and parts of the Baroda, Rewa Kánta, and Mahi Kánta territory. A map of the city of Broach on the 16-inch scale is being compiled from the materials of the city **Guzerat Party.**

survey made by the Guzerat Revenue Survey. Major C. T. Haig, R.E., in charge of the party, gives the following account of the objects of popular interest he met with during the season :—

"In the conservative popular mind there is a famous banian tree at Sukal Tirath, 18 miles from Broach, on the Nerbudda, beneath which Alexander the Great encamped with his army. Near Sukal Tirath there is a large island in the Nerbudda named Rabirwád, the land of which is divided between five villages, Sukal Tirath, Mangaleshwar, Nikora, Angareshwar, and Janor, and on the portion pertaining to Mangaleshwar, and covering an area of about 75 acres, is a wood composed of banian and other trees so densely packed together that from a distance it looks like one large tree. It is, of course, possible that the many banian trees of to-day emanated from one parent tree dropping its roots and spreading as that kind of tree is known to do, but I could detect no trace of such parentage. A few miles from this on the south side of the river are the famous cornelian mines of Ratanpur. The well-known Cambay stones are taken from these mines to Cambay, where they are cut and polished, affording a means of subsistence to a number of poor blind folk who are chiefly occupied in this trade. There is also near Ratanpur, in the precincts of the temple of Báwaghor, a famous tree of ordeal, the trunk of which has a cleft through it, and through which a man suspected of crime is made to essay to pass. His guilt or innocence is proved by the tree either contracting the opening and detaining the culprit or by allowing him to pass through without hindrance. Such is the popular superstition."

Khandesh Party.

The Khandesh party was divided into two sections, the stronger one carrying on the survey of the revenue-paying portions of Khandesh in the Sauda and Bhusáwal tálukas bordering on British Nimar and West Berár between latitude 21° 0′ and 21° 15′ and longitude 75° 30′ and 75° 30′, and contiguous to country previously surveyed and the smaller one proceeding to the native states bordering on the Nerbudda River. Mr. Hörst, in charge of the survey, reports that in the 2-inch scale survey the positions of all the trijunction points of village boundaries have been determined by traverse with the theodolite and chain, and that they will answer as common points for combining certain details of the Bombay Revenue Survey work, as well as for data for future operations should such ever be necessary. Care is also being taken to show the demarcated boundaries of all forest reserves.

10th or 1st Deccan Topographical Party.

The Násik Party have worked in táluka Báglán and portions of tálukas Kalwan and Málegaon of Násik and in the Peint State, the tract of country surveyed lying approximately between latitude 20° 20′ and 20° 45′ and longitude 73° 30′ and 74° 30′. They have also taken up a few miles in the vicinity of Igatpuri, and about 473 square miles in the Ahmednagar District.

11th or 2nd Deccan Topographical Party.

The 11th or 2nd Deccan Division extended the work of previous seasons to the southward, and surveyed the country about Bhor. They were able to reduce the mileage rate of expenditure very considerably. On the subject of utilizing the Bombay village maps, Captain Hutchinson states that where the country is flat,

the results of the experiment were very successful, and he hopes that in future he will be able to produce maps on the amalgamated plan with less chain labour and at less cost than has been the case hitherto.

Results of the discussion on the scale and system to be adopted by Topographical Surveys.

The conference of officers of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, of the Topographical Survey, and of the Bombay Revenue Surveys, held at Poona in the rains of 1875, was alluded to in the Administration Report for last year. The results of that conference are thus summarized by the Survey Commissioners: "The Great Trigonometrical Survey Officers held from their experience that the details of the Bombay Revenue Survey maps could be usefully and economically adopted and included in the frame-work of their triangulation, and that that detail work having been laid down by actual measurement must be more accurate than work executed by plane-tabling and eye-sketching. The Topographical Survey Officers were divided in their opinion. Some held that the work of the Bombay Revenue Surveys could be generally made use of with advantage, while others differed more or less from that opinion. The final orders issued by the Government of India to the Surveyor-General of India were: 'I am to add that His Excellency in Council has little doubt that the Bombay Revenue Survey maps can be utilized to some extent for incorporation in the topographical sheets, and to request that you will issue the necessary orders for the utilization of such maps whenever they can be used with advantage.'

"A simple illustration may render the points in dispute more readily comprehensible. Let it be supposed that a chess-board consists of squares, differing somewhat in size and regularity of shape, and let each square represent the lands of a village. The Bombay Revenue Surveys, which are specially surveys for revenue purposes only, provide a map of each village ordinarily on the scale of eight inches to a mile, all the internal detail of which,—roads, streams, village sites, &c.,—are laid down by actual measurement, but each village is measured independently; and accurate as the map may be as a unit, no general triangulation is provided enabling these village maps to be reduced into one map with geographical accuracy, though with the aid of a few points from the Indian atlas sheets they can be, and are so combined into maps of the greatest practical use, the reduction of scale to one-sixteenth of that of the original maps comminuting error to an extent which interferes little with their general utility.

"The advocates for the adoption of the Bombay Revenue Survey maps consider that there must be a great saving of expense by the adoption of these maps in the Topographical Survey, and that the internal measurements of each village or square of the chess-board are more accurately laid down than they would or could be laid down by the system of plane-tabling for the main points and filling in the rest by eye in use in the Topographical Survey; that no more is required than the provision of an accurate frame-work by the scientific triangulation of the Topographical Survey to enable each village or square of the chess-board to be put precisely in its proper place on the board, and that to attain

this, little more will, in a plain country, be necessary than to geographically fix the true relative positions of the corner points of each village or square, and adopt the internal detail of the square or village from the Bombay Revenue Survey maps after such examination as the nature of the country and experience may call for; and it is further considered that experience in Guzerat and the Deccan fully bears out this view so far as it relates to moderately plain country. In very rugged and mountainous country it is not expected that the Bombay maps would prove of much, if any, use, but country of this nature is but a fraction of the whole. The opponents in the Topographical Survey of the above views assert that while the Bombay work might be in parts trustworthy, yet the examination of it would involve much labour, and the entire rejection of it would be more consistent, and would enable the entire survey to be in all and every detail the work of one department.

"In reviewing the whole proceedings of the Poona Survey Conference, Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, winds up as follows in the 21st para. of his letter to the Government of India, No. 32-324 of 20th March 1876: 'What I have said will suffice to show that in Guzerat the Bombay village data may be utilized with great advantage as regards the accuracy and general utility of the topographical survey, and without any material enhancement of cost; there the village work has been completed, and Major Haig is anxious to continue to make the most of it, as he has been doing hitherto. In the portions of Násik and the Deccan, where the village work has been completed, it may certainly be utilized with advantage; but in those parts where it is incomplete, the difficulty of securing harmonious co-operation between survey parties so differently constituted and administered as the Bengal and the Bombay Revenue Survey parties, appears to present an insuperable obstacle to its utilization.',

(2).—REVENUE SURVEY.

Departments employed and work performed.

The following statement shows the several departments employed during the year 1875-76 under the general control of the Survey and Settlement Commissioners of the Northern and Southern* Divisions, with the effective strength and out-turn of work of each department :—

Department.	Name of Superintendent or Officer in charge.	Number of Parties or Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
			Area surveyed.	Area classed.
Northern Division.			Acres.	Acres.
Poona and Násik Survey ..	Lieut.-Col. Taverner ..	8	421,519	428,749
Ratnágiri Survey	Mr. Gibson	5	143,090	134,831
Guzerat Survey	Mr N. Beyts..	4	88,478	93,143
Sind Settlement Survey ..	Lieut.-Colonel Haig.. ..	7	393,022	164,778
Southern Division.				
Southern Mahratta Country Survey	Mr. R. C Beynon .. .. / Captain C. Godfrey	12	797,673	730,718
Total ..	....	36	1,843,782	1,552,219

* The Survey Commissioner of this division has also the charge of the Mysore Survey operations, the results of which are reported to the Government of that province.

It will be seen from this that the operations of the year comprise the measurement of about 18½ lakhs, and the classification of a little over 15½ lakhs of acres.

Operations in the Northern Division.

The establishments of the Northern Division were employed in carrying out the re-survey and re-classification of the lands of some of the early-settled districts of the Poona, Nasik, and Ahmednagar collectorates, of which the lease is about to expire, upon original survey work in Ratnágiri and Guzerat, and upon original and revision survey combined in the province of Sind. Two establishments were also detached for prosecuting the survey of the native state of Sáwant Wári in the Southern Konkan, which is being carried out at the expense of that state, and one was placed under Major Haig's orders to assist in the operations for combining the Revenue and Topographical Surveys of Guzerat.

Survey of the Dangs.

The survey of the Dangs between Surat and Khandesh was also resumed during the latter part of the hot season by a party under an assistant of the Guzerat Survey Department. This work, which is being carried out specially for the Forest Department, comprises a traverse survey with the topography of the country, but without any definement of village boundaries, which, indeed, are generally unknown in this wild tract of country. The malarious nature of the climate and denseness of the forests, combined with the circumstance of no labour or supplies being obtainable in the country, render the prosecution of the survey a work of difficulty. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, considerable progress was made in the year. The survey is being connected with the Trigonometrical Survey stations, and when completed will furnish the requisite topographical features for the compilation of a map of a tract of country hitherto imperfectly shown on the geographical map of India.

Operations in the Southern Division.

The Southern Mahratta Country Survey was employed during the year on the revision survey of the portion of the Kaládgi Collectorate north of the Krishna River, which formerly belonged to the Sholápur Collectorate, and on original survey in North Kanara and in the Kolhápur State, which pays the cost of its survey. The surveys of the Pratinidhi's Jághir and of Sángli were also proceeded with.

Financial results.

The total expenditure of the surveys of the two divisions amounted to Rs. 7,18,121. The settlements introduced during the year resulted in the imposition of an assessment of Rs. 2,36,355 in excess of past collections.

(3).—City Surveys.

In the Northern Division the surveys of Surat and Kurrachee were completed, with the exception of the general map of the latter town. Operations were in progress in Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind), and the survey of Sukkur has lately been commenced.

Progress of the Ahmedabad City Survey.

In Ahmedabad considerable advance was made in the enquiry into titles. Cases involving 6,285 different properties were disposed of. Appeals against the enquiry officer's decisions were pre-

ferred in 76 instances. The original decision was upheld in 44, and revised in 16; 16 remain undisposed of.

Completion of the Surat City Survey.

The survey of Surat was commenced in 1865, and the enquiry work two years afterwards. Both were completed in October 1875, the work having been in progress for 10 years. The city contains a total area of 9,763,699 square yards, divided as under:—

	Sq yds.
Road, tanks, and unproductive spaces	2,467,558
Private property	6,753,202
Government land occupied and paying assessment .	94,344
Government waste	448,505
	9,763,699

The map, drawn on the scale of 16½ feet to the inch, show with the greatest minuteness the boundaries of all private properties. Each holder is furnished with a title-deed specifying the area and boundaries of his property, and containing a plan of it corresponding with that shown in the general map. In all, 26,404 sanads have been issued; and it is satisfactory to find from the reports of the survey and enquiry officers that these title-deeds, which the people at first showed some unwillingness to take, are now highly prized as a record of property and rights. The duties of the enquiry officers involved the decision of 47,137 claims to property. Appeals against their decisions were preferred in 491 cases, being about 1 per cent, with the following result:—

Decisions modified	99
,, confirmed	262
,, reversed	92
Balance of appeals to be heard... . ..	38
	491

The expenditure incurred on the survey and enquiry, amounting to Rs. 1,70,021, has been borne by Government and the municipality jointly. The account has not yet been finally adjusted; but as it now stands it shows the sum of Rs. 65,639 to have been charged to Government, and Rs. 1,04,382 to the municipality. There is some difference of opinion amongst the authorities connected with the carrying out of the survey as to the financial results with which it may be credited. But according to the summary given by the Revenue Commissioner in reviewing the final report, the receipts to the present amount to Rs. 1,63,348, which have been shared by Government and the municipality, respectively, in the proportion given in the margin. Receipts compared with expenditure, therefore, show a profit of Rs. 1,700 to Government, and a loss of Rs. 13,923 to the municipality, the net deficit on the whole account being Rs. 12,223. But this estimate does not include the value of 448,505 square yards of land which has yet to be sold, nor does it include the reversionary interest of Government in the land granted on lease for 99 years. It has been calculated that the land will sell at an average of 8 annas per square yard; but as the demand for it is uncer-

Govt. receipts Rs.	68,839
Municipality ,,	94,509
Rs.	1,63,348

tain, it is better to confine the account of results to actual receipts, leaving the above-mentioned source of income as well as the reversionary interest in the 99 years' lease, which is undoubtedly of great value, to the future.

The Honourable Mr. Hope, who was Collector of Surat during almost the entire period that the survey was in progress, gives the following account of the results of the measure:—

"The results of the survey are, that Government has for the first time become acquainted with the nature and extent of its rights in the city, whether directly its own or held on behalf of the public, and has obtained as its own property a survey atlas and record probably unprecedented in completeness and usefulness. It has secured a large annual revenue, together with the means of greatly increasing that revenue in future, and a valuable reversion after 99 years. It has got data and facilities for stopping encroachments on its rights which it never had before, and has enlisted the municipality on its side for the protection of the latter. It has conferred upon the people at large similar knowledge of their rights and liabilities with title-deeds setting them forth, which must save them on the one hand from petty municipal or police annoyances, and on the other from much litigation among themselves. In hundreds of cases it has converted undefined and doubtful private rights into tangible and marketable property, and Government has reaped or bestowed these advantages at a cost which is already pretty nearly equalled by the receipts, or which falls far short of them if the expense of the Trigonometrical Survey saved be taken into account."

Hubli and Dharwar.

The town surveys of Hubli and Dharwar were proceeded with in the present year. These surveys are conducted at the expense of the municipalities, and are carried on as men are available for this duty. There is no object to be gained in pushing on these town surveys with greater rapidity than the examination of titles can be proceeded with, which duty is in the hands of the Collector, and all that has to be done is to keep the survey sufficiently ahead of the investigations.

Settlements.

(1).—Revenue Survey Department.

Financial results of the Revenue Survey Settlements.

The financial results of the settlement operations of the year are recorded in the following statement :—

	Number of Villages.	Settlement Jama or gross Revenue.	Past Collections.	Percentage.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Division.					
Poona and Násik Survey—					
Sinnar	108	1,87,045	1,39,619	34	...
Násik	60	94,287	64,947	45	...
Isolated Villages—					
Haveli .. .. / Indápur	6	5,315	4,919	8	...
Sholápur	9	19,347	18,003	7½	...
Total	183	3,05,994	2,27,488	35	...
Add—*Dumála villages—*					
Haveli .. ... / Khed .. ... / Sirur	10	11,703	9,662	21	...
Párner	5	10,607	9,984	6	...
Sinnár	3	2,335	1,486	57	...
Total.	18	24,645	21,132	16	...
Grand Total .	201	3,30,639	2,48,620	33	...

	Number of Villages	Settlement Jamá or gross Revenue	Past Collections	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.
		Rs	Rs		
Ratnágiri Survey—					
Vingorla	9	34,989	32,991	6	...
Karjat Taluka* (Subba Division)	150				
Guzerat Survey—					
A'mod	53	2,86,097	2,35,088	21¾	...
Sind Settlement Department... ..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total...	413	6,51,725	5,16,699	28	...
SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
Bankápur ... . Karajgi . .. .. Hubli	138	1,78,820	1,17,913	51	...
Hángal .. Muddebihál Bágewári	149	2,03,450	1,62,181	27	...
Sindgi	1	540	519	4	...
Total .	288	3,82,810	2,80,613	36½	...
Add—*Kolhápur State* ..	65	48,847	49,715	...	1·7
Total ..	353	4,31,657	3,30,328	30½	...
Grand Total	766	10,83,382	8,47,027	28	...

* No results are shown, as no settlement of revenue was made.

Northern Division.

The settlements carried out in the Deccan Districts by the Poona and Násik Survey are a continuation of the series of revisions of the first survey settlements which were commenced in the Indápur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate in 1866-67. Operations were next extended to part of the Sholápur Collectorate, each district of these two collectorates being taken up in the order in which the thirty-year leases expired. But revisions this year were in progress in Násik which was the next collectorate to be operated on, according to the order of settlement adopted at the first survey.

Násik.

With regard to the present state of the districts to which the revision was extended, the statistical returns pertaining to the Sinnar Táluka show that, since the first settlement was introduced, the population has increased 32 per cent. That in carts, ploughs, and cattle used for agriculture the increase is 56·40 and 14 per cent, respectively; whilst cultivation has extended from 225,886 to 253,936 acres, there being now only about 3,000 acres of inferior land capable of further cultivation. There has also been an increase of 39 per cent in the number of wells in working order, which has been accompanied with a large extension of area under

irrigation. The staple products of bájri and wheat are 65 and 84 per cent higher than they were at the time of the first settlement. The country has been opened up by the construction of roads, whilst several stations on the north-east branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line are within easy reach of a great part of the district. All these circumstances point to the perfect feasibility of the moderate increase of 31 per cent imposed on this district. The statistical information respecting the 60 villages forming part of the Násik Taluka, which were re-settled, shows even more favourable results. As stated in the correspondence on the revision settlement, they comprise a tract of country which has profited more than any part of the collectorate (Násik) by the change of circumstances that has taken place since the introduction of the first survey settlement. In addition to there now being two stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway within its limits, the large military station of Deoláli has recently been established in one of the villages. The markets of Deoláli and Násik afford unusual facilities for the disposal of agricultural produce, and the demand is increased by the transactions of agents from Bombay who have established themselves in the neighbourhood for the purpose of supplying that market; added to this the district has the advantage of a certain and abundant rainfall. In consideration of these circumstances there was a general concurrence of opinion of all the officers who took part in the discussion on the revised rates in the expediency of making the increase somewhat higher than has been fixed for other parts of the country, where the material improvement has not been so marked, and it was accordingly raised to 45 per cent.

Broach. As regards the amount of revenue concerned, the settlement of the A'mod Táluka was the most important work of the year. It involved the application of the survey system to a district paying a revenue of Rs. 2,35,088, inclusive of quit-rents on alienated lands. The rates introduced raised the payments under the same heads to Rs. 2,86,097, the difference of Rs. 51,009 being an increase of nearly 22 per cent. Irrespective of improvements in the condition of the district, the price of grain is reported to have trebled during the interval of 26 years since the revenue demand under the former system was fixed by the late Mr. John Marshall Davies.

	Rs.
Government land assessment	2,17,969
Quit-rent payments	17,119
Rs....	2,35,088

	Rs.
Government land assessment ..	2,67,445
Quit-rent payments	18,652
Rs....	2,86,097

Konkan. The settlement of the Vingorla Petha of the Ratnágiri Collectorate was effected without any material change in the revenue demand, the survey assessment being only 6 per cent in excess of former payments. No results are shown for the 150 villages of the Karjat Táluka of the Tanna Collectorate, as no settlement of revenue was made. The operations carried out comprised the sub-division of the warkas lands into survey numbers and registration of occupants' names subject to the payment of the assessment fixed at the regular settlement of the district in 1855-56.

The year's operations in the Northern Division, as shown in the statement in the margin, have resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,35,026 to the revenues of the districts concerned, and this has been effected at an outlay of Rs. 5,36,054.

	Rs
Settlement jamá	6,51,725
Past collections	5,16,699
Rs	1,35,026

Reduced revision assessment in Poona and Sholápur.

In last year's Report (page 42) allusion was made to the reduction in the revised settlements of the districts of the Poona and Sholápur collectorates, which was directed by a resolution of this Government, dated October 1874. The re-calculation of the assessment of all the districts concerned involved in this measure was completed during the current year with the following results:—

Tálukas.	Revised Assessment.	Reduced Assessment.	Difference.
Poona Collectorate.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indápur	1,25,845	1,11,866	13,979
Bhimthari	1,33,131	1,12,221	20,910
Pábal	1,52,108	1,39,497	12,611
Haveli	1,34,768	1,16,559	18,209
Total.	5,45,852	4,80,143	65,709
Sholápur Collectorate.			
Mádha	1,74,448	1,46,443	28,005
Sholápur	3,09,630	2,51,126	58,504
Pandharpur	63,979	52,636	11,343
Bársi	2,02,547	1,77,135	25,412
Total	7,50,604	6,27,340	1,23,264
Grand Total	12,96,456	11,07,483	1,88,973

It will be seen from these figures that the reduction made amounted for the districts of the Poona Collectorate to Rs. 65,709, or 12 per cent, out of a gross assessment of Rs. 5,45,852, and to Rs. 1,23,264, or 16 per cent, out of a gross assessment of Rs. 7,50,604 in those of the Sholápur Collectorate. The aggregate reduction for the two combined was Rs. 1,88,973, which represents a decrease of about 15 per cent, and the average rate was reduced from 10 annas 8 pies to 9 annas 1 pie per acre. Prices in these collectorates have shown a decided upward tendency during the year, and both there and in the Southern Mahratta Country seem to have recovered from the extreme point of depression to which they fell in 1874. Last year both the Survey Commissioners remarked that there were signs of the turn having set in, and this view appears confirmed by the results of the following contrasted statement of the prices of 1875 and 1876:—

Prices of Produce.

Market Towns.	Seers per Rupee in		Percentage Increase.	Average Percentage.
	1875.	1876.		
Jowári.				
Poona	28½	21¾	31	32
Indápur	40½	30¼	33	
Sholápur	29¼	27¾	6	9
Bársi	35½	31¾	12	
				19¾

The returns are prepared for four months, March to June inclusive, these months having been specially selected because they embrace the period during which the cultivators dispose of the bulk of their produce to meet the payment of the Government assessment. The result would show more favourably if the returns were prepared for the full year; but the advantage of the rise is more apparent by confining them to the busy season. The Survey Commissioners express themselves unable to account for the rise being 32 per cent in the Poona, and only 9 in the Sholápur markets, especially as it is more in Indápur, which adjoins the latter collectorate, than in Poona itself; but they think it remarkable that it has taken place at a time when cotton, which has of late years been the regulator of the prices of grain generally, was falling, and trade greatly depressed—circumstances which certainly favour the view of the rise being permanent. At least, it seems certain that the rates ruling in 1874 were abnormally below the level. In 1874 jowári, the staple food-grain, fell during several months in the Sholápur and Bijápur markets to below 40 Indian seers for one rupee—a rate unheard of for many years back. As this fall had gone on steadily since the highest prices were attained, about 1865, considerable alarm not unnaturally occurred in the uncertainty as to how much further the depression might go. It is satisfactory to find signs of a revival, and Government concur with the Survey Commissioners in believing that, so far as prices are concerned, further anxiety is unnecessary. The following are the average prices of jowári quoted in the *Government Gazette* for three of the chief markets in the south of the Presidency. Hubli is in the Dharwar Collectorate, where the prices have never fallen to the same extent as in the Deccan Proper:—

Per Indian Maund of 40 Seers.

Year.	Sholápur			Bijápur.			Hubli.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
1873-74	1	4	5	1	2	2	1	13	3
1874-75	1	1	5	1	0	6	1	6	10
1875-76	1	8	1	1	6	5	1	10	5

The average price for 1874-75 does not at all indicate the extreme point to which the fall extended In Bijápur, from August to November 1874, the price of jowári is never quoted in excess of 15 annas a maund, going as low in one month as 14 annas In Sholápur, a large central market and a railway station, it was quoted as low as 13 annas in October 1874 In Bijápur the lowest price in 1875-76 was Rs 1-4-5, and that was in April, the first month of the year, in Sholápur the lowest price occurred in the same month, and was Rs 1-4-3 There is no cause very clearly visible for this reaction in the prices of ordinary grains, except, as was noticed in last year's Administration Report, that the lowness of price prevailing in 1874 and the facilities afforded by the railways stimulated the search for, and resort to more distant remunerative markets, an operation which always requires time. A very small amount of surplus produce in a tract of country above the local demand will exercise, as the Commissioners remark, a most disproportionate depressing tendency on the price of the whole, and equally the removal of that surplus to distant and new fields of consumption will be followed by a local rise apparently quite out of proportion to the cause.

The saleable value of land in Násik.

Information taken from returns supplied by the Registration Department shows the sale and mortgage transactions which have taken place during the past year in the villages of the Násik Collectorate in which the settlement was introduced during the year :—

Táluka.	Number of Deeds registered.	Nature of Transaction.	Land concerned in transactions. Area.	Land concerned in transactions. Assessment.	Amount realized by Sale or Mortgage.	Average Proportion of Assessment to Sale or Mortgage.	Highest Proportion of Assessment to Sale or Mortgage.	Lowest Proportion of Assessment to Sale or Mortgage.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
Sinnar	218	Mortgage.	3,865	2,990	53,906	18	136	3
	71	Sale.	1,810	1,221	22,960	19	133	7
Total...	289	... ..	5,675	4,211	76,866	..	...	...
Niphád	16	Mortgage.	311	430	3,798	8	23	8
	16	Sale.	294	337	2,787	9	67	11
Total...	32.	... .	605	767	6,585	...	...	...
... ...	87	Mortgage.	2,515	2,386	30,912	13	53	3
	8	Sale.	259	250	419	2	30	3
Total..	95	.....	2,774	2,636	31,331	...	...	...
Grand Total ..	416	.. ...	9,054	7,614	114,782	..	...	...

It will be seen from this return that in the villages concerned there have been altogether 416 sale and mortgage transactions,

involving an area of 9,054 acres of land bearing an assessment of Rs 7,614 The price paid varied considerably. It was as high as 136, and as low as twice the survey assessment. The average ranged from 18 times in one district to twice the survey assessment in another The sums paid in these transactions, though not always representing the true facts of the case, at least show that there is no actual fall in the general value of land in the districts concerned, notwithstanding the increase over the original standard assessment.

Southern Division. Kaládgi.

In the Kaládgi Collectorate the revised settlement was introduced into 150 villages, the original thirty-year term of settlement in which had expired. The total area of these villages is acres 489,515, or 765 square miles; they contain a population of 96,662, or 126¼ to the square mile. The revised assessment on the occupied area, acres 341,521, amounts to Rs. 2,03,990, against Rs. 1,62,700, the revenue realized in the preceding year (the last of the expired thirty-years' settlement), an increase of Rs. 41,290, or 25·3 per cent. On the occupied area of Government land, acres 341,521, the revised settlement gives an average assessment of Rs. 0-9-7 per acre, against Rs. 0-7-7 the former assessment, or an increase of 2 annas per acre all over. At the time of the revised settlement the Government arable assessed waste land only amounted to acres 16,116, bearing assessment Rs. 1872, an average of Rs. 0-2-11 per acre. This unoccupied land is of very inferior quality, such as can ordinarily be turned to the most profitable account for grazing purposes, for which it is annually sold by auction till permanently occupied. The Government unoccupied arable land thus bears the proportion of a fraction under 3 per cent to the area of the occupied land, and the assessment of it bears the proportion of Rs. 0-11-8 per cent to the revenue derived from the occupied land.

Dharwar.

In the Dharwar Collectorate the revised settlement was introduced in 138 villages. The total area of these villages is acres 275,962, or 431 square miles. The population is at present 92,743, or 215 to the square mile. The revised assessment on the occupied Government lands in area, acres 147,369, amounts to Rs. 1,78,619, against Rs. 1,17,913, realized in the preceding year an increase of Rs. 60,706. On the occupied area the revised settlement gives an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-3-5, against Rs. 0-12-10 under the former settlement, an increase of Rs. 0-6-7 all over. At the time of the revised settlement the Governme arable assessed waste land amounted to acres 6,281, bearing vey assessment Rs. 2,770, an average of Rs. 0-7-1 per acre. T area, as in the case of Kaládgi, principally consists of grazing lands, which the people prefer to buy at the annual auction of such lands, to holding on permanent occupancy. In area these waste assessed lands bear the proportion of 4·2 to the occupied, and their assessment amounts to 1½ per cent of the occupied area.

Kolhápur State.

In the Kolhápur State the survey settlement was introduced into 65 villages, comprising an area of acres 69,393 or 108½ square miles, with a population of 24,320 or 224 to the square mile. The

TION OF LAND.

settlement, it was estimated, would give a revenue on the state lands only, excluding the alienated lands, of Rs. 48,847, against Rs. 48,576 annually collected on the average of the past five years. In all native states and jaghirs the revenue realized from the land is much higher than is the case in Government land, and even adopting the very highest rates which the survey officers consider can be safely adopted, and 15 to 20 per cent higher than in adjacent Government territories, it is often difficult to obtain a revenue equal to the past realizations. In the re-distribution of the assessment, however, a good deal of ease is secured for many of the poorer class of occupants of land whose assessment was unduly high hitherto, the loss here being counterbalanced by the increase on those who had succeeded in obtaining and enjoying more favourable assessments than their neighbours.

North Kanara.

In North Kanara no settlements were introduced in the current year; considerable progress was, however, made with measurement and classification. It was considered advisable to postpone the introduction of settlement till a larger number of villages were ready in one locality than was the case in the current year.

General results of the survey operations of the Bombay Presidency.

Revenue survey operations began in this Presidency in 1838-39 in the Poona Districts, and have since been extended to every collectorate in the Northern and Southern Division, though not completed in Ratnágiri and the Panch Máhálls. The first re-settlement, on the expiration of the thirty-years' term, took effect in the Poona Collectorate in 1868-69, and the work of re-settlement has since been going on annually in the Poona, Sholápur, and Násik districts of the Northern Division. In the Southern Division the first re-settlement was not made till 1874-75, but the work is now progressing rapidly. The Survey Commissioners have recently prepared statements for submission to the Government of India, which are inserted in the Appendix (II.—Settlements) as being of general interest. It will be seen from these statements that the re-settlement of the districts concerned has resulted to the present in a cumulative increase of the sum of Rs. (25,55,284) twenty-five lakhs fifty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-four rupees over and above the revenue realized under the former settlement, and that this result has been effected at an expenditure of Rs. 11,14,135, the net profit to the present being consequently Rs. 14,41,149. Looking to the annual increase of revenue alone, and not to the cumulative increase of revenue acquired, the above expenditure of Rs. 11,14,135 on re-settlement operations has in 1875-76 produced an increase of Rs. 7,75,923 in the revenue of the year. Settlements introduced in the current year, under which no revenue has been yet realized, have been omitted. Thus, for instance, there are 250

Districts of the Northern Division.	Rs.	20,56,561
Do. of the Southern Division	,,	4,98,720
	Rs.	25,55,284

Districts of the Northern Division.	Rs.	8,11,326
Do. of the Southern Division.	,,	3,02,809
	Rs...	11,14,135

villages of the Násik District, and part also of the Dharwar and Kaládgi districts, in which re-settlement operations have been completed and rates introduced. The cost of re-settlement is Rs. 2,44,297, and increase of revenue by re-settlement is Rs. 1,12,892 for Násik The cost of re-settlement in Dharwar and Kaládgi is Rs. 1,15,109, and the increase of annual revenue is Rs 1,02,176.

Dharwar	Rs.	38,800
Kaládgi	„	76,309
	Rs	1,15,109

(2).—Alienation Settlement Department.

The work done by the Alienation Department during 1875-76 was very fully described by Government Resolution No. 3881 of 5th July last.

Operations in the Southern Division.

In the Southern Division the whole of the original work has been completed, with the exception of one or two cases, which are nearly finished, and which by this time probably have been completed. As the routine work of the office has, in accordance with the orders of Government, been handed over to the Collectors of the various districts, there is little or nothing left for Colonel Etheridge to do save to finish the preparation of the cash alienation list of the few remaining collectorates, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Ratnágiri, in which this has not been done. Four claims to temple allowances, aggregating Rs. 103, and eleven political pensions, amounting to Rs. 1,584, were settled with satisfactory results, while the remaining claims in the Satara Hák enquiry, with one exception, which is said to be routine work, and has consequently been handed over to the Collector, have been settled. With regard to the cash lists, those for Satara, Kaládgi, and Sholápur have been printed and distributed both in English and vernacular. They comprise with Dharwar, which is in the press, 6,686 items, of the value of Rs. 2,93,382, and have 462 genealogical tables attached for the benefit of Collectors in deciding further claims. Colonel Etheridge attributes great importance to these tables, and with some reason; for they will, as he explains, be the sole guide to the Collectors in hereafter determining the holders of hereditary allowances, and, on his assurance that they will contain only strictly necessary information, it seems better, for the sake of uniformity also, that they should be completed for the other districts. The reduction of establishment directed last year has been carried out.

Operations in the Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the chief work has been done in the Panch Máháls, where in Godhra the settlement of land alienations has been completed, with the exception of 9 villages, the result being that 4,575 claims, aggregating Rs. 16,561-11, were settled, of which 4,373, valued at Rs. 15,976, were confirmed, and 202, valued at Rs. 585-10, disallowed. On the former a settlement of Rs. 2,819-11 was imposed, making a total of Rs. 3,405-5 annually accruing to Government. A proposal to allow inámdars to relinquish a portion of their land instead of cash payment has been sanctioned on certain conditions.

In cash alienations over 200 cases have been settled with the following results:—

Number.	Amount.	Struck off.	Purchased	Continued.
	Rs. a p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.
212	2,849 1 10	265 7 4	277 7 7	2,309 4 0

In Násik and Khandesh 39 claims to compensation for abolition of abkári hâks, and 3 in the Panch Mahâls, have been disposed of. The aggregate value of these is Rs. 1,062-9-7, of which Rs. 48 were disallowed, Rs. 692-4-3 continued, Rs. 49-15-7 levied as settlement, and the remaining claims commuted by a single payment of Rs. 272-5-9.

The financial results of the work in the Northern Division are that revenue on account of resumptions, claims disallowed, allowances struck off, purchased, or commuted, and arrears struck off, amounting in all to Rs. 11,755-1-7, accrues to Government; while, on the other hand, the total sum of allowances confirmed, amount paid in commutation, and resumption of payment of certain allowances, comes to Rs. 36,907-15-7.

Waste Lands.

The waste lands of the Presidency are confined in great measure to Khandésh, the Panch Máhál and Sind, and in these tracts settlers are encouraged. Elsewhere little extension of cultivation is possible, the forest and grazing areas being protected from encroachment and the rest of the unassessed land being unculturable. It was mentioned at page 51 of our last Report that land under tillage had been thrown up by the occupants to a more or less degree in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Násik, Tanna, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur districts, and especially in Kaira, Surat, and Ahmednagar. The relinquishment of land during the year under review has not ceased, but appears to have become less frequent in the Gazerat Division. The collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Tanna, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholápur, and Dharwar show some decrease of cultivated area, but in no case have resignations been excessive. In Kaira the uncultivated area was last year increased by nearly 11,000 acres. This year only about 3,000 were thrown up, and the Collector believes the crisis to have passed. With a tendency in grain prices to improve, the waste area is not likely to extend. Cultivation is not now repressed by either a sense of insecurity or a fear of exaction, and if it contracts it can only be because the produce raised is not sufficiently remunerative. That the action of money-holders in withdrawing capital lent upon land has had a considerable influence in reducing the cultivated area is true, but that influence also is due primarily to the small profits obtainable from cultivation during the years 1874 and 1875. In Khandesh the area under tillage was again added to, about 11,000 more acres having been taken up during the year. The Collector states that there are extensive tracts of splendid black soil ready for the plough, but that people are wanting. In the Panch Máhál the waste-land rules did not succeed in attracting immigrants. Cultivation extended in Kanara and Broach. In the former district efforts are being made to wean the Mahratta "kumri" cutters from their precarious habits of living, and to settle them on lands held under the survey tenure.

Government Estates.

None.

Wards' Estates.

For the protection of the Guzerat Thakurs from the consequences of their own improvidence, various Acts have from time to time been passed, exempting their estates from the usual action of the civil courts, and appointing a special officer for the liquidation of their debts. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Mr. King, is still unable to report any disposition on the part of the Thakurs to curtail their expenses or to manage their small incomes with prudence: and Mr. Ashburner, C.S.I., Revenue Commissioner, N.D., does not anticipate much change in social habits till the present generation have given way to one better trained and educated.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs.

In Ahmedabad, under Act VI. of 1862, 92 estates were under liquidation on the 1st August 1875, and nine were released during the year. The habilities still outstanding amount to Rs. 66,028 payable to creditors, and Rs. 1,53,332 for Government loan and interest, or a total of Rs. 2,19,360. Last year these habilities were stated at Rs. 1,39,282 only, interest having been excluded from the account. The apparent increase is due to the full interest of Rs. 89,078 having been shown. If the old practice had been followed, the outstanding habilities would have been given at Rs. 1,20,477, or Rs. 18,805 less than last year. The amount unpaid on the Government advance was, at the beginning of the year, Rs. 68,472, and interest had accumulated to the amount of Rs. 98,883. These sums have been reduced to Rs. 58,697 and Rs. 94,635, respectively. The season is reported to have been unpropitious, and much damage was caused by floods. In Broach, under Act XV. of 1871, four estates remain under management. None of these has done anything towards payment of debt, the (Broach Thakurs) having only been able to meet working expenses. The amount of debt due to creditors remains at the total of last year, Rs. 9,575; but Rs. 27,600 were paid to the credit of the Government Advance Account. The principal sum due to Government at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,73,376 and interest had accrued, amounting to Rs. 54,591 since the loans were made. The total sum now due, after deducting the Rs. 27,600 paid, is Rs. 3,00,367.

Broach Thakurs.

Bill No.

Kaira Thakurs.

In accordance with the intention signified last year, the Settlement Officer has been extending his operations to the Kaira District, and has been successful in relieving some of the Thakurs, at least from their more pressing difficulties. Of the amount sanctioned by the Government of India, Rs. 23,898 have been advanced under proper security.

Minors' Estates under Act XX. of 1864.

The following table shows the amount of property belonging to minors in the Bombay Presidency, which is administered by the Collectors under the direction of the civil courts. The estates are of no magnitude, and in all number 89, for 66 of which particulars of income and expenditure have been received :—

	Number of Minors' Estates.	Receipts	Disbursements.	Balance at close of 1875-76.	Area of Land.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad ..	24	52,060	45,990	34,223	54,367 acres, 5,556 bighas.	
Kaira	2	..	..	..	....	No information.
Broach	17	40,094	27,726	34,940	6,279 acres, 814 koombs	Particulars of 5 estates only.
Surat	7	30,625	24,747	91,021	1,250 acres.	Particulars of 4 estates only.
Násik	2	*13,913	7,214	6,698	7,162 "	*Including the balance of 1874-75.
Colába	1	1,135	818	316	800 "	
Ratnágiri	14	7,680	3,704	3,975	225 "	Particulars of 12 estates only.
Kanara	13	2,913	370	2,033	59 "	Particulars of 9 estates only.
Satara	1	224	170	565	994 "	
Dharwar	3	20,038	9,416	81,489	5,865 "	
Kurrachee.. ..	3	12,263	6,166	29 738	9,314 "	
Hyderabad .	2	40,653	40,016	4,898	177,098 "	
Total for 1875-76..	89	2,21,598	1,66,337	2,89,896	263,413 acres.	
Total for 1874-75..	56	2,27,796	1,69,309	2,42,369	254,198 acres.	

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Course of Legislature.

The following Acts were passed and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the year 1875-76 :— **Acts passed.**

Act I. of 1875.—An Act to amend Bombay Act I. of 1865 (The Survey Act).

Act II. of 1875.—An Act to empower the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to aid in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to India.

Act III. of 1875.—An Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges in the Presidency of Bombay.

Act I. of 1876.—An Act to amend Bombay Act VIII. of 1867 (The Village Police Act).

And the following Bills were pending at the end of the year :— **Bills pending.**

Bill No. 1 of 1875.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bill No. 2 of 1875.—A Bill to amend the law relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the City of Bombay.

Bill No. 5 of 1875.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Powers and Procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts.

Bill No. 6 of 1875.—A Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1868 (Bombay Ferries' Act).

The first of the above Acts, passed to amend the Survey Act, was noticed last year at page 57 of the Administration Report of the Presidency, and is merely repeated here owing to the date on which it passed into law. **Act to amend Bombay Act I. of 1865.**

The next Act is also a short one, and, as its title implies, was intended to enable the Corporation of Bombay to receive His **Act II. of 1875.**

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in a manner befitting the occasion, by removing certain restrictions which the existing law has laid upon the expenditure of municipal funds.

The Road Tolls' Act.

It was stated last year that the Road Tolls' Bill had not been assented to by the Governor General in Council, on the ground that it repealed an Act of the Government of India. The Bill was amended, and, having received the necessary assent, has passed into law.

Act I. of 1876

The last Act passed was to reconcile the Village Police Act (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867) and the Hereditary Officers' Act (Bombay Act III. of 1874) in respect to the provisions for penalties on police patels guilty of misconduct.

Bombay Land Revenue Code Bill.

The Bills under consideration during the year were of considerable importance. The select committee, to whom the Bombay Land Revenue Code Bill was referred, have reported on the first five chapters of the Bill. It has been suggested that the local extent of the Code requires definition, and that provisions for the recovery of public monies, papers, &c., should extend to persons formerly in Government employment as well as to actual revenue officers. The committee have also omitted the clauses relating to the misemployment of public servants, as they consider such matters can best be dealt with departmentally, and they have recast the provisions of Sections 95 to 99 with a view to diminishing the number of appeals, and to giving local officers the authority necessary for effective control. But the most important alteration proposed is that to expunge the question of Forest Law as one not connected with the main purpose of the present Bill, which is the codification of the existing Land Revenue Law. The committee consider it well to merely re-enact the Hereditary Officers' Act in the Code without other than verbal or other alterations necessary to its new place; but they advise that inquiries under this portion of the Code should be distributed into formal, summary, and ordinary, as has been done for other proceedings in the Code.

Bombay City Land Revenue Bill.

The Code Bill originally included a chapter applicable to the City of Bombay alone; but as the land revenue administration of the Presidency town differs very widely from that of the mofussil, it was afterwards thought more satisfactory to frame a separate Bill. The old law has been preserved as far as possible, and the only portion of the Bill which is new, is that which refers to the survey and to the maintenance of survey boundary marks, the object being to preserve and utilize the very complete survey of the island recently effected at great expense. The Bill was passed on the 23rd March 1876; but the Viceroy, though approving it generally, withheld assent on the ground that it interfered in one clause with Act XVIII. of 1869 of the Government of India. On the 5th September last the Bill was again passed in an amended form.

Mámlatdárs' Courts Bill.

Act V. of 1864 containing no provision for the levy and award of costs, nor for granting summarily the enjoyment of rights of drawing water from wells and canals or of right of way, this Bill was passed to amend those defects, and the opportunity was taken

to introduce improvement of procedure. The Government of India objected to sanction the Bill as passed, owing to certain conflicts between the Bill and Acts of the Government of India, and consequently an amended Bill became necessary, which has been introduced and referred to a select committee.

Ferries' Bill.

It having been found inadvisable to amend the present Ferries' Act so as to include vessels running between certain ports on frequented routes, the Ferries' Bill was withdrawn; and if legislation still appears necessary to secure the public certain advantages on such vessels which they do not at present enjoy, as for example on steamers across the harbour of Bombay, a separate Bill must be introduced.

Bills under consideration.

Besides the Bills pending at the end of the year there were under consideration the following Bills :—

1. Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the Estates of Jághirdárs and Zemindárs in Sind.
2. Bill to define the rights of Jághirdárs in Sind.
3. Bill to impose taxation in Military Cantonments for Municipal and other purposes.
4. Bill to amend the law relating to the control of the Manufacture of Spirituous Liquors and for the realization of the Abkári Revenue in the City of Bombay.
5. Bill to extend and make compulsory the practice of Vaccination in the City of Bombay.

Of these Bills No. 1 has since been introduced into the Council of the Governor General, and has become law (Act XIV. of 1876). No. 2 has been referred to the Secretary of State. With regard to No. 3, the Government of India have since stated that a Bill of this nature should be for all India, and the Government of India are considering the question with a view to legislating upon it. Bill No. 4 has been referred to the Government of India for sanction to its introduction into the local Legislative Council. And with regard to Bill No. 5, the Secretary of State and the Government of India have since sanctioned its introduction into the local Legislative Council.

Police.

Strength and Cost of the Police.

The strength and cost of the police in the Bombay Presidency are exhibited in the following table, contrasted with the totals for the previous year :—

District	Sanctioned Strength.			Number of Commissioners, Deputies and Assistant District Superintendents included in foregoing.	Number of Vacancies at close of 1875.	Total Cost payable from	
	Paid wholly or in part from Imperial Revenue.	Paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenue	Total.			Imperial Sources.	Other Sources.
						Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ..	* 7,142	98	7,142	11	41	12,19,494	13,703
Southern do.	† 6,831	124	6,831	10	7	10,65,371	13,380
Sind	4,065	504	‡ 4,065	4	27	‡ 6,67,941	93,147
Bombay City	278	1,130	1,408	..	..	..	..
Railway { G. I. P.	..	579	579	1	..	..	1,22,647
Railway { B. B. and C. I. .	..	380	§ 380	1	2	.	§ 74,848
Total for 1875.	18,616	2,815	20,705	30	77	29,55,806	3,17,725

* Exclusive of 36 in the Panch Mahals, 13 in Kolaba, 49 in Nasik, and one in the Bhil Agency.

† 38 men employed in Sawanur State.

‡ Exclusive of 100 men employed as frontier Political Police, maintained at a cost of Rs. 13,740.

§ Exclusive of 42 officers and men supplied to the Engineer and Traffic Departments at a cost of Rs. 5,781.

The Great India Peninsula Railway Police cost Rs. 4,252 more than in 1874, owing chiefly to the inclusion of charges of the year succeeding that of report. The expenditure for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Police also exceeded that of last year by Rs. 2,832 owing to miscellaneous reasons. The police charge per mile is—on the Great Indian Peninsula line Rs. 169, and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rs. 166.

During 1875-76 Government were able to contribute a sum of Rs. 90,000 to the cost of the Bombay Police; but, owing to the pressure upon provincial revenues, Government regretted to be obliged to intimate to the Municipal Commissioner the necessity of withholding the grant for 1876-77.

Distribution of the Force relatively to Population and Area.

Further particulars of the strength and cost of the police will be found in the Appendix, together with details as to the distribution and employment of the force. The proportion of police to population and area are given below for each main division —

District	Population per Square Mile	One Policeman to	
Northern Division	170	4·5 sq miles	776 persons.
Southern do	173	6·43 "	1,115 "
Sind	47	11·68 "	512 "
Bombay City	31,571	78 police to one square mile	457 "

There are 959 Railway Police to 1,072 miles of line

It must be remembered that a considerable number of the police are engaged on other than purely police duties. In the Northern Division 5,038 officers and men are employed on general police duties, and, if the rest of the police be omitted from the effective strength, the proportion is 1 policeman to 6·7 square miles and to every 1,145 persons. Similarly, in the Southern Division, 4,720 men are employed on general police duties, and, if the rest be omitted, the proportion is 1 policeman to 9 square miles and to every 1,614 persons. The Commissioner of Sind, after remarking that the proportion of police to population varies from 1 policeman to 813 persons in Hyderabad, to 1 to 308 in Kurrachee, and from 1 to 25 square miles in Thar and Párkar to 1 to 7 square miles in Shikárpur, feels compelled to say that the Sind Police Force is greatly under-manned, especially in the Hyderabad District. Notwithstanding every effort to supplement the district by municipal police, the men are over-worked, and efforts to suppress crime in a great measure defeated, while attempts to improve the police by education are rendered abortive by the men having no time left them for study.

Discipline.

The conduct of the men, in a departmental point of view, shows some improvement, except in the Northern Division :—

District	Dismissed		Punished departmentally.		Punished judicially.		Total for		Percentage of Dismissals and Punishments on Sanctioned Strength.	
	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men	1875.	1874.	1875	1874.
Northern Division	6	154	274	833	8	55	1,330	1,271	17·9	17·1
Southern Division	8	100	161	421	3	38	731	887	10·	10·0
Sind* ...	8	175	74	293	1	61	612	753	15·	18·6
G. I. P. Railway	1	10	6	42	1	4	64	137	11·	23·4
B. B. and C. I. Railway ...	3	31	5	32		11	82†	117	19	30·8

* Exclusive of Frontier Political Police.

† Including Police of the Engineer and Traffic Departments.

In the Northern Division dismissals were most frequent in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Khandesh, and in Ahmedabad and Kaira the greatest numbers were degraded and fined.

In the Southern Division the Dharwar District under Captain Hay shows the largest number of departmental punishments, no

less than 46 officers and 115 men having there been fined or degraded.

The discipline of the Sind Police is improving. Nine hundred and three officers and men were punished in 1873 against 612 in 1875, and the effect of better conduct is manifest in the more effectual dealing with crime.

The railway police are yearly improving in discipline. On the Great Indian Peninsula line a separate force is maintained, but on the other railway the men still belong to the district police. Captain Babington reports very favourably of the condition of the men of the Great Indian Peninsula Police. The Bombay Baroda and Central India Company's force shows little improvement.

Armament, Length of Service, and Education.

The numbers of the district and railway police armed with fire-arms or swords are given in the margin. Of these police, 8,352 are of 10 years' service and upwards, and 5,745 can read and write. Last year the numbers were 8,123 of 10 years' service, and 5,577 educated.

District.	Armed with	
	Fire-arms.	Swords.
Northern Division	3,364	4,064
Southern do.	3,257	377
Sind	2,054*	1,988
G. I. P. Railway	.. ..	3
B. B. and C. I. Railway	17	86
Total 1875 ..	8,692	6,518
Total 1874 ..	8,770	6,296

* Exclusive of 100 men of the Frontier Political Police.

Death-rate.

The death-rates are shown marginally. On the Great Indian Peninsula line deaths rose from 6 to 16, 3 deaths being due to cholera, and 1 to an accident. The general unhealthiness of the year is apparent in the increased mortality among the police. In the Northern Division, however, the force appears not to have suffered.

District.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	
	1874.	1875.
Northern Division	1·30	1·5
Southern do.	0·86	1·41
Sind	1·7	1·62
G. I. P. Railway	1·2	3·4
B. B. and C. I.		1·19

Punitive Posts.

There were punitive posts at 28 places in the Southern Division, and at 4 places in Sind. None were posted in the Northern Division. In the Southern Division 23 punitive posts were established for periods varying from 6 months to 1 year. Of this number 9 belong to the Ahmednagar and 13 to the Poona District, owing to the agrarian riots in those collectorates. One post was revived at Eksambi in Belgaum, owing to the criminal conduct of the villagers. Besides these, from previous years, three posts were continued in the Poona District, one in Belgaum, and one in Dharwar. On the other hand four posts were withdrawn as no longer necessary.

Crime Returns.

Passing to the review of the criminal returns, it will be convenient to follow the method adopted last year, and to treat the Presidency proper apart from the Sind, the Railway, and the Bombay City Police.

In the Northern and Southern Divisions the amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime is reported as follows :— Crime in the Northern and Southern Divisions.

District.	Cognizable Cases.		Non cognizable Cases in 1875, where Police were				Total Cognizable and Non cognizable.		Number of Cognizable Cases reported in previous years.		Grand Total.	
			Used.		Not used.							
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Northern Division.	15,134	18,471	1,521	1,514	10,049	6,266	26,704	26,251	201	237	26,905	26,488
Southern Division.	16,291	20,768	6,238	3,288	3,272	2,101	25,801	26,157	266	411	26,067	26,568
Total..	31,425	39,239	7,759	4,802	13,321	8,367	52,505	52,408	467	648	52,972	53,056

The year 1875 shows an increase of 84 cases in the total amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported from the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency when compared with the returns for the year 1874, and a decrease of 1,733 when compared with those for 1873. In the Northern Division there was a decrease of 417 crimes; but this was compensated by an increase of 501 in the Southern Division. The Police Commissioners notice a satisfactory diminution of crime in the Presidency, when compared with results for previous years, as follows :—

	Northern Division.*	Southern Division.
1871	31,013 ...	28,005
1872	28,011 ...	27,535
1873	25,619 ...	28,703
1874	22,036 ...	25,801
1875	19,977 ...	26,157

* Cases compounded and withdrawn are not included. In the Southern Division in 1875 there were 4,436 cases compounded or withdrawn.

In Sind, excluding cases compounded or withdrawn, 16,218 offences occurred in 1875, against 17,205 in 1874, and 12,914 in 1873. There were thus 987 fewer offences in the year reported upon. The decrease was general in all districts, except the frontier, where there was an increase of 61 cases. in Sind,

The following is a comparative statement of the total crime committed on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda and Central India lines of railway during the years 1874 and 1875 :— and on the Railway lines

Railway.	Cognizable Cases reported during		Non-cognizable Cases in which Police were used.		Total Cognizable and Non-cognizable Crime.		Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during		Grand Total	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Great Indian Peninsula	196	231	89	69	285	300	8	6	293	305
Bombay Baroda and Central India ..	105	167	132	114	237	281	1	2	238	283
Total..	301	398	221	183	522	581	9	7	531	588
Increase or decrease during 1875	..	+97	...	−38	...	+59	..	−2	...	+57

There was an increase of cognizable and a decrease of non-cognizable crime on both railways, making a net increase of 59 cases for the year under report.

Cognizable Crime in the Northern and Southern Divisions.

Confining attention to cognizable crime, a large increase in both divisions of the Presidency is apparent. This is due to common cases of assault and mischief being now cognizable by the police, whereas formerly such complaints were preferred to a magistrate. A table in the margin gives the relative position of the various districts with respect to the amount of cognizable crime in each when compared with the population. The positions of these districts have not varied materially from those occupied last year. It appears useless to compare the comparative increase of this description of crime, as the increase is due, as already explained, to a different manner of registering crime, and not to any increase of crimes committed. Generally, it may be stated that the year was not one of activity among the criminal classes.

District.	Proportion of Cognizable Crime to total Population.
Kaira	1 crime to 563 persons.
Sholápur	,, 559 ,,
Ratnágiri	,, 539 ,,
Kaládgi	,, 467 ,,
Belgaum	,, 445 ,,
Khandesh	,, 411 ,,
Dharwar	,, 368 ,,
Panch Máháls ...	,, 351 ,,
Surat	,, 348 ,,
Satara	,, 348 ,,
Ahmedabad ...	,, 320 ,,
Broach . ..	,, 318 ,,
Ahmednagar ...	,, 292 ,,
Kanara ...	,, 292 ,,
Kolába	,, 251 ,,
Násik	,, 241 ,,
Poona	,, 230 ,,
Tanna	,, 211 ,,

Cognizable Crime in Sind.

In Sind the total cognizable crime reported for the last five years is shown marginally, and it is satisfactory to notice that the steady increase hitherto noticeable has received a slight check. The decrease was most marked in Kurrachee, where 961 fewer such offences were reported; and Captain Wise considers that but for the fact that petty offences of hurt and mischief, under Sections 323 and 428, Indian Penal Code, were treated as cognizable during the whole year, whereas in 1874 they were so treated for 6 months only, the decrease would have been even more marked. The same cause affects the returns from the other districts. In Shikárpur there was an apparent increase of 651 offences; but the Superintendent, Mr. Vincent, explains that 212 of these were simple "hurt," which would not have been included in 1874; whilst, from an erroneous system of entering nuisance cases, the returns for 1874 show fewer such offences than actually took place. These explanations are supported by the fact that fewer persons were arrested during 1875 than during the preceding year. In Hyderabad little change occurred, and in Thar and Párkar, Captain Crawford, Political Superintendent, who was in charge of the police throughout the year, reports that the border relations with foreign states are most satisfactory, and that crimes of lawlessness beyond the border have been rare—a state of things contrasting favourably with former accounts, and encouraging traffic largely. On the Upper Frontier there appears, however,

1871... ...	7,920
1872	7,995
1873	8,359
1874	9,873
1875...	9,540

to have been a real increase of crime which, Captain Reynolds says, is due to the inundation, to the great influx of workmen for the Kashmor Bund and Desert Canal, and to immigration of hillmen and others. The accompanying table exhibits the relative proportion of crime to population :—

District.	Population per Square Mile.	Number of Cognizable Crimes in		Proportion of such Crime to Population.			
		1874.	1875.	1874.		1875.	
				Crime.	Persons.	Crime.	Persons.
Kurrachee	30	3,836	2,875	1 to	110	1 to	148
Shikárpur	88	2,553	3,168	1	304	1	245
Hyderabad	79	2,853	2,843	1	253	1	254
Frontier	47	288	344	1	312	1	278
Thar and Párkar ...	14	343	310	1	527	1	583
Total .	47	9,873	9,540	.....		1	230

It will be noticed crime, as last year, was most frequent in Kurrachee.

Cognizable Crime on the Railway.

An increase of 35 cognizable crimes on the Great Indian Peninsula line has been chiefly in offences of grievous hurt and ordinary thefts, and of 62 on the Bombay Baroda and Central India line of ordinary thefts only. On the former railway there were 10 cases reported of obstructions being found on the line, and on the latter 5 cases; but of these few were serious. In one of them it appeared a stone had been jammed in between the tongues of the points on the main line; the offender was sentenced to two months' imprisonment; in another, a nail had been fixed between the ends of two rails at a dangerous place, for which offence the accused was directed to be rigorously imprisoned for two years. The starting of night mail trains on the Baroda line gave an opportunity to thieves which was promptly taken advantage of. Three smart men of the Bombay force were picked out by Mr. Cameron to accompany the trains, and two head constables, who were well acquainted with bad characters, were put on special duty; numerous convictions followed, and the railway was speedily freed of the nuisance. Both railways did a great deal of extra work during the year, not only in passenger and goods traffic, but in conveying the Chiefs and their suites to Bombay and back on the occasion of their meeting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Baroda Railway carried no less than 20 Chiefs, and it is gratifying that, with the exception of a carriage belonging to His Highness the Nawab of Junágarh, which was afterwards found at Baroda, not a single article was lost or stolen in transit. The circumstances of the year appear sufficiently to account for the increase of crime.

Numbers convicted and amount of stolen property recovered.

The results of the action of the police in detecting crime and bringing offenders to punishment are shown below. The figures relate to cognizable crime only :—

District	Number of Persons arrested during		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons Brought to trial		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons Arrested		Value of Property Stolen in		Percentage Recovered in	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874.	1875.	1874	1875
							Rs	Rs		
Northern Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	7	14	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	47
Southern Division	[illegible]	91	7	6		4	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	46
Sind	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	61
Railway Police										
G. I. P.	254	213	78	72	69	64	19,530	66,509	63	88
B. B. and C. I.	126	193	68	74	62	67	1,512	6,170	81	61

The increase of arrests in the Northern and Southern Divisions is due to the inclusion of persons concerned in petty cases of assault and mischief. In spite of this, the percentage of convictions of persons brought to trial improved, whilst of those arrested the convictions bore much the same proportion as in 1874. The amount of property stolen was slightly in excess of the previous year's returns, but the proportion recovered was almost identical. In Sind 347 more persons were apprehended for being concerned in cognizable offences than in 1874. A decrease of arrests occurred in Kurrachee and Thar and Párkar, but there was an increase of 656, nearly equally divided between Hyderabad and Shikárpur. Seventy-three more criminals were arrested on the Frontier. It has been explained the increase is largely due to changes in the method of enumerating this description of offence, and that on the whole number arrested for all descriptions of crime there was a decrease of 987 distributed over all districts except the Frontier. The percentage of convictions fell off [illegible], except in Thar and Párkar and the Frontier Districts; but the percentage of stolen property recovered increased, except in Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar.

District.	Percentage of Convictions to Apprehension.	
	1874.	1875.
Kurrachee	65·66	61·90
Shikárpur	66·19	61·11
Thar and Párkar	32·43	59·63
Hyderabad	66·11	54·71
Frontier	35·33	43·59
Total	63·51	58·90

Though offences were more on the Great Indian Peninsula Company's line, arrests were fewer in 1875. On the Bombay Baroda and Central India line both offences and arrests increased, due, as already stated, to the greatly increased work of the line. On the whole, the railway police have worked creditably, and though several cases remained undetected, they were generally very successful in securing the guilty parties. The large apparent increase of stolen property on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is due to the theft of a box containing recalled Government stamped

paper of the nominal value of Rs. 57,081. The box was found in a field with paper to the value of Rs. 53,129, and it appeared to have been consigned from Nagpore to the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay. Omitting this item the property stolen was only Rs. 9,128 in value, of which 50 per cent was recovered.

Serious offences.

The following statement exhibits the more serious offences committed during 1875 compared with those of the previous year —

Serious Crime	Northern Division		Southern Division		Bombay		Sind		Total for the Presidency	
	Reported in 1875.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1875.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1875.	Increase or Decrease.	Reported in 1875.	Increase or Decrease.	1875 compared with 1873.	1875 compared with 1874.
Murders	70	—9	84	—5	1		38	+4	+11	—6
Attempts at murder	15	+3	...	..	.	..	8	+4		+7
Culpable homicide	50	7	25	+6		1	17	+7	11	+5
Dacoity	33	—31	39	26		—1			+19	—62
Robbery	175	—87	202	0		—1	10	7	119	121
Theft	5,105	—391	6,510	+658	175	+10	3,191	+2	2,511	+215
Receiving stolen property	160	+59	379	+1	28	+17	178	+23	—211	+100

It will be observed that there is a decrease in murders in the Northern and Southern Divisions, which is decidedly satisfactory. The largest number of murders appears in the return for the Dharwar Districts, in which 24 cases occurred as against 13 in 1874. Five of these murders were cases of getting rid of illegitimate children. The neighbouring districts of Belgaum and Kaládgi return 13 murders each, Satara returns 12, and Poona 10. In the Northern Division, Ahmedabad and Tanna head the list with 18 murders each. Kaira comes next with 8.

Dacoity and robbery show also a decrease, whilst theft was less in the Northern Division but more in the Southern. Theft decreased in all districts of the Northern Division, except in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and the Panch Máhals, where there was a slight increase. The decrease was most marked in Surat and Khandesh. On the other hand, in the Southern Division, theft increased in every district except Kaládgi, in which a decrease of only 2 cases occurred.

Outlaws.

The chief events of the year, as reported by the Police Commissioners, were the measures taken for the apprehension of the Koli gang of outlaws, and for the suppression of the agrarian riots in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts. The measures brought into force against the Koli outlaws by Colonel Stanley Scott in 1874 were continued at the beginning of the year by Captain Portman, who was in charge of the special police force against Honya in addition to his duties as Superintendent of the Poona Police. At the suggestion of Captain Portman the special force was withdrawn about the middle of the year, leaving only the military guards over the treasuries in the Poona Districts. Towards

the end of September, however, various villages were attacked, and cases of dacoity and nose-cutting again occurred, which necessitated fresh exertion; finally, Honya was captured by the police under Captain Danell, Superintendent of the Ahmednagar Police, specially deputed to the duty. The Police Commissioner, Southern Division, thus notices the riots:—"A serious riot was reported in the village of Supa, of the Bhimthari Taluka, on the 12th of May 1875, the day of the weekly bazaar in that village, when a large number of the surrounding villagers were collected. Some shops belonging to Banias and Marwaris had been sacked, and set on fire; bonds, clothes, and other property were also collected in heaps and set on fire, and the bankers of Supa were threatened. Immediately, on receipt of the information of this riot, the District Magistrate collected as many foot and mounted police as could be spared from head-quarters, and taking them, and a company of Native Infantry, proceeded to Supa. On arrival shortly of the District Superintendent of Police with an additional police force, some 6 or 7,000 rupees' worth of property was recovered from the prickly-pear bushes about the village, and more than 100 offenders were arrested, and placed before the District Magistrate, and the guilty persons punished. The news of this riot spread rapidly throughout the country, and similar riots were soon after reported in other villages in the Bhimthari and Sirur tálukas. Captain Portman remarks that 'as all the offences were of the same nature, *viz.*, demanding bonds and destroying the property of those who refused to give them up, there is little doubt that the riots were preconcerted and instigated by wiser heads than simple village kunbis, who, doubtless, considering the way they were ground down by the money-lenders, were glad to join in anything which gave a chance of relief, and lent only too willing an ear to any scheme which would clear them of debt.'" The riots were not confined to the Poona District, but during May extended to the táluka of Párner, Shrigonda, Karjat, and Nagar in the Ahmednagar District. A special committee sat to inquire into the cause of these riots, and it is only necessary here to state the public peace was quickly restored.

Agrarian Riots.

Murders in Sind.

Shikárpur still maintains its ill-repute for murders. Of 38 cases occurring, 18 were in that district. The Commissioner thinks the extraordinary prevalence of this crime is due to a peculiar trait in the local character which resents interference with a woman, especially if she is a kept mistress, by destroying the life of the woman and her suspected paramour. The police succeeded in obtaining convictions in 16 of the 18 cases in Shikárpur, and in 28 of the total 38 murders committed in the province. Whilst serious offences against the person show an unfortunate increase, there is a decrease in serious offences against property. Cattle-lifting shows a very satisfactory decrease, such cases having fallen from 1,929 in 1874 to 1,445 in 1875, the decline being most marked in Kurrachee, where Captain Wise is superintendent. This officer has succeeded in winning the confidence of the people on both sides of the border, and the Commissioner considers the best results have followed from the tact he has displayed. The year was free from dacoities.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were used amounted in the Northern Division to 1,514, and in the Southern to 3,288; cases in which magisterial interference only was used amounted to 6,266 and 2,101, respectively. In the Northern Division, of 2,594 persons arrested by the police 1,313 were convicted; in the Southern Division, of 5,386 so arrested 1,921 were convicted. Before the magistrates in the Northern Division 10,718 persons appeared, of whom 4,077 were convicted; in the Southern Division of 3,108 so appearing 1,353 were convicted. Non-cognizable Crime.

In Sind 7,133 non-cognizable cases were reported against 6,735 in 1874, and 14,005 accused persons were concerned in these cases against 16,745 in 1874. Of persons apprehended in 1875, 3,176 were convicted, or 22 per cent, against 3,358 in the previous year. The figures as to non-cognizable crime are, however, stated to be still incomplete for purposes of comparison.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the police were employed in 69 non-cognizable cases, in which 88 persons were concerned, of whom 74 were convicted. On the Baroda line there were 114 such cases, and of 136 persons brought up, 110 were convicted.

The Bombay City Police work under a system different from that prevailing in the rest of the Presidency. The report of Mr. Cooper, Senior Magistrate of Police, shows that there is a decrease of 1,044 in the number of persons brought or summoned before the Police Courts in 1875. There were in all 20,395 persons, or something more than 3 per cent of the population, charged with various offences in 1875, against 21,439 in 1874. The number has been decreasing of late years. Crime in Bombay City.

Of the total 20,395 the High Court convicted 79 and acquitted 30; the Petty Sessions convicted 7 and acquitted 1; and the magistrates convicted 12,695 and acquitted 7,544. Thirty-nine persons were under remand at the close of the year. The number of persons acquitted or discharged in the magistrates' courts is swelled by the municipal officers having withdrawn 2,880 cases under circumstances of which a satisfactory explanation has been given, and by the fact that of 1,001 persons charged with assault the complaints against 1,865 were not proceeded with. Of the whole number 20,395, 12,781 were convicted, or 62 per cent. If, however, the persons against whom complaints were withdrawn be deducted, the number of convictions by the High Court was 74 per cent against 72 per cent in 1874, and before the magistrates 87 per cent, or the same as in the years 1873 and 1874. Taking only cases brought before the courts by the executive police, and excluding 310 persons who were not proceeded against, 93 per cent of the 12,189 persons proceeded against were convicted, compared with 92 per cent in 1874. These figures are, as usual, highly satisfactory, and testify to the ability and energy of the Commissioner, Sir Frank Souter, and to the general efficiency of the force. Seven Government and 2 municipal police were dismissed, whilst 1 Government and 2 municipal resigned. The numbers dismissed were 2 less than in 1874-75, whilst resignations remained the same. Convictions.

Offences.

14,064 offences were dealt with by the courts, or 201 fewer than in 1874. But 503 cases were reported in which no persons were apprehended, against 252 in the previous year. Altogether the year 1875 showed an increase of 47 in the number of crimes. The decrease of crime was most marked in cases of disorderly behaviour, drunkenness, committing nuisances, and gambling; and the increase, though nowhere very conspicuous, occurred under negligent driving, criminal breach of trust, possessing stolen property, and refusal of duty among seamen. Generally speaking, there was a decrease in offences against the person and an increase of offences against property involving dishonesty. There was only one execution during the year, but 5 persons were transported. Property was stolen in 1875 to the computed value of Rs. 1,66,816, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,15,553 was recovered, or nearly 70 per cent. The increase in the value stolen over the returns of 1874 amounts to Rs. 90,183, but this amount is swelled by a heavy case of forgery having occurred during the present year.

Class of Criminals.

Looking at the communities to which the criminals belonged, it is to be regretted that there was an increase of 276 in the number of Europeans brought up, the total dealt with this year having risen to 1,363; 1,007 were Indo-Britons and Native Christians, showing an increase of 52. The Parsis supplied 872, or 30 less; the Mahomedans 5,807, or 483 less; and the Hindus 10,566, or 1,062 less. Other castes supplied 780 criminals, being an increase of 203. The number of juvenile offenders was unusually large, 231 boys having been arrested compared with 142 in 1874. Of the 231, 74 were sent to the School of Industry, 14 were imprisoned, 37 flogged, and 50 fined. The rest were discharged. Three hundred and sixty-five inquests were held during 1875, or 55 in excess of the preceding year. The number included 73 suicides, 66 deaths from natural causes, and 11 from excessive drinking. In 210 cases death was due to accident, accidental drowning causing about one-fourth of the mortality under this head.

Fires.

No less than 55 fires occurred, destroying property estimated to have been worth nearly 1¼ lakh of rupees. The year 1874 had been remarkably free from large fires. Forty-three fires occurred, but the damage done did not reach a quarter of a lakh. Only one life was lost in the fires occurring in 1875.

European Vagrants.

Under orders from the Government of India, dated 22nd February 1875, the returns showing the working of the European Vagrancy Act in this Presidency are compiled for the whole of the year 1875 instead of half-yearly. European vagrants are sent to the Government Workhouse, Bombay. During the year, the police made 81 arrests in the City of Bombay, and 15 vagrants voluntarily appeared before the magistrates. Of this total of 96, one person was received into the Sailors' Home and went to the Strangers' Home, the rest going to the Workhouse. In the interior, 15 vagrants were brought before the magistracy, *viz.*, 11 in Khandesh, 2 in Kurrachee, and 1 each in Surat and Kanara. Of these 9 were sent to Bombay. The total number thus entering the workhouse in 1875 was 102 (or 13 more than in 1874), and

as 24 remained in the workhouse on 1st January 1875, the total population for the year of report was 126. Of these 46 were discharged on obtaining employment, 5 were made over to their friends, 9 were sent to the European General Hospital, 9 to the Strangers' Home, and 5 to the Sailors' Home; 18 deserted, and 2 escaped; 6 were deported to England, and 1 was released under Section 16 of the Act, but not removed from British India; 3 were sent to England by the Shipping Master as distressed seamen, and 2 remained in the workhouse at the close of the year. Punishment was resorted to in 29 instances, the offences being chiefly drunkenness and irregularity in returning to the workhouse from leave to look for employment. The health of the inmates was good. The maintenance of the workhouse cost Rs. 5,421, or Rs. 304 more than last year. The total cost to Government on account of vagrants throughout the Presidency was Rs. 8,214. Taking the nationalities and previous occupations of the 102 vagrants admitted to the workhouse in 1875 it appears that 71 were British-born subjects and 5 Europeans of other countries, 3 were Americans, and 23 Eurasians. Twenty-five had been in railway employ, 3 clerks in Government offices, and 16 clerks in private firms; there were 23 sailors, 3 soldiers, a groom, a play-actor, 2 apothecaries, 2 chemists, 8 mechanics, and the rest of various occupations.

Criminal Justice.

Number and cost of judicial tribunals.

The first of the judicial statements in the Appendix exhibits the strength and cost of the various tribunals, original and appellate, civil and criminal, existing in the Bombay Presidency. Excluding 20,665 patels, costing about 2½ lakhs of rupees, and who are merely village police with petty judicial powers which are rarely used, it appears there are 496 local and subordinate magistrates, of whom 20 are unpaid, and of whom only 208 are solely employed on criminal work; 136 district and first class magistrates, of whom 2 are unpaid, and of whom 20 exercise only criminal powers; and 26 district judges and sessions judges. Ninety-seven covenanted civilians have criminal powers, 21 military and 33 uncovenanted officers. The rest of the magistrates and judges are natives. The subordinate magistrates cost Rs. 3,60,539; the district and first class magistrates, Rs. 7,05,034; the district judges, 5,89,488; and the High Court, Rs. 7,72,767. Including the High Court, and taking all civil and criminal tribunals together, the total cost of justice during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 36,28,346, and the net receipt from stamps in these courts to Rs. 22,96,390. These courts decided 256,023 cases, of which 178,235 were civil, 62,590 criminal, 7,109 revenue, and 8,097 appeals.

Number and disposal of persons under trial.

The second judicial statement in the Appendix shows the number of offences reported during the year and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted. The totals appear below:—

Year.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1874	68,629	125,358	77,952	45,468	654	1,284
1875	66,761	113,937	63,969	48,073	639	1,256
Less than in 1874	1,868	11,421	13,983	.....	15	28
		More than in 1874...		2,605		

Decrease of crime.

The decrease of crime noticed in last report has continued. Offences were less in 1874 than in 1873 by 3,034, and they were

than in 1875 than in 1874 by 1,868. The decrease during the year under review occurred chiefly in offences against the person, falling under Class II., where 2,437 fewer cases are returned. There was also a decrease of 1,215 offences under Class III., offences against property and malicious offences. Under Class I there was an increase of 1,066 cases, entirely due to an increase of 1,516 public nuisance prosecutions, and under Class IV there was an increase of 718 cases, of which 691 were owing to more breaches of special laws. The decrease of crime, therefore, has been very general under all headings, and it would have been more marked but for the increased activity in prosecuting in 2,264 more cases of nuisances and of contravening special laws.

Examining the returns more particularly it seems that under Class I. there was no special increase or decrease of offences with respect to coin, stamps, or weights and measures, the total number of such offences being 223 against 231 in 1874; nor did offences against public justice or by public servants materially vary, the former numbering 1,473 and the latter 203 against 1,753 and 226, respectively, the year before. Prosecutions for giving false evidence, making false complaints, or forging, were 538 against 611, and offences relating to the public peace were 430 against 496. As already stated, it is only in public nuisance cases a marked difference is apparent. There were 7,271 such cases compared with 5,755 in 1874. **Offences.**

Class II. consists of offences against the person, of which there were 24,547, or 2,437 less than in 1874. Murders increased by 11, and attempts to murder by 12 cases. But there were 4 fewer of culpable homicide, and 17 fewer of attempts to commit that offence and suicide. Cases of grievous hurt were less by 93, of hurt by 59, of assault by 1,166, and of intimidation by 848.

Offences against property show 1,246 fewer thefts of cattle, and 749 more ordinary thefts. There were 114 fewer offences of receiving stolen property, and cases of dishonest misappropriation and criminal breach of trust were also less by 31 and 110 respectively. Of mischief there were fewer complaints by 176, and of criminal trespass by 91; but cattle-poisoning gave 40 more cases.

Class IV., treating of miscellaneous offences, gives 41 more vagrancy and 29 more bad habit and repute cases; there were 48 additional excise prosecutions, and 697 more complaints by municipal officers; 22 more under the Gambling and 312 more under the Village Police Act; 121 more under the Cantonment Act, and 350 more under the Boundary Marks Act. On the other hand, opium, salt, customs, stamps and postal cases were less by 322 cases; and ferry, railway, and toll cases, by 35; the District Police Act was less used in 481 instances.

At the end of 1874 there were 1,263 persons awaiting their trial. During 1875, 54,306 were brought to trial by the police, 8,911 by warrant, 43,958 by summons, 3,019 by voluntary action, and 3,535 by transfer. The total number of persons dealt with in 1875 was, therefore, 114,992, compared with 127,312 in 1874, or 12,320 less. Of the total 114,992, 41,549 were discharged, and **Convictions.**

22,331 acquitted; 46,485 were convicted, 3,021 committed or referred, and 359 died, escaped, &c, leaving 1,257 undisposed of. It is a satisfactory feature in the returns that, whilst there were 14,048 fewer acquittals and discharges, and 12,320 fewer persons to be dealt with altogether, there were 2,387 more convictions.

Punishments. Looking at the sentences passed upon persons convicted, it appears there were 109 sentences of death, or 10 more than in 1874, the total for which year was 12 more than in 1873. Sentences for transportation for life were fewer by 35, and those for a term more by 35 than in 1874, the total of such sentences amounting to 169 for each year compared. No sentence of penal servitude was passed in 1875. Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement was given in 94 cases and without in 14,439 cases, or altogether rigorous imprisonment was given in 521 more instances. Simple-imprisonment sentences fell from 1,620 to 1,352. Forfeiture of property was decreed in one instance, and fine with imprisonment was given in 4,373 cases, and without in 27,980 cases, or 2,437 times more frequently than in 1874. Whipping was added to other punishments in 195 cases, or 4 more, and given alone in 926 cases, or 273 more than in 1874. Speaking generally, capital sentences, rigorous imprisonment, simple fines, and whipping were given more frequently in 1875 than in 1874—a fact accounted for by the increased number of convictions for the year of report already noticed. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 3,56,219, of which Rs. 2,17,257 were realized. In compensation Rs. 25,680 were paid out of fines realized. In 1874 fines were heavier by Rs. 26,489, and realizations smaller by Rs. 2,875. Imprisonment for 6 months and under was given in 14,469 instances, or in 748 fewer than in 1874. On the whole, severe fines were less, but severe imprisonment and whippings were more frequent.

Appeals to Magistrates. There were 2,630 appellants in the magisterial courts. Their applications were rejected in 181 instances; 1,383 sentences were confirmed, 418 modified, and 508 reversed. Proceedings were quashed in respect of 61, 67 cases were ordered for further inquiry, and 99 were referred to the High Court. The appeals of 31 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Appeals to the Sessions Courts. There were before the Sessions Courts 2,371 appellants; 809 were rejected, and 772 failed to get any modification of the sentences passed. The sentences were reversed in 365 cases and modified in 239; the proceedings were quashed in 9 cases, and referred to the High Court in 47. Further inquiry was directed in 13 cases. One hundred appeals were pending when the year closed.

Appeals to the High Court. In the High Court 251 appeals were rejected; in 157 the sentences were confirmed, in 43 modified, and in 45 reversed. The proceedings were quashed in 13 cases. Of 97 persons applying for revision of sentence only 6 obtained a reversal, and 8 a modification of their sentence. In one case the proceedings were reversed. In the Sudder Court in Sind there were 108 appellants; 84 sentences were confirmed, 16 modified, and 8 reversed.

Opinions of the Judges. The year 1875 having been remarkably free from crime, the returns do not call for lengthened notice. The Judge of Satara,

Mr. Mactier, calls attention to the increase of fire-raising in that district; and the Judge of Tanna again deplores the "unlimited supply and cheapness of spirituous liquors" leading to numerous murders. The Poona and Ahmednagar districts were very quiet this year as regards serious crime, though the Poona returns are swelled by there having been 851 more public nuisance cases. Mr. Bosanquet, Judge of Ahmednagar, regrets to have observed great eagerness in parties to civil suits to get sanction to prosecute their adversaries with a view either to revenge or extortion; on the matter being brought to the notice of the High Court the Honourable the Judges issued a circular order enjoining officers to give sanctions only in cases where there is reason to suppose the prosecutions will be instituted without delay and will be successful.

Sind.

The Judicial Commissioner in Sind writes that there has been a slight diminution in the total amount of offences and of persons brought to trial, but a marked increase of crime in the most serious offences against the person, *viz.*, murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide. There has also been an increase in cases of causing hurt. On the other hand there was a large decrease in cases of grievous hurt and in minor offences against the person. With the exception of the offences of criminal breach of trust, dishonest misappropriation of property, and cheating,—in all of which there has been an increase,—there has been a marked decrease in the number of offences against property, and especially as regards thefts of cattle and ordinary thefts.

Prisons.

The Annual Report of the Inspector-General of Prisons includes for the first time information regarding the whole criminal population of the Presidency. Bombay Act II. of 1874 extended his supervision to the Common Jail and the House of Correction in Bombay, and separate reports on the working of subordinate jails and of the Nára Gang in Sind have been discontinued. A comparison with the results of last year will, consequently, be difficult, but Dr. Cruickshank has supplied figures as far as it was in his power to do so.

Jail Population.

The criminal jails of the Presidency, including Aden, consisted, during the year 1875, of the Common Jail and the House of Correction in Bombay, of the Central Jail at Yerauda, and of 22 district and 75 subordinate jails, besides the Nára Gang of convicts in Sind. In these jails, at the beginning of the year, were 8,801 men and 332 women; 17,962 men and 1,065 women were imprisoned during the year. In 1874, 8,975 prisoners were in jail at the commencement of the year, and 19,758 were imprisoned during it. There were, therefore, 731 fewer persons admitted than in 1874; or, comparing the total 28,160 for 1875 with the total of 28,733 for 1874, there were 573 fewer persons in the jails. Adding those received from other jails and those in transit, the total jail population for 1875 was 30,131 compared with 31,389 for the previous year, or 1,258 less, the daily average number in the jails being 9,008 and 9,084, respectively. There was an increase of 160 in the number of females admitted, though a decrease of 891 in the number of males. Sixteen jails show an increase in female admissions, the increase being greatest in Bombay, Nagar, Tanna, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Aden. The increase appears due to offences of a trivial nature, and involving sentences not exceeding one month's imprisonment. The decrease apparent in the total admissions has been in the City of Bombay and in the subordinate jails, the admissions to district jails having increased from 12,756 to 13,170, or an increase of 414 in the year of report. Poona, Ahmednagar, Bukkur, Kaira, Belgaum, and Dhulia chiefly contributed to this increase.

Disposal of Prisoner.

Of the total 30,131 confined in 1875, 17,013 were released on expiry of sentence, 1,091 on payment of fine, 590 on appeal, 43 by order of Government for various reasons, and 7 by order of Government on account of sickness. There remain 11,387 to be accounted for. Of these 15 went to lunatic asylums, 16 escaped,

79 were executed, and 301 died. Of the 10,976 left, 8,559 remained in the jails at the close of the year, 2,228 were transferred to other jails, and 189 were transported.

Prisoners classified by race.

Omitting subordinate jails, of 25,090 persons in the Bombay and district jails at the beginning of 1875, and admitted in that year, 777 were Christians, 7,791 Mahomedans, 16,152 Hindus, 243 Buddhists and Jains, and 127 belonged to other classes. The number of Christians was more by 69 than in 1874, Europeans being more by 15, Eurasians by 6, and Native Christians by 48. The increase occurred in Bombay, but that of Europeans was in part compensated by a decrease in the mofussil prisons. In 1875, 321 Europeans were confined in Bombay, and 54 in the interior, compared with 269 and 91, respectively, in 1874. The number of Eurasians confined is insignificant.

Juvenile Offenders.

It is satisfactory to find the number of juvenile offenders is not increasing. The number was 428 for 1875 compared with 448 for 1874, and 430 for 1873. The juvenile prison at Poona under Dr. Davidson is again favourably mentioned. Twenty-six boys were admitted during the year, which, added to the 49 in jail on 1st January 1875, gives a total of 75, the same as for the year before. Forty-one remained in prison at the end of 1875. The daily average fell to 38, and Government in consequence, under certain restrictions, have again permitted boys from the Guzerat districts to be received. Only one magistrate sent a short-term boy to the prison. The boys make good progress, and Dr. Cruickshank particularly remarked their intelligence and the readiness of their replies. He considers their behaviour to be good, and the institution a success. The reformatory at Shikárpur, Sind, received 16 boys during the year, making, with those already confined, a total of 29. Seventeen boys remained on 31st December last. The nature of the reformatory has been scarcely understood by the judicial authorities, who have sent boys too old and too morally corrupt to be capable of reform; the bad influence of these depraved young men has given serious trouble in the prison. As the institution appears necessary, Government have sanctioned its being continued for another year, and it is hoped the sentiments Government have expressed in reviewing the superintendent's report will lead to more discrimination in the sentencing authorities. Aden still heads the list as contributing most largely to the juvenile criminal population. Last year, 40 juveniles were convicted there, and this year 44. Dr. Cruickshank strongly advocates whipping as a deterrent for the boys of the Settlement.

Nature of punishments

With regard to the nature of the sentences passed upon convicts, it appears that in those sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and under there was an increase of 449; in those sentenced to terms of more than 6 months, but not exceeding 10 years, an increase of 280; but a decrease of 100 in those transported, and of 33 in those capitally sentenced. It is said no deduction can be drawn from those transported, as a number of 1874 convicts are included, and the number sentenced to death (112), though less than the number for 1874, is more than for previous years. Only 6 females appear to have been convicted of capital crime.

Murders were most frequent in Dharwar, where 19 persons were sentenced to death. Tauna, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Satara, and Shikárpur follow with totals of 13, 12, 12, 9 and 9, respectively, the numbers elsewhere being comparatively small. Sentences of simple imprisonment were less in 331 cases, but 927 more persons were undergoing rigorous imprisonment.

Re-convictions.

On the important question of re-convictions Government would not view the steadily increasing number of persons returned as re-convicted otherwise than with anxiety, were it not that they believe with the Inspector-General of Prisons that more careful registry and better police information raise the percentage. Of the 25,090 confined, 2,797 are returned as having been previously convicted, or 11·1 per cent. The following table gives the figures for five years :—

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Re-convictions	6·6	3·7	8·4	5·6	9 8	7·6	10·8	5·8	11·5	5·9

The ratio amongst males for all India for 1874 was 12·68, but it varies from 18 57 in Burmah to 9·68 in the North-West Provinces. The Bombay Jail returns naturally show the most reconvictions; but the variations in the numbers returned from district jails induce the belief that registration cannot be as perfect in one place as in another. Of 1,113 prisoners in Surat only 4·6 per cent are described as previously punished; in Dhulia, of 1,235, 15 per cent. are so shown. Reconvictions among juveniles fell from 10 to 6 per cent, which is satisfactory, combined with the fact that there were 20 fewer juveniles in confinement.

Escapes.

The number of escapes rose from 23 in 1874 to 29, compared with 60 in 1873, and 35 in 1872. Fifteen of the 29 were re-captured, and 8 of these escapes and 5 of the re-captures occurred among the Nára Gang, who are confined in grass huts and who work in thick jungle.

Discipline.

The total number of prison punishments again shows an increase, the number having been 1,921 in 1874 and 2,239 in 1875. The ratio of punishment to daily average strength was 25 per cent in the year of report, against 21 per cent in 1874. The increase appears due to greater strictness on the part of the superintendents in the exaction of work, offences relating to work having risen from 537 to 803, and to a free use of the new punishment of solitary confinement with reduced diet, such punishment having been given in 813 instances compared with 227 the year before. The superintendents have very commendably refrained from the lash, which penalty constituted only 31 per cent of the total punishments, instead of 48 per cent for 1874. But, on the other hand,

punishments generally were 3½ per cent more frequent, the average number of prisoners being almost the same for both years. Two jails are especially mentioned by Dr. Cruickshank for severity of discipline, Kurrachee and Shikárpur; but in both cases full explanation has been received. In the former jail 415 punishments were inflicted, or the highest number anywhere, being a percentage of 99 on the average number of convicts. Penal diet was used 204 times, and the lash 179 times. But in 216 instances the punishments were for offences relating to work, and the superintendent has succeeded in keeping a higher percentage of prisoners at work, while his manufacturing returns show he has got a good deal more work out of them. The superintendent hopes that next year will get the benefit of this year's efforts, and that discipline will be maintained with less punishment. On the other hand the Hyderabad Jail shows only 2·7 per cent of punishment, or only 15 punishments in an average of 510 convicts; but its profits per prisoner are much less, and there were much fewer employed proportionately. Superintendents generally do not seem to find the present scale of reduced diet a strict enough punishment.

Education.

The state of education among the convicts did not vary much during the year, and the results are not great. Education is optional, except among the juveniles.

Civil Prisoners.

Turning to civil prisoners, there is a decrease in admissions and daily average strength both in males and females in 1875 as compared with the year before. There were 263 males and 23 females in the prisons at the beginning of 1875; and 2,987 males and 273 females were admitted during the year, making a total population of 3,546 against 3,626 in 1874. At the end of the year 259 remained in jail. There was one escape and four deaths.

General expenditure.

The following statement contrasts the expenditure for guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year 1874-75:—

	1874. Prisoners 9,285·59.	1875. Prisoners 9,173·54.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ratios	2,68,011	2,45,677
Cost per prisoner	28 13 9	26 12 6
Establishment	2,08,481	2,10,513
Cost per prisoner	22 7 3	22 15 2
Police Guard	1,55,057	1,58,936
Cost per prisoner	16 11 2	17 5 2
Hospital Charges	20,462	18,013
Cost per prisoner	2 3 3	1 15 5
Clothing	36,906	40,639
Cost per prisoner	3 15 7	4 6 11
Contingencies	55,306	53,111
Cost per prisoner	5 15 4	5 12 8
Gross cost of maintenance	7,44,223	7,26,889
Cost per prisoner	80 2 4	79 3 10

The total cost for the guarding and maintenance of the prisoners has been Rs. 7,26,889 in 1875, against Rs. 7,44,223 in

1874, showing a total decrease in expenditure of Rs. 17,88[illegible], and of annas 14 and pies 6 per head of average strength. It was remarked last year that the prisoners had never been so cheaply fed, but the year 1875 showed a slight decrease even on that expenditure. The cost of food fell very low last year, but it is anticipated the year 1876 will show a considerable increase, the contractors having early anticipated a rise of prices. The Inspector-General is still of opinion that separate jail guards may be introduced with advantage, but as yet he has taken no steps towards the change; and as no proposals are before Government, further remark is unnecessary.

Employment of convicts.

There were 7,728 males and 295 females available for labour in 1875, against 6,985 males and 250 females in 1874. The increase is due to a different method of calculating. The percentage of servants was 11·6 on the daily average strength, and the Inspector-General hopes to reduce this further. The bulk of the prisoners (1,311) employed on building have been lent to the Public Works Department for the construction of the new jails at Yerauda and Tanna, 617 were working in gardens, 3,783 on manufactures, and 1,051 on extra-mural labour. The profits on manufactures Dr. Cruickshank calculates at Rs. 53,208, or an increase of Rs. 1,540; or, if the Bombay jails be included, at Rs. 43,156, or an increase of Rs. 1,632. The chief increase has been in the jails of Ahmedabad, Surat, Kurrachee and Dohad, where the factories have been energetically and profitably worked. The only jail where there has been a loss was at Tanna, due to some old unsaleable stock having been written off during the year. The earnings of the Nára Gang rose from Rs. 8,531 in 1874 to Rs. 20,576 in 1875. The total cash received for labour or articles sold during the year amounted to Rs. 2,46,602; or, including goods supplied to Government and in store and value of raw material and plant, the total credits under the heading "Employment of convicts" came to Rs. 3,20,690; the total debits amounted to Rs. 1,99,168, thus showing Rs. 1,21,522 excess of credits over debits, and of Rs. 1,21,663 of receipts over drawings from the treasuries. A small decrease in profits has taken place during the year, but the jail factories have, on the whole, been working better.

Gross expenditure.

The gross expenditure under every head for the year 1875 was Rs. 10,56,240 against Rs. 10,60,211 in 1874, or a decrease of Rs. 3,971. The various items of this expenditure have just been noted; but it may be remarked that the decrease has been arrived at in spite of an increase of Rs. 7,156 in public works' expenditure, in consequence of the works in progress at Yerauda and Tanna. The net cost per head of average strength was, as last year, Rs. 88.

Jail accommodation.

The jail accommodation throughout the Presidency has been considerably increased during the year. In the Yerauda Central Jail, now approaching completion, additional barracks have been built, giving accommodation for 257 male prisoners; in the Tanna Jail, also nearly finished, increased accommodation has been built for 30 male and 51 female prisoners. By a re-measurement of the Ahmedabad and Shikárpur Jails the accommodation

has been found greater by 80 in the former and 110 in the latter jail. The total jail accommodation for the year 1875 is thus 7,966 against 7,438 of 1874, or an increase of accommodation for 528 prisoners.

The subordinate jails are not included in these returns, nor the Nára Gang temporary huts. But as accommodation is still only provided for a daily average strength of 8,692, the jails have been over-crowded to the extent of 726 daily on an average. There has been no sickness traceable to over-crowding, and no difficulty experienced this year in relieving over-crowding in particular districts by transfer, except in Guzerat, where the jail accommodation is still insufficient. A central jail for Guzerat at Dhuliákot is proposed.

The following table shows the sickness and mortality for the years 1874-75 :— Vital.

	1874.	1875
Total population...	31,611	30,958
Average daily strength	9,020·9	8,985
Number admitted into hospital	9,026	8,564
Daily average sick	294·2	303·2
Number of deaths	210	297
Ratio of deaths per cent to total population	0·7	0·9
Ratio per cent of deaths to strength	2·3	3·3
Do. to admission in hospital	2·3	3·5

It will be seen from the above table that, though there has been a decrease in the total population, daily average strength, and admission into hospital, and no marked increase in daily average sick, there has been a marked increase in mortality; the ratio per cent of deaths to average strength showing an increase of 1 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Taking into account the general unhealthiness of the year, the health in jails does not contrast unfavourably with the free population.

The percentage of deaths to strength is only 2·2 in the Presidency proper; it is 6·8 in Sind. The jails in the City of Bombay are exceptionally healthy. The sickness in the Yerauda Jail has been very large, chiefly fever of a mild type. In the subordinate jails there was an average daily strength of 188 against 264 in 1874. The number of deaths was 6, or 3·2 per cent on the strength, against 1·9 per cent in the previous year. No case of small-pox occurred during the year, but there were 53 cases of cholera and 17 deaths; and dysentery and diarrhœa were very fatal, especially in Hyderabad and Tanna.

Civil Justice.

High Court. General Jurisdiction.

The number of cases for disposal in the General Jurisdiction of the High Court was 1,510 against 1,556 in 1874, showing a decrease of 46. Of these 1,510 cases, 782 remained from last year, and 728 were instituted during 1875, or 31 more than in 1874. The number disposed of was 787, or 18 more than the previous year, and the number pending was 723. Of the suits disposed of, 156 were contested, in 37 of which judgment was given for the defendant The average duration of contested suits was 317 days, and of uncontested 151 days.

Equity, Admiralty, Testamentary, Matrimonial, and Insolvent Jurisdictions.

In the Equity Jurisdiction there was one case, which was not disposed of. In the Admiralty there were 5 cases, of which one was compromised and two were heard. Two suits remained undecided. There were 15 testamentary suits for disposal; 7 were disposed of and 8 were pending. Of 13 matrimonial suits 6 were pending. In the Insolvent Court 956 petitions were on the file at the beginning of the year, and 633 were filed during the year, making a total of 1,589 for disposal, against 1,444 in 1874; 543 were disposed of, leaving 1,046 in arrears. Of the 543, 124 were contested, and of these 22 went in favour of the defendant.

Number of suits instituted.

The various descriptions of civil suits instituted during 1875 in all classes of Civil Courts other than the courts of the town of Bombay are given below. The figures for 1874 are added for purposes of comparison :—

	Suits for Money.		Suits under Rent Law.		Other Suits.		Total Number of Suits.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	24,693	20,320	.		...		24,693	20,320
Unpaid Local Tribunals .	185	181			11	4	196	185
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.	1,28,354	1,24,578	106	107	9,045	9,525	137,505	134,210
Ditto exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction	9,632	16,737	.	..	.	...	9,632	16,737
District Judges' Courts	242	163	..	..	312	115	554	278
Cantonment Magistrates	1,691	1,731	...	..	...	.	1,691	1,731
Revenue Courts..	.	..	...	..	5,798	4,873	5,798	4,873
Total...	164,797	163,710	106	107	15,166	14,517	180,069	178,334

The net decrease in suits is 4,939 compared with a decrease of 21,293 in the previous year. As has been the case for the last two years, 91 per cent of the total number of suits instituted were for money, and of these 98 per cent were for sums of Rs. 500 and under.

There were 128 suits against Government in 1875 against 233 in 1874. Of these 128, 31 were returned from the Ratnágiri Districts, 28 from Ahmedabad, 24 from Tanna, 23 from Surat, 8 from Dharwar, and 7 each from Belgaum and Kanara.

Number of cases for trial, disposed of, and pending.

The subjoined table shows the number of cases for trial before the courts of the several grades shown below, the number disposed of, and the number pending :—

Courts.	Total Number for Disposal.		Total Number disposed of.		Pending.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ..	28,180	22,454	25,712	20,251	2,464	2,203
Unpaid Local Tribunals	236	221	200	187	36	34
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	181,091	191,094	141,800	150,060	39,660	41,100
Ditto exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction	11,390	5,833	10,258	4,950	1,132	883
District Judges' Courts . .	2,081	1,770	806	539	1,275	1,232
Cantonment Magistrates exercising Civil Jurisdiction..	1,897	2,040	1,588	1,637	309	403
Revenue Courts	6,253	5,826	5,851	5,575	310	251
Total..	231,128	229,238	186,215	183,199	45,186	46,106

There were 1,890 fewer cases for disposal in 1875, and the number disposed of was less by 3,016. Arrears increased by 920.

Value of suits.

The total value of suits disposed of in 1875 by Mofussil Civil Courts was Rs. 1,56,03,903, and by Revenue Courts Rs. 3,01,403. In 1874 the value of suits disposed of in Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 1,61,05,056, and in Revenue Courts to Rs. 3,45,983. The value of suits disposed of in Civil Courts in 1875 was, therefore, less than the value in 1874 by something more than 5 lakhs of rupees, and in Revenue Courts by about forty-four thousand rupees. It will be remembered that the figures for 1874 were less than those for 1873 by 23 lakhs for civil suits, and by fifty-three thousand rupees for revenue.

Duration of suits.

For the whole province the average duration of contested suits was 177 days, and for uncontested 138, against 109 and 107, respectively, in 1874. Taking Civil Courts only, and excluding Revenue, the average duration of contested suits was, in 1874, 128 days, and for uncontested 126, against 205 and 162 in the year under report. The duration of suits has consequently increased 177 days for contested and 36 days for uncontested suits during the year reported on.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts.

In the Small Cause Courts of the Presidency there were 2,115 suits remaining from 1874, and 20,338 were instituted in 1875, which, with one case transferred, gave a total for disposal of 22,454. In 1874 there were 24,637 suits instituted, and the to-

tal for disposal was 28,180. Business accordingly fell off. The Courts at Dharwar and Hubli have been abolished, and the only courts now in existence are those of Poona, Ahmednagar, Nariád, Surat, Broach, and Kurrachee. The largest share of the work falls to Poona, in which court 6,286 suits were instituted in 1875 against 7,662 in 1874, and 9,774 in 1873. The suits for disposal in 1875 were 7,000 in Poona, 5,379 in Ahmedabad and Nariád, 3,214 in Kurrachee, 3,060 in Surat and Broach, and 2,399 in Ahmednagar. The decrease was most marked in Poona, but the judge has offered no explanation of the cause. In all the courts 20,251 suits, including those transferred to the dormant file and otherwise disposed of, were decided, leaving 2,203 suits pending, or 261 less than remained for hearing at the close of 1874. On the whole, litigation in Small Cause Courts shows a decline when compared with the returns for 1874; but not so marked a decline as those returns exhibited when contrasted with the returns for 1873.

Bombay Small Cause Court.

As the business of the Bombay Small Cause Court does not appear in the above figures, it may be properly alluded to here. The report shows an increase of litigation during the past year, but this increase is much less in degree than the decrease shown at the end of the preceding year. There were 1,200 more suits instituted in 1875 than in 1874; but omitting 1874, it is 6 years since the number was so small as it was last year. And, again omitting 1874, it is 11 and 12 years, respectively, since the amount litigated and the income of the Court were as small as last year. And of suits under the extended jurisdiction the number this year, though it is substantially greater than that of last year is still, with the exception of last year's, the smallest number ever instituted since the jurisdiction was first extended in 1864; and the First Judge states in his report that the increase this year is due to an exceptional cause, namely, the filing of a number of suits on calls for shares by companies in liquidation. The expenditure of the court, which steadily increased every year for many years up to 1869-70, has since that year continued to decrease, until the present year, in which it has risen again, the main cause being an addition to the salary of the First Judge. The balance of income over expenditure is greater than that of last year, but is *not half* as much as it has been any other year for a long period. The number of distress warrants issued is considerably less than that of last year, and that again was less than the preceding year.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year (omitting 5,767 decided *ex parte*) was 28,432. Of these, 64 per cent were decided in favour of plaintiff, 2½ per cent for defendant, 4¼ per cent were non-suited, 6½ per cent struck off, and 22¾ per cent compromised.

Unpaid local Tribunals.

There are unpaid local tribunals only at Tanna and Ahmednagar. In these courts there were 221 suits for disposal, of which 187 were decided, leaving 34 in arrears. In 1874 three were 286 for disposal and 200 were decided.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the number of suits in arrears on 1st January 1875 was 39,371
the number of suits instituted during the year 1875 was 148,579
and the number received by transfer was 31,142

making a total for disposal of . . 191,094

against a total of 181,087 for the year 1874. Of suits instituted there was an increase of 10,967 for the year of report. Of the total 191,094 suits for disposal in 1875, 150,060, including suits of all kinds, were disposed of, against 141,800 in 1874, or 8,260 more than in that year. There were 41,100 suits pending on 31st December 1875, compared with 39,660 in arrears from the year before. The following table shows the number of suits for disposal during the years 1874 and 1875 in the Subordinate Judges' Courts, and the number of suits instituted therein each year:—

Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Number of Suits for disposal.		Number of Suits instituted.*		Less than in	More than in
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.
Ahmedabad	20,750	20,839	16,926	17,027	..	101
Surat ...	22,400	21,443	14,799	12,818	1,981	.
Tanna ...	31,853	30,380	24,212	23,916	296	...
Ratnágiri	10,737	11,131	7,509	7,580	..	71
Khandesh...	27,123	24,484	20,464	19,971	493	..
Ahmednagar ...	13,357	12,628	10,038	9,524	514	..
Poona	18,599	17,621	14,876	14,388	488	.
Satara ...	18,000	17,338	11,824	11,413	411	.
Belgaum ...	8,993	9,416	7,815	8,131	..	316
Dharwar ...	3,064	4,569	2,612	3,556	...	944
Kanara	3,625	3,627	2,964	2,852	112	...
	178,501	173,476	134,039	131,176	2,863	
Panch Máháls	1,886	2,020	1,656	1,866	..	210
	180,387	175,496	135,695	133,042	2,653	..
Kurrachee	1,651	3,157	1,578	3,063	..	1,485
Hyderabad	4,938	7,960	4,789	7,811	.	3,022
Shikárpur ..	5,242	9,991	4,930	9,592	...	4,662
Thar and Párkar.	263	323	252	306	.	54
	12,094	21,431	11,549	20,772	..	9,223
	192,481	196,927	147,244	153,814	..	6,570

*Including suits re-admitted on the file.

This statement, which includes suits coming before the Subordinate Judges of Tanna, Khandesh, Poona, and Satara in the exercise of their Small Cause Court jurisdiction, shows a net increase of 6,570 suits filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges throughout the Presidency. A similar table in last year's report showed a net decrease of 16,527. But though, apparently, litigation has recovered itself from the great depression noticeable in 1874,

a closer examination of the figures will show that depression continues, and that the apparent activity is due to an increase of 9,223 suits in the Sind Districts. In the rest of the Presidency 2,653 fewer suits were instituted, the diminution having been most marked in Surat and least in Kanara There was a trifling increase in Ratnágiri, Ahmedabad, and the Panch Maháls. The floods at Ahmedabad, combined with injury to the rabi and late rice harvest from failure of the latter rains, probably prevented the decline of suits in that district. No special reason is assigned for the increase in Ratnágiri; but there, too, the rice crops were much injured in 1874, whilst the Panch Maháls, being only partially under the civil law, do not properly compare with regulation territory. In Belgaum and Dharwar there was a marked increase. Mr. Shaw, Judge of the former district, thinks the dulness of trade, the fall of prices, and the pressure of the limitation law have caused the increase; no explanation has been received from Dharwar, but it may be in recollection that that district was the only one which showed an increase of business during the year 1874, and it is not, therefore, improbable that the present rise in the number of suits is due to a constant rather than a fluctuating cause. Dharwar has a large population and a considerable trade, but only a proportion of 1suit instituted to 277 persons; whilst the proportion for the rest of the Presidency, excluding Sind, is 1 suit to 98 persons. Belgaum is also tolerably free from litigation. The partial increase, therefore, noticeable in the above statement is no sign of a revival of commercial enterprize, and the sudden addition to the work of the Civil Courts in Sind is anything but matter for congratulation. The Commissioner of Sind attributes the increase to "the abolition of mileage fees and the decrease of the process fees," and no doubt the cheaper rates at which the court's interference could be obtained largely contributed to the result noticed. But the wide-spread desolation caused by the remarkable floods described in last year's report must have had some share in bringing about this unusual accession of business.

Other Courts. In the chief courts of districts there were 1,492 suits for disposal in 1875 against 1,542 in the year previous. In the courts of the Cantonment Magistrates at Poona and Belgaum there were 2,040 civil suits for disposal compared with 1,897 in 1874. At Tanna there is an unpaid local Revenue Court where 5 suits were instituted and disposed of. In the Mámlatdárs' Courts 5,497 possession cases were filed against 5,777 in the preceding year, and there were 5,821 cases for disposal against 6,253 in 1874, and 7,565 in 1873. It is proposed to extend the jurisdiction of mámlatdárs so as to give them power to restore or confirm possession of the right to the use of water or of right of way when such possession is forcibly disturbed or threatened.

Disposal of suits. Of the suits for disposal in all the courts of the province, with the exception only of the Small Cause Court of Bombay, 184,550 were disposed of, including suits transferred to the dormant file and otherwise struck off. Of this total, 32,217 were contested, or 17 per cent, which is a slight improvement on last year, and 50 per cent were decreed *ex parte*, which is also better than for 1874,

in which year 57 per cent were so decreed. Still the improvement is too slight to have any effect in removing the grave anxiety which the oppressive nature of the money-lenders' transactions with the ryots has been causing during recent years.

Execution of Decrees.

The applications to execute decrees continue to be almost as numerous as before. At the end of 1874, 71,070 applications for execution were pending, and 276,681 were filed, which, added to 2,312 received by transfer, gave a total of 348,063 for disposal. In 1874, 277,331 applications were filed, and 352,507 were for disposal, from which it appears that only 650 fewer applications were filed in 1875 than in 1874, though suits for disposal were less by 4,444. Of the total for the year reported upon, 28,460 decrees were completely executed, or 782 fewer than in the previous year, and 78,133 were partially executed or 25,286 fewer. At the end of 1875, 62,981 decrees were pending, or a decrease of 9,838. The following table shows the nature and number of coercive processes issued in the province of Bombay during 1875 :—

Year.	Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 343, Code of Civil Procedure.
		Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1873 ...	18,891	38,679	13,010	37,873	40,067	2,572
1874 ...	12,091	31,896	8,835	32,677	22,699	238
1875 ...	7,106	16,228	7,384	31,977	22,641	287

It is satisfactory to see that the harsh measure of imprisoning poor cultivators is being checked by the courts, or is less resorted to ; but it is not a very satisfactory sign that, whilst attachments and sales of moveable property have very considerably diminished, those of immoveable property are only slightly less than the returns for 1872, proving how correct is the opinion that the ryots have little left to part with except their interest in the land.

Appellate Courts.

Turning from original to appellate business it appears that throughout the province of Bombay there were 4,603 appeals instituted, and 8,607 for hearing, or very much the same numbers as were returned for 1874. There were 5,192 appeals disposed of against 5,797 in the previous year, and 3,233 remained on the files against 3,108. Of the total appeals instituted, 450 were filed in courts other than chief courts of districts, 3,526 were filed in the chief courts of districts, 25 were regular appeals in the High Court from one judge or bench in original jurisdiction, 588 were appeals in the High Court from District Courts and special appeals, and 14 were in the Sudder Court of Sind. Of appeals pending, 715 were in arrears in courts other than chief courts, 1,999 in the chief courts, 513 in the High Court, and 6 in Sind.

Opinions of the Judges.

This brief notice of the working of the courts will conclude with a summary of the opinions of the judges where any such have been expressed. Mr. Tagore, writing from, Ahmedabad

considers the action of the court in the vast majority of cases is purely executive. Of 16,544 suits disposed of in the courts in his jurisdiction, 1,022 were dismissed for default, 37 were withdrawn, 2,526 compromised, 118 admitted, 10,774 decreed *ex parte*, and 105 dismissed *ex parte*, making a total of 14,882 decided without a contest, and leaving only 1,655 suits, or 10 per cent returned as contested, the defendant only succeeding in his defence in 252 cases. Suits above Rs. 500 in value only, constituted 1·91 per cent of the whole number. The total value was less by 1½ lakhs of rupees than the value of suits in 1874, and the average value of a suit fell from Rs. 89-10-2 to Rs. 81-12-3. The action of the floods is apparent in the applications for decrees, which rose from 35,904 in 1874 to 39,532 in 1875, or 3,628 more. Mr. Bosanquet, commenting on the recent agrarian riots in the Ahmednagar District, says that the cultivators who have "long been the victims of extortion by the Marwaris," suddenly took the law into their own hands, and burnt the bonds and accounts of the money-lenders. The riots were promptly suppressed, when the debtors took to complaining to the magistrates of forgeries by the money-lenders; and Mr. Bosanquet thinks that till "some sound laws removing the grievances of the cultivators are passed, they will have recourse from time to time to their different modes of warfare against their oppressors," *viz.*, open violence, false complaints to magistrates, and false defences in civil suits. Mr. Karsetji, Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the same locality, noticing an increase in the duration of suits during the year, states that the kunbis, no "longer able to burn their sowkar's house and property, adopt the plan of thwarting him by denying their bonds and hotly contesting suits brought against them." He adds that the majority of defendants from the "riot-rife tálukas have in this way contested suits, calling strings of witnesses," and necessitating the plaintiff to incur expense to prove his claim. To the same causes he ascribes the fewness of suits filed, and believes that there is a "regular panic among the money-lenders," several of whom have had to abandon their villages, or accept new bonds for less amounts than those already in their possession. The Judge of Surat also notices the increase in duration of suits, and would partly explain it by the increased difficulties thrown by defendants in the way of service, and the sub-judges of that district appear all to think that the decrease of litigation is at once due to the ryots having less means of borrowing and the creditors being less inclined to lend. The fact appears to be the creditors find very great difficulty in recovering their claims and that, justly or not, they are in such bad odour with the ryots, that whole villages unite to defeat the ordinary action of the law. The subordinate judges of Tanna give much the same reasons for the decrease of suits and of applications for decrees in the district, asserting the increasing poverty of the ryots as the main cause. Mr. Baker, speaking of the Panchâyet Courts recently started in the Sholápur Districts, states he believes the object of the movers in the matter to be the saving of the stamp duties, and, in common with several other judges, comments on the high rate of fees levied under the stamp laws. He adds: "Still, though panchayets have again

some into vogue, I very much doubt whether they will last. Recourse must be had to the ordinary courts to execute the awards, and the inconvenience of this will be felt . . The panch sits in one village only, and as the members of it in many cases must be as ignorant of the merits of each case as the ordinary civil court, I doubt whether they will long retain public confidence;" and Mr. Newnham, Judge of Poona, agrees with Mr. Baker in thinking that arbitration courts, which have been established at Indápur, Supa, and Narsingpur in the Poona Collectorate, and at Karmála in the Sholapur Collectorate, when the novelty has worn off, will not interfere with the civil courts, though he believes their existence may have caused the decrease in suits this year noticeable. Mr. MacTier reports that in Satara applications for execution of decrees diminished by 2,448, which he attributes to the fall in prices of grain having impoverished the cultivators, so that recovery by the decree-holders is often impossible, and to the determined and sometimes violent opposition of the villagers to the execution of decrees, leading to the destruction of houses and property by fire, the prevalence of which crime was also noted by this judge when remarking upon the criminal returns of his jurisdiction. From Kanara some interesting statistics have been received with regard to the execution of decrees. In 1875, 108 people paid on an average Rs. 53 each into court without any process being applied for; 110 debtors paid an average of Rs. 73 each on being threatened with arrest, and 525 an average of Rs. 48 each after arrest. Thirty-four people were imprisoned for sums averaging Rs. 605 each; two of these persons afterwards paid Rs. 790 into court. In 1874, 19 persons were imprisoned for sums averaging Rs. 277. The rate paid to save immoveable property from sale by 124 persons averaged more than Rs. 200 per head.

Registration.

Registrations during the past year compared with those of the preceding year.

Registrations of documents during 1874-75, as compared with those during 1873-74, exhibited a very heavy decline throughout the entire Presidency. Those for the past year show a slight increase over those for 1874-75, but the registrations effected during that year were 15·7 per cent less than in 1873-74, and the gross total was the smallest returned for ten years. The total number of registrations in 1874-75 amounted to 71,856, while for the past year the figures are 75,550, an increase of 3,694 registrations, or about 5 per cent. Compulsory registrations have risen from 57,211 to 60,194, an increase of 2,983 transactions, or about 5 per cent, and optional registrations have also risen in numbers, from 14,645 in 1874-75 to 15,356 in 1875-76, the increase amounting to 711 registrations, or nearly 5 per cent. Amongst the total of optional registrations shown above are included wills, and of these the registrations have risen from 418 in 1874-75 to 532 in the past year, an increase of 114 registrations, or about 27 per cent. In 1874-75 there was one authority to adopt registered, and in the past year also one. Authorities to adopt belong to the compulsory class. The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 4,64,78,529, against Rs. 4,00,73,290 in 1874-75. The average value per transaction, taking all classes together, was Rs. 627 against Rs. 568. The average value per transaction relating to real property was Rs. 624 against Rs. 563, and that of moveable property Rs. 524 against Rs. 521. The average registration fee per document was in the compulsory class Rs. 2-2-10 in 1875-76 compared with Rs. 1-14-1 in the previous year; in the optional immoveable class Rs. 0-9-1 against Rs. 0-12-3, and in the optional miscellaneous Rs. 2-1-7 against Rs. 1-15-3. Taking all classes together the average registration fee per deed has been Rs. 1-14-11 in 1875-76, against Rs. 1-11-10 in 1874-75.

Causes of increase and decrease.

The increase of registrations (3,694) during 1875-76 was 3·9 per cent for the Presidency proper, and 17·6 for Sind. The decrease in 1874-75 was 13,288. Registrations in Sind rose from 6,414 in 1874-75 to 7,545, showing 1,131 more transactions, an increase of business which just enabled the department for the first time to secure a small surplus in that province. The Inspector-General of Registration attributes the increase to the fact that the floods which prevailed so extensively last year no longer prevented cultivation and traffic. But the number of transactions in Sind

decreased 6¼ per cent during 1873-74, and decreased again 9·87 per cent during 1874-75, whilst in 1872-73 the falling off was described as "very heavy in both classes of registration." Under these circumstances the sudden rise of 17·6 per cent seems more probably a result of the distress occasioned by the floods, than of a resumption of the ordinary business of the country. Turning to the Presidency districts, it is observable that three of the five districts which exhibited a slight increase during 1874-75 maintain that increase, Kanara showing 112, Dharwar 141, and Aden 28 more registrations. On the other hand the Upper Sind Frontier has now decreased by 24, and Thar and Párkar by 17. Five districts in the Presidency continue the decline manifested last year, Poona and Ahmednagar having lost 13·5 per cent each, Tanna 2·8 per cent, Kolába ·23 per cent, and Surat ·09 per cent. The remaining 15 districts of the Presidency and 3 districts in Sind show an increase, excluding Sind, which has already been commented on. The most marked increase has occurred in Broach (28·2 per cent) and in Ratnágiri (25·4 per cent). Next to these come Bombay, with an increase of 12·8 per cent, Ahmedabad with 11·5, Sholápur with 10·6, Násik with 9·9, and Kaládgi with 7·9. In the other districts the rate of increase has been small. The severe floods of September 1875 account for most of the extra documents (1,504) registered in the Guzerat collectorates of Broach and Ahmedabad. The táluka of Málsiras having been transferred from Satara to Sholápur, the returns of the latter collectorate are sensibly affected, though Satara still shows an increase of 5·3 per cent, which, considering that it decreased 27 per cent in 1874, is not great. The additional transactions in Bombay were due to a large number of leases granted by the Port Trust having been registered towards the close of the year. The increase of 529 documents in Ratnágiri is difficult to explain, except by the failure of the rice crops last year, which probably necessitated more borrowing. On the whole, and apart from special causes, business has undoubtedly to a small degree revived during the year of report; but 75,550 registrations do not compare favourably with 85,144 in 1873-74, 90,361 in 1874-75, and 84,388 in 1872-73.

Refusals to register.

There have been 225 cases of refusal to register against 128 in 1874-75. This large increase is principally due to orders which were issued by the Inspector-General, acting under the advice of the Advocate General, to the effect that in cases where deeds had been presented for registration, and the proceedings had been adjourned, the deeds themselves being left unclaimed in the hands of registering officers, the deeds should be formally refused registration and endorsed accordingly on the time allowed for registration expiring. Of the 225 deeds refused in the first instance the registration of 23 was ordered on appeal, 5 such orders having emanated from district registrars, and 18 from district courts.

Impounded Documents.

Two hundred and thirty-five deeds were impounded on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, the stamp authorities declaring in 148 cases that the stamps were insufficient, and in 77 that they were sufficient. Ten cases were pending at the close of the year.

Number of Offices. An additional sub-registry office has been opened at Aden. There were, therefore, at the close of the past year 25 registry and 228 sub-registry offices in operation.

Inspection of Offices. During the past year the Inspector-General examined the records of 15 registry and 28 sub-registry offices, and the Branch Inspector-General those of 13 offices, registry and sub-registry. The Inspectors of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions, respectively, examined 34, 30, 33 and 31 sub-registry offices, and the district indexes in 6 registry offices. There were 161 inspections of sub-registry offices carried out by district registrars, and 80 by assistant and deputy collectors.

Prosecutions. There were 21 prosecutions and 8 convictions for offences against the registration law.

Destruction of unclaimed Deeds. During the past year 1,127 unclaimed deeds, relating to property valued at Rs. 4,85,114, were destroyed under the authority of Section 83 of the Registration Act. Of these 1,052 were in the office of the Registrar of Surat, and of these 1,052 nearly the whole were Persian deeds, many of which were of old date.

Receipts. The receipts of the department during the past year under the various heads are shown in the subjoined statement, which, to facilitate comparison, also contains the receipts for the previous year :—

Nature of Item.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Compulsory ...	1,09,003	1,31,074	22,071	...
Optional ..	8,130	6,369		1,761
Miscellaneous ...	6,996	7,668	672	...
Deposit and registration of wills and authorities to adopt ...	1,748	2,158	458	48
Penalties ...	3,219	2,618	...	601
Visits ...	5,710	6,015	305	...
Searches and inspection ...	1,719	2,010	291	...
Extra fee for registration by District Registrars ...	1,743	2,043	299	...
Copying fee credited to Government, inclusive of fees for copies and memoranda Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67 and copies granted ..	83,515	63,032	...	20,483
Extra fee for registration at private residence or jail ..	3,635	3,794	159	...
Other miscellaneous receipts ...	1,798	1,859	151	90
	2,27,216	2,28,640	24,406	22,983
Deduct Decrease...	..	...	22,983	...
Net Increase...	.	...	1,423	...

The fee-table of the 1st June 1872, with the heavier rate of copying fee and the lighter rate of *ad-valorem* registration fee in many of the classes, was in force for the first 4 months of 1874-75. The fee-table of the 1st August 1874, which was in operation for only 8 months of 1874-75, has been in operation throughout the past year. The effect of the change is prin-

cipally observable under the head of fees for compulsory registration, where a gain of Rs. 22,071 by the increased *ad-valorem* fee-rates appears, compensated, however, by a loss of Rs 20,483 under copying fees. The net result of the year shows that receipts under the Registration Act have exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rs. 1,423-12-3.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the past year is classified under the various heads of charge in the subjoined statement, contrasted with the expenditure for 1874-75 :—

Nature of Item.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed salaries of officers	1,22,187	1,15,659	...	6,528
Percentage paid to the same ..	42,933	43,237	304	...
Cost of establishment, permanent ..	47,188	46,198	..	991
Travelling allowance	10,796	11,938	1,142	...
Furniture and house-rent . .	1,383	1,532	148	...
Postage	2,572	2,703	132	
Printing and stationery ...	9,938	9,340	.	597
Miscellaneous... ...	6,681	7,351	661	...
Total...	2,43,688	2,37,958	2,387	8,116
Deduct increase			...	2,387
Net decrease...	.	...	..	5,729

The expenditure has decreased by Rs. 5,729. This is nearly entirely due to the fact that during the whole of the year a portion of the salaries of the Inspector-General, the inspectors, and their establishments, has been debited to the head of "Stamps" under Imperial Services, whereas that arrangement was only in force for 5 months of the previous year. There is a considerable increase under the head of travelling allowance, due partly to the increased establishment which the Inspector-General has to take with him on tour owing to the extra stamp inspection work which now devolves upon him, and partly also to the charge for fixed travelling allowances to the inspector's kárkuns, the latter charge having only been in existence for a few months towards the close of 1874-75, and during the whole of the past year. Seventeen districts have proved self-supporting, and in 8—*viz.*, the Panch Máháls, Kolába, Tanna, Ahmednagar, Kaládgi, Aden, Thar and Párkar, and the Upper Sind Frontier—the expenditure has exceeded the receipts.

General Financial Results.

The following is the departmental balance-sheet for the past year, showing that the net result of the year is a deficit of Rs. 3,401-9-7 :—

	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p
Fees and penalties	2,28,640	0	0	Actual expenditure under Act, 1871	2,28,748	7	1
Receipts under Joint Stock Companies' Act	2,210	8	0	Expenditure under Joint Stock Companies Act	1,042	8	0
Value of books and forms supplied to the Sawant Wari State	318	8	0	Value of books and forms (obtained from the Government Press, free of charge) issued during the year ...	9,210	4	1
Value of books and forms supplied to the subordinate offices out of stock on hand on the 31st March 1875 ...	4,429	15	9				
	2,35,599	9	7				
Net Deficit...	3.401	9	7				
	2,39,001	3	2		2,39,001	3	2

The only satisfactory feature in the above table is that, whilst in 1874-75 receipts under the Registration Act were less by Rs. 1,423, expenditure was more by Rs. 5,729; the figures for 1875-76 show that the department has not been so dependent this year, as it was last, on the income derived from working the Joint Stock Companies' Act. In 1874-75, but for that income, there would have been a deficit of Rs. 13,465; in 1875-76 there is a deficit of Rs. 4,570. At the same time it must be remembered that the deficit apparent in the latter year would have been greater but for the contribution of Rs. 14,440, contributed by the Government of India in consideration of the department undertaking the duties of superintending the stamp offices as well as those of registration. The fee-table has been revised, and the copying fee raised from 2 annas to 2½ annas per folio of 100 words, the enhanced rates to take effect from 1st September 1876. As was pointed out last year, His Excellency cannot permit this department to become a charge on Provincial Revenues. Probably the scarcity of the current season will, as happened in Bengal and the North-West Provinces under similar circumstances, increase temporarily the receipts of the department; but, unless trade becomes very much more active than it is now, there seems to be no hope that the department can maintain its present rate of expenditure.

Municipal Administration.

(1).—Bombay Municipality.

The Corporation.

There was an election of 32 members of the Corporation by the rate-payers of Bombay on the 26th July 1875; on the 11th August 16 members were appointed by the Bench of Justices, and the remaining 16 members were nominated by Government on the 21st August following. The Corporation thus appointed consisted of Europeans 21, Parsis 21, Hindus 16, and Mahomedans 6, making a total of 64.

On the 17th May 1875 Mr. Pedder, C.S., having been appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, the Commissionership was filled by Mr. H. E. Jacomb, C.S., who retained it till Mr. Pedder resumed charge on the 18th December 1875.

Diminution in rateable value of Property.

The rateable valuation of 22,445 separate properties again fell, the net decrease for the year being Rs. 4,09,000. The total decrease was Rs. 5,75,000, but from that about Rs. 1,66,000 must be deducted on account of new buildings and increases to old valuations. The rateable valuation has fallen in 9 years from 163 to 115½ lakhs, and the effect of this on the municipal, house, police, and lighting rates at 9 per cent, has been to reduce the revenue by about Rs. 3¾ lakhs per annum, whilst the income from water rate and halalcore cess has also fallen off in proportion. House-building is said to be going on at the rate of about 300 new houses a year. During the year under report the house rate was at 5 per cent on net valuation; police and lighting rates at 2 per cent; halalcore cess, subject to the provisions of Section 95 of the Act, at 3 per cent; water rate, by meter, 12 annas per 1,000 gallons; and on house valuation 3½ per cent on the first Rs. 100, 2 per cent on the second Rs. 100, and 1¼ per cent on the third Rs. 100 and upwards of monthly rent.

Net Assessment for Collection.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the valuation of properties, the halalcore cess increased nearly Rs. 8,000 in consequence of the extension of the public halalcore service to Malabar Hill and other parts of the city. There was a decrease in the number of private carriages a d horses, attributable to the extent to which the tramway is used, and wheel tax was less than the estimate by Rs. 1,505; but this decrease was more than balanced by an increase of Rs. 2,001 in the tax on public conveyances. Consequent on the competition of the tramway the number of hack buggies

decreased by 87; but the number of labour carts rose by 291, which is satisfactory, as indicating greater activity in trade. House, police, lighting, and water rates and the halalcore cess produced Rs. 13,71,681 against Rs. 13,79,048 in 1874; the gross assessment fell by Rs. 24,659, but remissions and refunds having been diminished by Rs. 17,292, the net realization was only Rs. 7,369 less than in the previous year.

Town Duties. Owing to the enhanced rate of tariff value of some of the articles liable to town duty and to larger importations, town duties produced Rs 1,87,337 more than in 1874, and Rs. 71,000 more than the estimated amount The quantities imported, as compared with 1874, are given below, and indicate brisker trade:—

		1874.	1875.
Grain	Khandies. ...	544,889 ...	653,811
Wines and Spirits.	Gallons. ...	970,588 ...	915,248
Beer	„ ...	593,945 ...	51[illegible],200
Ghee	Maunds. ...	238,192 ...	264,591
Metal	Rupees. ...	3,955,187 ...	5,261,911
Sugar	„ ...	9,146,187 ...	10,802,884
Timber	„ ...	2,171,757 ...	4,05[illegible],474

The quantities for the last three articles are not stated: so the values are given.

The municipality received Rs. 1,14,469 more than the budget estimate of receipts, and spent Rs. 2,33,410 less than the estimate of expenditure; and as the opening cash balance was Rs. 1,80,220 above the estimate, they were Rs. 5,28,099 to the good. The total excess of receipts over estimate was Rs 1,90,066, due almost entirely to the extra town duties already mentioned, and to the Government contribution of Rs. 90,000 to the police, for which credit was not taken in the budget.

Municipal Revenue. The income and expenditure of the year were as under:—

Taxation Proper.

	Rs.
House-rate, 5 per cent (including Government and P. T. Contributions).	5,52,738
Police „ 2 per cent. (do. do. do.) ...	2,20,569
Government Contribution to Police expenses	90,000
Lighting Rate, 2 per cent (including Government and P. T. Contributions)	2,16,632
Wheel Tax and Land Conveyance Licenses	2,45,868
Liquor Licenses...	1,58,980
Tobacco Duty and Licenses	1,45,955
Town Duties	6,72,987
Contribution from Insurance Companies	14,355
	23,18,084

Service rendered.

Halalcore Cess	1,94,215
Water Rate	3,00,213
	4,94,428

From Property.

	Rs.
Market Receipts...	2,10,637
Tramway Rent	12,109
Public Gardens	3,566
	2,26,312

Miscellaneous.

Contribution from Municipal Servants towards Pension, &c., Fund.	4,358
Miscellaneous Fines	7,965
Do. Fees	55,229
Do. Savings	3,751
Do. Receipts	31,164
Profit on Municipal workshops	2,226
Past year's assets recovered	9
Total...	31,43,526

Expenditure.

General Superintendence	1,13,902
Health Department, including Vaccination and Contribution towards Goculdass Tejpall Hospital	6,97,191
Police and Fire Brigade	3,72,983
Lighting	2,55,166
Assessment and Collection	93,294
Collection of Town Duty, Tobacco Tax, and Liquor Licenses ...	43,414
Engineer's Department, Road-watering, Maintenance of Public Gardens, Improvement of Streets, &c.	2,49,075
Road Repairs	2,78,603
Market and Slaughter-houses, including cost of Meat Trains ...	81,767
Water Works (including W. W. Debt)	2,28,257
Interest and Sinking on Local Debt	2,86,497
Payment towards the Government Loans of 15 lakhs each, and Tulsi Loan of 4 lakhs...	2,43,333
Primary Education	10,000
Municipal Contribution towards the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	50,000
New Works	1,83,003
Pensions and Gratuities, Auditors' Allowance, Office-rent, Loss on Stores and other Contingencies	78,542
Total...	32,65,027

Out of a total income of Rs. 31,43,526, Rs. 7,15,560 were paid during the year as interest on and in liquidation of debt. Of this sum, interest amounts to about Rs. 2,10,127, the total debt being reduced by the balance, Rs. 5,05,433. The invested sinking fund for the liquidation of the local debt stood at the close of the year at Rs. 7,82,925. The total debts of the Municipality were originally :— Debts.

	Rs.
Vehar Debt	37,30,000
Tulsi Loan.....	4,00,000
Two 15-Lakh Loans from Government.....	30,00,000
Local Debt.....	17,38,000
	88,68,000

And Rs. 21,00,000 have been paid chiefly in the last four years towards the liquidation of this sum.

The opening cash balance was Rs. 4,30,220; the cash balance at the end of the year, Rs. 2,98,527.

Opening of the Mazagon Markets.

The construction of the Mazagon Markets was proceeded with, and since the close of 1875 they have been opened. It is hoped that they will be a great convenience to the inhabitants of that quarter, and remunerative to the municipality.

Carnac Bunder.

The much-complained of night-soil depôt at Carnac Bunder has been altered and greatly improved. The building itself has been re-built and roofed so as to diminish the nuisance and conceal it from public view. The pipe to the sea has been re-laid, and engines and pumps have been erected to flush the depôt with sea-water, the object being to force all the contents of the tanks into the sea in about 30 or 40 minutes immediately after the ebb-tide begins. The new arrangements work successfully. A machine for the experimental desiccation of night-soil was ordered from England, but was not erected during the year, owing to a part of the machinery having been lost overboard whilst it was being landed.

General Improvements.

About 790,000 square yards of roads have been repaired during the year, against 765,000 square yards last year, and at a cost of Rs. 2,49,000 against Rs. 2,65,000 in 1874. The cost included construction of a number of footpaths and re-construction of a large portion of the Parell Road. In 58 localities streets have been widened by a total addition of 1,788 square yards of land.

A new contract, to run from 1st July 1876, was entered into with the Gas Company, and the Municipal Commissioner was thus able to arrange for the addition of 678 new lights to the existing ones, and to light DeLisle Road, Máhim, the Elphinstone Estate, and several streets in the native town, besides placing lights on the Esplanade and at Walkeshwar, hitherto not lighted at all.

Water-supply

New water-connections to the number of 230 were made during the year. The principal work connected with the water-supply carried out was the complete re-construction of a portion of the waste-weir at Vehar Lake. There were no serious bursts in the main. Complaints of the scarcity of water have been and are very general, and will doubtless increase till the completion of the Tulsi Works. The manner in which the Tulsi project should be completed not having been decided at the close of 1875, no progress was made with the water-works extension during the year. But in December the Government of India gave its formal approval of Mr. Walton's designs as sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation, and authorized the granting of a loan for the works of Rs. 36,00,000, as also of a sum of Rs. 6,00,000 for surface drainage, and Mr. Pedder expresses the hope that the Tulsi water will be brought into the city as an independent supply by the end of the hot weather of 1878.

Markets.

The numbers of animals slaughtered at Bandora for food were 398,725 sheep and goats and 26,432 horned cattle, against 341,369 and 25,861 in 1874. There were 159 convictions for offering bad food for sale, &c., and 41·18 tons of unwholesome food were destroyed against 18·11 in 1874. The reforms and reorganization of the system of administration of the markets and slaughter-houses referred to in the Annual Report for 1874 have been carried out, and proved very satisfactory. The keeping and feeding animals at the Bandora Slaughter-houses for a couple of days before slaughter has been found to improve the quality of the meat.

Reclamation of the Flats.

The Health Department cost Rs. 6,38,500, including the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital, vaccination, &c.; and although these figures are much below those of former years, it is satisfactory to learn from the Commissioner that a very high degree of efficiency was maintained. One hundred and sixty-six miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned against 162 in 1874, and 65,915 tons of night-soil, or 180·5 tons a day, and 118,407 tons of garbage were collected and disposed of, against 61,875 tons and 114,891 tons, respectively, in 1874. The question as to whether the town-sweepings could, with due regard to sanitary considerations, be used in reclaiming the Flats has been settled, and from the 1st December a large portion of the street sweepings has been utilized in the reclamation of land at Tardeo. A considerable rental is derived from this reclamation, on which abundance of vegetables of excellent quality are grown, and cultivators eagerly bid for the right of cultivation. As soon as practicable the Commissioner hopes to utilize nearly the whole of the dry sweepings in this way.

Mortality.

The year 1875 was an unhealthy one in most parts of India, and although Bombay fared better than Calcutta and Madras, it suffered from epidemics of measles and cholera. Measles carried off 1,486 people and cholera 847, and as these swelled the total registered deaths to 18,734 (exclusive of still-born) the mortality was 29·07 per 1,000 as against 24·04 in 1874. The death-rate among Europeans was as high as 32·53 per mille. Fevers were the cause of less than the average number of deaths, but phthisis was much more fatal than usual. Of the deaths 9,920 were of males, and 8,814 of females; 8,569 deaths were of children under 5 years. Out of the total of 18,734, 847 died from cholera, 248 from small-pox, 1,486 from measles, 5,244 from fever, 2,364 from phthisis, and 8,545 from other diseases. The births registered were 13,391; out of these 6,894 were of males and 6,497 females.

(2).—Municipalities in the Interior.

In the Appendix a statement will be found giving the income and expenditure of municipalities grouped according to collectorates. A fuller statement was given at pages clxxii—ccxix of the Report for 1873-74. It appears that inclusive of Bombay there are 6 city municipalities and 107 town municipalities in the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency, and 4 city and 63 town municipalities in Sind.

City Municipalities.

Particulars of the various city municipalities, which enjoy considerable privileges in the way of self-government, are given below :—

City Municipalities	Population.	Income	Expenditure	Incidence of Taxation per Head
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad... ...	116,873	2,11,398	1,92,819	1 11 9
Broach	36,932	79,633	91,354	1 13 7
Surat	107,149	1,98,964	1,57,140	1 11 6
Poona	90,436	1,32,306	1,70,843	1 5 0
Ahmednagar ..	32,841	36,882	35,923	1 2 8
Sholápur	53,463	55,470	50,695	0 13 10
Kurrachee	56,753	2,85,119	2,02,456	5·02
Hyderabad	41,152	2,21,072	2,09,227	2 2 5
Shikárpur	38,107	64,477	55,391	1 7 7
Sukkur	13,318	1,11,372	1,37,206	6 14 8

New municipalities have been started at Ankleswar in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, Sindgi in Kaládgi, and Bandora in Tanna, besides five in Sind. One at Manmád in the Násik District was abolished.

Municipal Receipts.

District.	Income in 1875.	Heaviest incidence of Taxation per Head of Population in any one Town.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Kurrachee	3,52,101	5 86
Hyderabad	2,71,051	2 2 5
Ahmedabad	2,56,767	1 11 9
Surat	2,44,399	1 11 6
Shikárpur	2,26,189	6 14 8
Poona	1,64,986	2 3 3
Sholápur	1,52,237	1 6 9
Satara	1,03,265	1·09
Broach	86,317	1 13 7
Khandesh	78,350	1 6 5
Dharwar	76,783	0 9 10
Tanna	69,037	1 3 4
Kolába	58,055	0 15 1
Násik	55,786	1 3 3
Ahmednagar	45,322	1 2 8
Belgaum	43,839	0 10 1
Kaladgi..	35,948	0 8 9
Kanara	32,772	1·036
Kaira	32,120	0 15 4
Thar and Parkar ..	22,734	1 11 1
Upper Sind Frontier..	20,000	2 4 6
Total..	22,28,951	

The marginal table shows the total municipal income of all municipalities in each collectorate with the highest rate of taxation in any town in the collectorate. The rate of taxation is considerably higher in Sind than elsewhere. In the Presidency proper the taxation is slight, and where it appears higher than ordinary the excess is due to local causes, as, for example, in the Poona Collectorate, where a pilgrim tax levied at certain seasons from persons visiting the town apparently falls upon the resident population. The total receipts of the various municipalities during 1875 with the opening balance were as follows :—

	1875-76.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	11,12,995	10,43,539
Octroi	14,17,656	12,57,919
House Taxes	1,69,698	1,61,227
Assessed Taxes	1,50,670	1,73,316
Tolls and Wheel Taxes	1,57,197	1,48,608
Miscellaneous	3,81,692	3,08,157
Debt... Loans	2,00,286	30,998
Debt... Deposits	38,513	43,735
Debt... Advances repayable	37,203	11,135
Total...Rs.	36,65,910	31,78,634

Incidence of Taxation.

The general incidence per head of municipal taxation is given below, and is Rs. 1-1-2 of all taxes omitting miscellaneous receipts; if these be included it is Rs. 1-1-8 Last year the figures were Rs. 0-15-11 and Rs. 1-2-9 respectively

	Municipal Population.	Average Incidence of Taxation Per Head			
		Of Octroi.	Of House Tax.	Of Assessed Taxes.	Of all Taxation.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	754,381	0 9 6	0 1 7	0 2 0	0 15 11
Southern Division.	698,874	0 8 2	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 11 9
Sind	304,619	2 0 4	0 0 9	0 0 1	2 0 8
Total...	1,757,874	0 12 10	0 1 6	0 1 4	1 1 2

Municipal Expenditure.

The following are the heads under which expenditure was incurred :—

		1875-76.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.
Establishment		2,38,823	2,20,920
Public Safety ...	Police	1,08,534	1,02,574
	Fires	28,065	21,723
	Lighting	1,18,720	1,29,128
	Other items ...	2,285	4,464
Public Health ...	Buildings	3,13,085	1,06,886
	Medical	1,13,956	98,395
	Vaccination ...	9,483	9,015
	Watering	83,038	76,624
	Road-cleaning ...	1,54,133	1,45,660
	Scavenging ...	2,36,792	2,01,575
	Other measures ...	1,22,705	53,712
Public Instruction ...	Buildings	4,662	14,374
	Educational Institutions	56,041	58,744
	Libraries, &c. ...	6,459	4,715
Public Convenience .	Public Works ...	5,35,675	4,47,679
	Surveys	72,127	16,748
	Other charges ...	1,33,507	1,82,143
	Total...Rs.	23,38,056*	18,95,488
Debt...	Loans	73,648	1,10,645
	Deposits	48,296	50,348
	Advances re-payable	30,820	23,280
Balance	Deposits	1,08,411	3,24,350
	Actual municipal balance... ...	10,66,679	7,72,165
	Grand Total...	36,65,910	31,78,276

* This total is less than that given by the preceding figures by Rs. 36-11-9 owing to discrepancies in Sind returns.

Military.

Strength and Cost of the Army.

Particulars will be found in the Appendix [III.—G.—Military (1) and (2)] relative to the strength and cost of the army attached to the Presidency of Bombay. The total number of fighting officers and men remaining at the end of 1874-75 was 37,393, of which number 11,499 were Europeans and 25,894 Natives. During 1875-76, 1,120 Europeans and 1,634 Natives were recruited, 235 Europeans and 332 Natives died, 739 Europeans and 943 Natives were invalided, and 407 Europeans and 484 Natives were discharged or deserted. At the close of the year there remained 11,238 Europeans and 25,769 Natives on the strength, or a total of 37,007. The army consists, besides Sappers, of one regiment of European and nine regiments of Native Cavalry; of 18 batteries of European Artillery, with 83 guns, and 2 of Native Artillery, with 8 guns; and of nine regiments of European and 30 of Native Infantry. The cost of the European portion of the army during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 56,15,687, and of the Native portion to Rs. 72,35,338; in all to Rs. 1,28,51,025, or about 128½ lakhs of rupees. In addition there was an expenditure on effective services amounting to Rs. 97,60,865, and on non-effective services to Rs. 12,02,150, or a total of Rs. 1,09,63,015 under the heading "Other grants;" thus bringing up the whole cost of the army to Rs. 2,38,14,040, or a little more than 238 lakhs of rupees.

Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The year was distinguished by the visit of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who presented colours to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry (Marine Battalion) on the 16th November 1875.

Honours and Rewards.

In commemoration of the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness to be Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry and 2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers).

Her Majesty has been further graciously pleased to confer on the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry the distinction of being styled "Queen's Own," and of wearing on their colours and appointments the royal cypher within the Garter; and on the 2nd Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers) the distinction of being styled the "Prince of Wales' Own," and of wearing the Prince of Wales' plume on their colours and appointments.

Artillery.

The two batteries of Horse Artillery have been armed with the new 6 cwt. 9-pounder rifle muzzle-loading gun. To meet the increasing need for more artillery at Aden, caused by the addition

(nearly complete) to its armament of the ten 9-inch guns which have been lying there for some years, and are now being placed in temporary positions, one of the garrison batteries attached to the head-quarters of the 6th Brigade in Bombay has been transferred to Aden. Application has, however, been made for the 7th Battery of the 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, now serving in the Mádras Presidency, to be sent to Bombay to replace the battery sent to Aden.

Drill and Instruction.

No camp of exercise was formed in this Presidency during the year; but under instructions from the Government of India, in view to His Royal Highness having an opportunity of seeing the troops of the Bombay Army, the garrisons of Bombay and Poona were temporarily added to by assembling during the reliefs the following troops, European and Native :—

At Bombay.

D/C Royal Horse Artillery.
Squadron 3rd Hussars with band.
2nd "Queen's" (detachment) with band and colours.
2/7th Fusiliers (detachment) with do.
Head-quarters and 2 squadrons, 1st Lancers.
Do. do. do. Poona Horse.
26th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Poona.

A/4 Royal Artillery.
E/4 Royal Artillery.
Half E/9 Royal Artillery.
Squadron, Poona Horse.
2 companies Sappers and Miners.
13th Regiment Native Infantry.
15th do. do.
19th do. do.

In addition to the troops just detailed there were present at Poona the D/C Royal Horse Artillery, the 1st Light Cavalry, the 2/7th and 2/15th Foot, and the 1st, 8th, and 17th Regiments Native Infantry.

The following complimentary order was issued to the army on the 17th November 1875 :—

"The Commander-in-Chief has the gratification to announce that Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having reviewed the troops, both European and Native, at Poona and Bombay, the first he has seen in India, has been graciously pleased to express his approval of their appearance on parade, and of the steadiness and precision of their movements."

Establishments.

The proposals to establish corps of native armourers, native army schoolmasters, and a regimental musketry staff for the Native Army, have been negatived by the Government of India.

Gymnastics.

During the year gymnastic instruction was carried on at Ahmednagar, Bombay, Kurrachee, Deesa, Mhow, Poona, Kirkee,

and Nussoorabad. The new gymnasium at Belgaum has been completed; that at Ahmedabad is not yet finished. From the returns submitted it appears that 5 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, and 568 men were dismissed in gymnastics, and that 12 officers, 24 non-commissioned officers, and 135 men were dismissed in fencing. Ninety men were also taught to swim. The physical development of the men was satisfactory At the Central Gymnasium, Poona, 15 non-commissioned officers and men went through a special course to qualify as instructors, and obtained certificates. Besides the regular classes, the voluntary attendance for 11 months was 2,470.

Military Instruction. The usual long course for sub-lieutenants and two short courses have been completed at Poona. Two short courses were also completed at Mhow. The subjects for instruction comprise for both courses Elementary Artillery, Field Fortification and Elements of Permanent, Military Topography and Military Law. The subject of Tactics was for the first time introduced. In the long course the officers are also instructed in the Queen's Regulations, accounts and correspondence, as well as in riding. The libraries of reference are reported to have been of considerable use both to the instructors and students. Instruction in army day-light signalling was given at Kirkee and Kurrachee, and 8 officers and 25 men qualified as instructors and assistant instructors, respectively.

Musketry. The progress made in musketry by the European troops in the Presidency is satisfactory, and shows a slight improvement on that of last year, the average obtained by the Infantry as a body being 80·43 against 80·01 in 1874-75. In the Cavalry the average is 32·36 against 31·10 in 1874-75—an increase of 1¼ point per man. In the Native Army the progress is also said to be satisfactory. The arms of the European portion of the army are Sniders of the latest pattern. The 66th and 83rd Regiments are, however, still in possession of the old pattern converted arm, which is nearly worn out. The muzzle-loading arms of the Native troops are indifferent. The arming of the Native Infantry with Snider rifles has been carried out as rapidly as such arms became available for issue. Fifteen regiments, or half the Native Army in the Presidency, are now equipped with Sniders.

Regulations. The Code of Regulations and Orders for the Army of this Presidency, the compilation of which was commenced in 1874, has been completed and issued.

Schools. The Army Educational Department has two distinct branches, one consisting of the school system amongst the British troops, the other of that in the Native Army. The two are under one superintendent, assisted by two sub-inspectors (in the former branch) who divide the Presidency between them. The schools under the superintendent are 85 in number, *viz* :—

British schools	31
Native do.	33
Native girls' schools	21

In the first mentioned the adult attendance has been better than in the previous year, amounting to 2,473 with an average attendance of about 54 per cent daily. There have been on an average 1,459 children on the school books, about 80 per cent of whom attended regularly. Three-fifths of them have also received daily instruction in sewing and similar work.

The number of school certificates granted during the year was 1,046, *viz.* :—

1st class	8
2nd class	190
3rd class	410
4th class	438

In the Native Army schools 4,258 men and boys have been under instruction, the major part of them being Hindus. English, Marâthi and Urdu are the recognized mediums of instruction, the students of each being as under :—

English	910
Urdu	447
Marâthi	3,207

In this branch of the department there has been a falling off in the number of successful candidates for school certificates to the extent of about 50 per cent. This is attributed to the introduction of the Snider rifle, which has taken up a good deal of the men's time. In some cases, too, line-building has interrupted the regular course of study. The system has been clearly beneficial, and 860 men have gained certificates under it.

Female education continues to be popular, and there were 21 schools in operation during the year, with 622 pupils.

The normal school has been at work as usual, and there are at present 18 students in it. The total number trained in that institution since it was opened in 1857 is 153.

Veterinary.

The health of the horses throughout the army has, on the whole, been good, and no unusual losses have occurred from deaths or castings. There has been an apparent improvement in the supply of horses in the Bombay stables, especially of those from the Gulf, the increased price sanctioned (Rs. 550) being said already to have had its effect. Still difficulty in procuring remounts was experienced, and the requisite number were not obtained. The remounts procured, however, were better than have been got for some time. The Army Veterinary School was well attended, upwards of 50 pupils having gone through the whole or part of the course.

Troop-Ship Service.

Four of H. M.'s Indian troop-ships only were employed during the year, H. M. S. "Orontes" having been lent to the Indian Government by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to take the place of the "Serapis," withdrawn for special Imperial service. The number of officers, troops, and families arrived from and embarked for England are shown below :—

	Officers	Ladies	Children.	Men in Health	Invalids.	Women.	Children.	
Numbers arrived on the 8 outward voyages of the Season	537	100	79	7,566	...	742	954	
Numbers embarked on the 9 homeward voyages of the Season	372	115	165	4,576	2,173	819	1,969	At Bombay.
	18	4	4	474	...	29	52	At Aden.
	390	116	169	5,050	2,173	848	2 021	

From Bombay	6
,, Madras	3
,, Bengal	46
	55

The number of insanes embarked were as per margin, being 40 less than last year.

Movements. The troops at Hyderabad (Sind) suffered severely from fever during the year, and a battery of Royal Artillery was withdrawn to Kurrachee. Consequent on the re-organization of the Mountain Train at Jacobabad, the Company of Native Artillery stationed at Aden was transferred to Jacobabad. At Jacobabad works are being carried out by the Public Works Department for the protection of the station from the periodical inundations to which of late years it has been subjected.

Lock Hospitals. The rules for the prevention of venereal disease continue in operation at 12 of the military cantonments in this Presidency, *viz.* at Aden, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Deesa, Deoláli, Kirkee, Kurrachee, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad and Poona. From the statement of admissions into hospitals from venereal disease per 1,000 of European troops, furnished by the Surgeon-General, the ratio of admissions during 1875 was 154·95 against 173·54 of the previous year and 176·47 for 1873.

Water-supply. The water-supply works at Aden are now in charge of the Public Works Department. A project for supplying good water to Hyderabad is being carried out, and another for Nusseerabad, it is hoped, will shortly be completed. The Poona water-supply will soon be still further improved by filtration. Measures for improving the water and clearing the storage tanks at the Fort of Asirgarh are under consideration; and the wells at Rájkot are being deepened and a new one dug with a view of preventing a repetition of the threatened failure of water which occurred there towards the close of 1875.

Cantonment Funds. The Cantonment Funds of the stations in this Presidency remain much in the same position as last year, the majority requiring a pecuniary assistance from the State to enable them to meet their current expenditure. The estimate for 1875-76 stood as follows:—

Station.	Local Income including Balance at the opening of the year.	Grant-in-aid.	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona	17,274	8,415	25,689
Ahmednagar	14,121	... ..	14,052
Kirkee	2,676	5,126	7,802
Sholápur	13,798	... ..	732
Ahmedabad	4,431	2,064	6,495
Deoláli	1,502	3,517	5,019
Aden	700	6,407	7,107
Belgaum	5,936	7,197	13,133
Kurrachee	850	7,772	8,622
Mhow	82,890	.....	82,890
Neemuch	48,219	.....	19,606
Nusseerabad	15,995	.....	15,995
Deesa	12,804	3,884	16,688
Baroda	3,414	340	3,754
Asirgarh	2,031	.....	2,031

The income of the several Funds is chiefly derived from fines for breaches of cantonment rules, right of grazing within military limits, and the levy of certain fees for privileges granted to the civil residents of the stations. In cantonments under Bengal Act XXII. of 1864, *viz.*, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Deesa, Baroda, and Asirgarh, a bungalow tax is levied under Bengal Act XX. of 1856 for the payment of chowkeydars. The revenue is devoted to the maintenance of bazaar and station conservancy establishments, lock hospitals, markets, slaughter-yards, &c., and in one or two instances, where the Funds can afford it, the police force employed within the cantonment is also paid from the local receipts. The Funds of Mhow and Neemuch are, with the sanction of the Government of India, in receipt of the abkári revenue collected within their respective cantonments. In the former station this income amounts to between forty and fifty thousand, and in the latter from twelve to thirteen thousand rupees a year—sums which enable the cantonment committees to effect many local sanitary improvements. Poona has also been granted Rs. 25,000 for the current year to improve the sanitary condition of the bazaar.

Soldiers' gardens on the "Company system" are worked by the European troops at most of the stations in this Presidency, and afford much healthy recreation to the men. Seeds to the value of about Rs. 1,483 were supplied gratis to the troops by Government during the year. Soldiers' Gardens.

Rifle ranges for use of Native Corps armed with rifles have been constructed at Deesa and Rájkot during the year, and steps are being taken for the prolongation of all ranges requiring it to an extent sufficient for practice with the Snider rifle. Rifle ranges.

Marine.

Master Builder's Department. The department of the Master Builder was heavily taxed during the year under report owing to no less than 18 vessels of the Royal Navy having visited the port within short intervals. With the exception of the Sultan of Zanzibar's yacht "Sultan," which was repaired, no work was done for foreign vessels of war. Thirteen vessels of the Mercantile Marine were docked and floated this year, against 16 in 1874-75. The following heads represent the general charges for the year, based, as usual, on the first six months' expenditure during the period under report :—

	Rs.
Royal Navy vessels	58,666
Foreign vessels of war	7,895
Indian Transport Service and plant ...	12,000
Bombay Marine	1,04,692
Civil Revenue, Military, Port Trust, &c. ...	78,924
Private work	32,569
Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales...	13,250
Total...Rs.	3,07,996

Chief Engineer's Department. In the Chief Engineer's Department Rs. 1,46,479 were expended in repairs to vessels, and in work for the several departments. Of this sum Rs. 34,960 were spent on private work.

Dock Master's Department. During the 12 months ending 31st March 1876 there were 47 vessels docked, *viz.*, 4 of the Royal Navy, 3 of the Port Trust, 25 of the Marine Department, 1 belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and 14 merchant vessels. The docking charges for these vessels, together with charges for gear and labour supplied from the Rigging Loft to other departments, amounted to Rs. 52,221. The total cost of labour employed in the Sail Loft during the year, exclusive of the Master Sailmaker's salary, amounted to Rs. 8,892.

Marine Storekeeper's Department. The value of stores received during the year was Rs. 4,38,130, and of stores issued, Rs. 4,69,511; of provisions received and issued, Rs. 1,157; of coal received, Rs. 2,08,510, and of coal issued, Rs. 3,07,561. By the sale of old and new stores Rs. 12,073 were realized. Under Indian Troop Service, transactions to the value of Rs. 41,799 occurred, making the total transactions in stores under the Marine Service a little over 14¾ lakhs of rupees. Adding the transactions with Royal Navy ships, Indian Troop Service, and private vessels, the total is raised to Rs. 15,08,368.

Expenditure. The Accountant General returns the total cash expenditure of the Marine Department of this Presidency for the year reviewed

at Rs. 16,93,155, and the total receipts from the following sources at Rs. 6,99,386 :—

	Rs
Dockyard Services and supplies to private individuals	1,44,771
Sale proceeds of vessels and stores	4,81,049
Registration and other fees .	30,365
Recoveries on account of capitalized pensions ..	12,249
Miscellaneous	30,952
Total...Rs.	6,99,386

Total receipts of Stores.

Stores and coal of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,60,514 were imported from England, purchased in India, and manufactured in the Dockyard, as under :—

	Rs.
Stores imported from England	2,40,699
Purchased in India, &c.	1,02,138
Manufactured in the Dockyard	54,093
Returned by vessels and departments ...	41,200
Coal imported from England...	1,74,740
Coal purchased in India	34,523
Coal returned by vessels and departments ...	10,246
Patent fuel manufactured in the Dockyard...	2,875
Total...Rs.	6,60,514

Total issue of Stores.

The issues of stores were as under :—

	Rs.
Marine Department	2,11,690
Other Public Departments	37,490
Royal Navy vessels	2,93,800
Local Fund establishments and private individuals	26,333
Manufacturing Departments of the Dockyard	2,06,297
Stores condemned and recommended to be sold	33,446
Total...Rs.	8,09,056

At the close of last official year, 1874-75, stores (including coal) to the value of Rs. 21,17,464 were in stock. At the end of 1875-76 there remained a balance of stores and coal valued at Rs. 19,68,922.

Vessels employed.

The usual statements showing the number and description of the vessels of the Bombay Marine appear in the Appendix. The "Amberwitch" was employed in connection with the Indo-European Telegraph Department; the "Dalhousie" was engaged on transport service; the "Quangtung" was under the orders of the Resident at Aden, and the "Hugh Rose" was in the Persian Gulf. The "Jhellum" and flat "Mooltan" were at the disposal of the Commissioner of Sind; the "Comet" was employed on the rivers of Mesopotamia under the orders of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia. The turret ships "Abyssinia" and "Magdala" remained as usual in Bombay Harbour. The "Dagmar" was in dock, and the schooner "Augusta" has been transferred to the Salt Department. The "May Frere" was employed on transport service, and on various trips connected with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Decrease of cultivation checked.

The tendency of the cultivated area of the Presidency to contract, noticed in 1874, continued during 1875, not in so marked a degree, but over a wider area. Thus, whilst nearly 11,000 acres were thrown out of cultivation during 1874-75 in the Kaira Collectorate, only about 3,000 were given up during 1875-76, and the Collector of that district considers that cultivation will soon extend itself again. Similarly in other districts, where last year decrease was apparent, that decrease for the most part continues to a milder extent, though the collectorates of Satara and Dharwar have been added to the number. The improvement in the prices of agricultural produce which will presently be noticed, has undoubtedly checked this withdrawal from the poorer soils, and there is also reason for believing that the money-lenders are not so active in their efforts to realize capital lent. A review of the agricultural and price returns for a series of years leads to the conclusion that the last two or three years have been a time of great depression in the profits of agriculture and of trade, and that high prices having attracted a great deal of capital to land, low prices were repelling it, and money-lenders were everywhere seeking for new investments. As, however, trade offered little more inducement than land, the inclination to withdraw from the latter has received a check, whilst the partial contraction of cultivation combined with a season of scarcity has again raised the profits on raw produce. As has been often remarked, after a succession of favourable harvests, prices must sink low in a non-exporting agricultural country, and prices were forced yet lower by the disturbed condition of the currency. But those who have patience to wait, recover again in a time of drought, and taking prices over a few years, the corn-dealer loses little by being obliged to sell at almost no return for a year or two.

Returns showing the extent of culturable land under tillage during 1875-76 compared with those for 1874-75 and the proportion in which each description of crop was cultivated, will be found in the Appendix [IV.—A—(1) and (2)]. The report appearing earlier this year than usual, these tables are not quite so complete.

Area of Cotton Cultivation

The Appendix also includes a return [IV—A—(3)] from which will be seen the area taken up for cotton cultivation and the estimated yield in 1875-76, as compared with the acreage and produce of the preceding year. Of the details shown in that statement as regards the acreage, the following is a brief summary —

Division.	Land under Cotton.			
	In 1874-75.	In 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern Division	1,142,893	1,159,672	16,779	...
Southern Division	1,139,951	1,347,152	207,201	
Sind	60,778	54,527	..	6,251
Native States	1,885,974	1,846,884	...	39,090
Total...	4,229,596	4,408,235	223,980	45,341

From the above it will be observed that there has been, on the whole, an increase in the area under cotton last year, amounting to 178,639 acres. This result is mainly due to the collectorates in the Southern Mahratta Country, where the increase was as much as 259,520 acres. In Khandesh, too, there was a large increase, amounting to 80,711 acres. A contraction of the breadth under cotton took place in almost all the other Deccan collectorates, in the districts of Ahmedabad and Broach, and in the province of Sind. In the Native States the greatest falling off appears in Pálanpur, where the extent of land devoted to the staple was 44,224 acres less than in the previous year.

Out-turn of Cotton.

In the out-turn, as in the breadth sown with cotton, there has been, on the whole, an increase, as will appear from the following table :—

Division.	In 1874-75.	In 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Division	552,095	504,846	..	47,249
Southern Division	314,274	358,440	44,166	...
Sind	114,248	135,220	20,972	..
Native States	855,867	879,190	23,323	..
Total...	1,836,484	1,877,696	88,461	47,249

The increase, it will be observed, has taken place in the Southern Division of the Presidency, in Sind, and in the Native States, the Northern Division alone showing a falling off. The net increase of yield throughout the Presidency amounts to 41,212 cwts. of cleaned cotton.

Area and out-turn of 5 years compared.

In the following statement the cotton area and out-turn of the last season are compared with those of the preceding four years :—

Years	Land under Cotton.	Actual Yield.
	Acres.	Cwts.
1871-72	3,379,937	1,548,014
1872-73	3,879,802	1,823,115
1873-74	4,242,821	2,045,374
1874-75	4,229,596	1,836,484
Average...	3,933,039	1,813,247
1875-76	4,408,235	1,877,696

Thus it will be seen that the acreage under cotton last season and the yield are in excess, not only of the figures of 1874-75, but also of the average of the four years, the difference in the latter case being 475,196 acres and 64,149 cwts. in favour of 1875-76.

Indigenous and Exotic Cotton.

How much of the increase or decrease in the cotton area and out-turn of the last season as compared with 1874-75 relates to indigenous cotton, and how much to exotic, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Division.	Indigenous Cotton.				Exotic Cotton.			
	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
Northern Division ...	..	..	14,137	77,168	60,916	29,919	..	..
Southern Division ..	86,161	..	..	13,204	121,040	57,370	..	..
Sind	...	21,010	6,248	..	..	..	3	38
Native States..	..	16,445	18,656	..	9,566	6,878	..	..
Total..	86,161	37,455	99,041	90,372	191,522	94,167	3	38

An increase in the cultivation of indigenous cotton thus appears to have taken place only in the Southern Division; but while this increase is as much as 86,161 acres, in the out-turn obtained there is a decrease of 13,204 cwts. In Sind and the Native States, on the contrary, there was, as will be seen, a diminution in the area devoted to indigenous cotton, and yet an increase in the yield. The breadth devoted to indigenous cotton in the whole Presidency in 1875-76, was less by 12,880 acres than it was in the preceding year, and the decrease in the yield of such cotton amounts to 52,917 cwts. Exotic cotton, however, shows an increase over 1874-75, both in the area sown and the produce reaped, the increase amounting to 191,519 acres and 94,129 cwts. The total area sown with indigenous cotton last season was 3,872,793 acres; while the exotic, consisting for the most part of the acclimatized American variety, covered 535,442 acres.

Yield per acre.

The yield of cleaned cotton per acre in the different districts of the Presidency, according to the reports of the local officers, was as follows :—

District.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Hyderabad	319·27	346·94	27·67	...
Kurrachee	157·84	84·06	...	73·78
Kaira	129·51	121·21	...	8·30
Kolhápur	91·48	86·51	...	4·97
Surat	83·93	101·25	17·32	...
Mahi Kánta	79·20	83·00	3·80	...
Baroda	77·41	89·30	11·89	...
Rewa Kánta	68·93	81·28	12·35	...
Broach	60·04	62·00	1·96	...
Pálanpur...	57·64	78·06	20·42	...
Khandesh	50·90	34·29	...	16·61
Poona	49·15	104·30	55·15	...
Násik	47·51	44·54	...	2·97
Satara	46·95	41·02	...	5·93
Kattywar	43·74	47·28	3·54	...
Ahmedabad	43·12	64·36	21·24	...
Dharwar	42·34	46·24	3·90	...
Belgaum	40·43	28·35	...	12·18
Shikárpur	39·00	57·88	18·88	...
Frontier of Upper Sind	36·89	117·14	80·25	...
Sholápur	26·74	14·33	...	12·41
Cutch	25·18	18·99	...	6·19
Ahmednagar	21·98	12·88	...	9·10
Thar and Párkar	19·15	200·00	180·85	...
Kaládgi	10·97	10·2	...	·95
Akalkot	8·82	7·22	...	1·60

As in former years, the heaviest yield per acre was obtained in the collectorate of Hyderabad in Sind, and large as the yield was in 1874-75, that of the last season has exceeded it by more than 27 pounds per acre. This is accounted for by the plentiful supply of water which the last crop enjoyed. The largest increase (nearly 181 pounds) in the yield per acre is shown to have taken place in the Thar and Párkar Districts (Sind ; but this difference is owing to the heavy floods of 1874-75 which destroyed the greater part of the crop of that year, reducing the yield per acre from 200 pounds, as estimated, to only 19 pounds. The increased yield in the frontier districts of Upper Sind is due to the same cause. The Kurrachee crop suffered for want of water; hence the great decrease in yield in that collectorate. There is a slight increase of yield shown for Dharwar, and a falling off in the outturn of the other districts of the Southern Mahratta Country. It is probable there would have been a large increase in all these districts but for the almost total failure of the usual rains in October and the early part of November. In Khandesh, where a decrease of 16½ lbs. per acre took place, the season was favourable to the crop until the end of August; but the heavy rain that fell in September injured a large portion of it, and further damage was occasioned by hailstorms which visited some parts of the district in December. In Poona the yield per acre appears from the Collector's report to have been more than double that of

1874-75. The rainfall was unseasonable here, as in the adjacent districts of Sholápur, Násik, and Satara; but there was a subsequent change in the weather favourable to the cotton crop in Poona, and to this is attributed the increase of yield in that collectorate. The average yield of cleaned cotton per acre throughout the Presidency in 1875-76 was 47¾ lbs. or ¾ lb. of a pound less than the yield in the previous year.

Quality of the last crop.

The crop of the last season was mostly of fair quality, but inferior, on the whole, to the produce of the preceding year. A considerable part of it was stained on account of rain having fallen at picking time, and no small part of it was mixed with leaf, the apparent result of carelessness in gathering it in the field. The exotic cotton grown in the Southern Mahratta Country has come forward quite as much mixed with crushed seeds as in the previous year, nothing having yet been done to ensure the gins being kept in proper order. In Khandesh so much of the crop as was raised from acclimatized American seed was found in a similar condition, owing, as it appears, to the unsuitableness of the churka or the Macarthy gin for dealing with cotton of this description. Adulteration in its grosser forms was met with in comparatively few instances, and appears to have been chiefly confined to Veráwul in the province of Kattywar, where the Cotton Adulteration Act is not in force, and to the Southern Mahratta Country, where the saw-gin affords peculiar facilities for the practice.

Working of the Cotton Frauds' Act.

For the administration of the Cotton Frauds' Act the following establishment was employed, namely:—

For the town and port of Bombay.	1 inspector, 1 assistant inspector, and 10 sub-inspectors, under an inspector-in-chief.
For the district of Broach.	1 inspector and 3 sub-inspectors.
For the other collectorates of Guzerat.	5 sub-inspectors.
For the Deccan collectorates.	1 inspector and 3 sub-inspectors.
For the collectorates of the Southern Mahratta Country.	1 inspector and 3 sub-inspectors.
For Sind.	1 inspector and 1 sub-inspector.

The officers engaged in the districts as above, have continued to work under the immediate control of the Collectors. Eighty-two prosecutions were instituted under the Act, the number of persons charged being 87. Of these, 73 were convicted, and 14 discharged—12 at the original trial, and 2 upon appeal. Of 67 cases in which the conviction was sustained, 54 occurred in the Southern Mahratta Country, 6 in Ahmedabad, and 7 in Khandesh. In nearly every instance the charge was laid under Section II. of the Act, which prohibits the mixing of cotton with seed, dirt, &c. The question of altering the present Cotton Frauds' Act with the object of giving the Cotton Department control over gin-owners, and to make it otherwise more workable, has been for some time under the consideration of Government.

Cotton Improvement Fund.

The balance-sheet of the Cotton Improvement Fund shows that, including a balance in hand of Rs. 2,79,083 on 1st July 1875, receipts for the year of report amounted to Rs. 4,17,123 and expenditure to Rs. 1,27,817, the year closing with a balance of Rs. 2,89,606.

Model Farms

The model farms in the Presidency are three: one at Salaru in Sind, one at Bhadgaon in Khandesh, and one near Dharwar. There is thus one for each division of the Presidency, except the Konkan, where, however, miscellaneous experiments have been carried on, as will be presently described.

Sind.

The season was not good. In Sind the rainfall was heavier than usual, but agriculture there depends more upon the rise and fall of the Indus, and last year is said to have been an unfavourable season for cultivation generally, and for cotton in particular. The canals commenced to flow late, so that sowing was retarded, and on many small canals the yield of grain was poor. Only 36½ acres of the farm were cultivated, and of these 16½ acres were devoted to Sind native cotton and 10½ to bájri, the remaining area being divided into ten small plots for experimental crops. Early sowing was tried on well land with good results. An acre was manured and ploughed with the English plough and sown with Sind cotton during the latter part of March and first week of April 1875. The yield was 1,884 lbs. seed cotton, or 628 lbs. cleaned. Including this acre the total yield from the 16½ acres under cotton was 20,357 lbs. seed cotton, or, per acre, 1,232 lbs. seed and 410⅔ lbs. clean. The American and Nankin cotton plants were all but destroyed by the green fly, which appears to have been very injurious to all the cotton. Sunflower is unsaleable, and Mr. Strachan, the Farm Superintendent, sees nothing to recommend it in preference to the tir or sesame, which is more easily grown and less exhaustive, and yields a more profitable, if not a better, oil. The *sorghum sacharatum* he strongly recommends near towns, where large quantities of feeding material can quickly be got rid of, the sweetness of the juice preventing the fodder being long kept. The Indian corn and jowári were damaged, the former by insects, and the latter by a blight. The bájri was sown in July, and gave a fair return. The tobacco was a fine crop, but the price given for it is still low. Guar, mixed with old kirby, is used for cattle. The following table gives the particulars of the year's operations :—

Description of Crop.	Area cultivated.	Cost per Acre.	Income per Acre.	Profit per Acre.	Loss per Acre.	Total Yield.	Price realized.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Sind Native Cotton on well land.	1	61 0 7	62 12 7	1 12 0	..	242 mds. 29 lbs., or 20,357 lbs. seed cotton.	1,037 8 8
Do. do. sown after water came into canals.	15½						
American Cotton ..	1	80 0 3	34 4 7	..	45 11 8	768 lbs. seed cotton.	34 4 7
Nankin do. .	½	81 0 2	8 12 4	..	72 3 10	124 lbs seed cotton.	4 6 2
Sunflower	½	151 3 6	60 12 8	..	90 6 10	6.9 lbs	30 6 4
Sorgho	2½	56 13 6	51 10 3	..	5 3 3	99,950 lbs or 1,180 bundles of grass.	83 9 7
						Grain 28 mds ..	45 8 0
Indian Corn	½	43 5 8	3 0 0	..	40 5 8	84 lbs . ..	8 0
Jowári	2½	54 11 5	11 8 8	.	13 2 9	Grain 6"0 lbs. ..	11 4 0
						Grass 202 bundles	16 2 7
Guar	½	35 0 1	0 15 2	..	31 9 11	27 lbs.	0 10 3
Bájri	10½	33 9 3	34 0 5	0 7 2	..	Grain 148 mds. 48 lbs.	248 1 0
						Grass 1,334 bundles	106 7 8
Tobacco	1	112 9 6	40 8 4	..	72 1 2	33 mds. 30 lbs. ..	41 4 0
Flax	13 Gtas	66 9 7	30 12 4	..	35 13 3	.. ..	....

Sindi cotton and bájri are the only crops which show any profit; on the entire cropping there is a deficit of Rs. 398-9, the expenditure having been Rs. 2,075-9-2, and the value of the produce sold and estimated Rs. 1,678. Including the income from all sources the total exceeds the expenditure by Rs. 818. It must be remembered that the produce of many of the experimental crops is not easily sold, and that the quantities grown are too limited to be profitable. Sir W. Merewether considers the report satisfactory, and is of opinion the farm has benefited cotton-growing in its neighbourhood, and that its area might with advantage be extended. Mr. Strachan states that the difference between fields on his farm ploughed with the English plough and neighbouring fields ploughed with the native implement is very marked, the latter fields being never free of grass.

Khandesh.

Of the Khandesh farm 2,455 acres are grazing land, and 486 acres are under full assessment, of which 451 acres (boundaries being deducted) were cultivated. The rainfall was somewhat scanty and very irregular and unseasonable, nearly half the total fall of 30 inches having been in September. The following table shows the details of some of the crops grown:—

Crop.	Acres cultivated.	Total Yield.	Value.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.
			Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton	139½	24,682 lbs. ..	1,320 8 0	745 1 9	575 6 3	.
Sugar-cane	15¾	15,730 lbs. jagri 3¼ acres canes.	1,166 8 0	976 0 0	190 8 0	..
Jowári .. .. Urid .. .. .. Ambari	55½	5,800 seers, 404. do. 123 lbs. fibre, 96 lbs. seed. ..	313 7 0	280 14 0	32 9 0	..
Tidi .. .. .. Ambári	52½	2,010. seers, 123 lbs. fibre, 96 lbs. seed ..	247 3 0	377 10 0	..	130 7 0
Aal	15½	Seed, 220 seers ..	544 11 0	269 10 0	275 1 0	..
Gram..	69½	4,480 seers. ..	336 12 0	389 0 0	..	52 4 0
Linseed	29½	1,020 ,, ...	237 8 0	161 0 0	76 8 0	..
Bájri	38	1,344 ,, ...	84 0 0	182 0 0		98 0 0
Wheat	18	2,064 ,, ...	247 4 0	278 8 0	..	31 4 0

The most important crop was cotton, which occupied 139 acres, and yielded a profit of Rs. 575 on the entire crop. The maximium yield was 130 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre, the average yield being 50 lbs. per acre. Nearly the whole crop was Hinganghat. Selected seed is being distributed to cultivators—a work on which Mr. Ashburner, C.S.I., Revenue Commissioner, N. D., very properly lays great stress. Mr. Stormont, the superintendent of the farm, estimates the profits of sugar-cane cultivation at a lower figure than is usual. Rs. 819-10-6 were expended on 13½ acres, and the crop sold for Rs. 1,166-8, giving a total profit of Rs. 346-13-6, or Rs. 13 per acre. Making allowance for the more expensive style of cultivation adopted at the farm, he considers the profit to a native farmer to be about Rs. 25 per acre,

or, if there is a sufficient demand for fresh cane to enable him to sell it for eating, Rs. 35 per acre.* Mr. Ashburner, however, states he has reason to believe that Rs. 200 per acre have been made, and knows it to be a fact that the tenants of the Gaekwar pay Rs. 150 for two-thirds of an acre of sugar-cane land in the Nowsári Táluka. It is, however, to be recollected that prices of sugar have fallen 32 per cent since last year. Mr. Ashburner further draws attention to a discovery lately made of a process for the extraction of the juice by warm water without crushing the cane. It is satisfactory to learn that the cultivators are now bringing their canes to the farm mill to be crushed, and that they are willing to pay Rs. 1½ for its use. The tilli crop was not half so good as last year, and the bájri, though up to the average seen in the district last year, also failed. The jowári was not satisfactory. Mr. Stormont says the cultivator expects Rs. 8 worth of grain from an acre, of which about Rs. 3 or 3½ go in expenses, and the balance is profit. Gram is said not to do more than keep the ground clear of weeds and pay its way. One irrigated field gave Rs. 10-1-7 per acre after a crop of tilli worth Rs. 4-8. The total return was thus only Rs. 15 against Rs. 18 expended. Mr. Stormont, however, believes the cultivator could have got the same crops at a profit of Rs. 5 per acre. The wheat suffered from drought, whilst the canal was being cleaned in the latter part of December. Linseed grew best when sown by an English corn drill at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, equivalent to a 10 lbs. sowing in the ordinary manner, (the kunbi's allowance is 10 lbs.) Aal is not in favour, as it takes two years to grow; the profit of Rs. 18 per acre must, therefore, be divided over two seasons.

There is one agricultural apprentice on the farm who has made satisfactory progress. For the first time the receipts of the farm have very nearly equalled the disbursements. The treasury advanced Rs. 9,469, and was repaid Rs. 7,216, leaving a debit of Rs. 2,253, against which there was a balance of grain in store valued at Rs. 1,232. On a profit and loss account a deficiency of Rs. 243 for the year is shown. Mr. Ashburner points out the farm was established to acclimatize and introduce improved products and agricultural appliances, and to improve the breed of cattle. Experiments require funds; but he believes the farm has already introduced Mauritius sugar-cane and Shiraz tobacco, the latter especially having become popular. The defects of the machinery imported are being ascertained; the culture of silk-worms is promising, and several plantations of trees are thriving. Important data are collected of the average out-turn per acre of agricultural produce in different years. Fibres have been grown with success, and their utility is now being tested in Europe. Cattle have been imported from Mysore, Guntur, and Guzerat, and

* Mr. Stormont shows a yield of 24 maunds per acre on the farm as follows :—

100 sugar-canes weigh one palla or 3 maunds.	100 sugar-canes make 4,000 cuttings.
3 pallas make one cart-load.	4,000 cuttings plant one acre.
3 cart-loads weigh one ton.	1 acre produces 12,000 canes or 12-fold.
	600 canes yield one maund of jagri.

Mr. Stormont hopes to get a ton of jagri for each acre of canes.

the herd is self-supporting. These results are not great, it is true, but Mr. Ashburner believes the farm valuable, and considers the outlay of Rs. 10,000 per annum will eventually be well repaid.

Dharwar. The monsoon in Dharwar set in about its usual time, and the crops promised well till August, when the weather became unusually dry. Occasional showers helped the crops on till October, when cutting winds combined with the drought destroyed all hope of a good yield. The farm contains 109 acres 32 guntas, acquired at a cost of Rs. 7,604-12, and is divided into nine fields. The following is an abstract of the cultivation results:—

Field.	Crops.	Area.	Quantity of Produce.	Value.	Working charges, including assessment.	Profit.	Loss.
		A. G.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
No. I. ..	Jowári	6 7	738 Srs	123 14 1	280 5 4	..	156 7 3
	Túr		4 ,,				
	Muth..		30 ,,				
	Wheat	7 14	229 ,,				
	Kusumbi		128 ,,				
	Nowni	1 20	52 ,,				
	Bájri		3 ,,				
No. II. ..	Jowári	1 18	24 ,,				
	Túr		..				
	Muth..		3 ,,				
	American, &c., cotton.	2 26	1021lbs.	420 5 2	146 15 6	273 5 8	
	Indian corn.. ..	0 22					
	Lucern grass. .	0 20	13,854lbs.				
	Sugar-cane	1 31	..				
No. III ..	Jowári	8 14	756 srs.	110 14 0	354 0 4	..	243 2 4
	Túr		6 ,,				
	Muth..		24 ,,				
	Native cotton ..	10 7	700 lbs.				
No. IV. ..	American cotton ..	4 6	1851bs	14 1 4	91 12 0	..	77 10 8
No. V. ..	Jowári	2 22	192srs.	35 4 4	294 15 9	..	259 11 5
	Túr		..				
	Muth..		3 ,,				
	Gram..	1 10	26 ,,				
	Kusumbi	9 20	44 ,,				
	Wheat		39 ,,				
	Kusumbi						
No. VI. .	Wheat and sugar-cane (12 gts.) .	9 0	.	41 2 6	173 15 0	..	132 12 6
No. VII ..	Culti and sun-flower .. .	3 20	.	16 2 8	63 13 6	..	49 10 10
No. VIII ..	Jowáriand potatoes.	5 0	..	87 2 4	267 6 0	..	180 3 8
No. IX. ...	Cotton, jowári, &c.	..	.	43 5 8	119 3 2	..	75 13 6
Farmyard	....	...	.	50 0 0	....	50 0 0	...
			Total ..	942 4 1	1,794 6 7	323 5 8	1,175 8 2
						Net ..	852 2 6

A good deal of the land was in poor condition when it came under Mr. Shearer's management, and with more experience and time the farm will probably become a good test of the producing powers of land though it may not repay the cost of cultivation. Some crops did very fairly; but the failure of the cotton, and to a great extent of the wheat and gram, reduced the out-turn to Rs. 8-2 per acre. Peruvian guano was applied to half an acre sown with potatoes, and the result was a yield of nearly one ton, which realized Rs. 58-1-3.

Miscellaneous Experiments. In Surat, Mr. Milne, Cotton Inspector, who has now joined the Khandesh Farm, experimented on the sand-hills, and on salt

lands reclaimed from the sea. It appears no tree will grow in khár land, but the owners of reclamations have been able to cultivate rice here and there. The planting of rhea fibre, jute, casuarina, baobab, &c., were not very successful, but the expenditure was only Rs. 763.

Horse-breeding.

The total number of mares covered by Government stallions continues to increase, being this year 2,232 compared to 1,829 last year, while the cost of keep of the latter has further fallen from Rs. 24-15 to Rs. 24-6-8 each per mensem. The total number of working stallions was 70, while 3 thorough-bred English colts were imported, but owing to their youth have hitherto been unemployed. The average number of mares covered was 31·43 per horse compared with 28·42 for 1874-75. As in previous years, the stallions have been most freely used at Ahmednagar and at Sirur; in the former district 246 mares have been covered, or 61·50 per horse; at the latter place 317, or 53 per horse. At Aligaon, which is close to Sirur, each horse covered only 38·66=a total of 174. These three stations may be said to include the best horse-breeding districts of the Deccan, the Bhimthari; and it is satisfactory to observe that so many as 737 mares have been covered, and that the Government stallions are here more popular than anywhere: for in no other part of the country is there the same proportion of mares per horse attained; the nearest approach is at Kaládgi, where 2 horses covered 69 mares, or 34·50 each. After this the figures at the principal places are 302 mares in Kattywar, or 26·64 per horse; 226 in Khandesh, equal 26·33; 223 at Ahmedabad, or 25·73 per horse; and the lowest of all is Dharwar, with its 34 mares covered by 3 ponies, or 11·33 each.

Horse-shows.

Seven horse-shows were held during the year, *viz.*, at Poona, Shikárpur, Rájkot, Sirur, Pingli, Máhiji, and Ahmedabad. At the Poona Show there was a considerable falling off in the numbers exhibited, owing to various causes. Seventy-five colts and fillies were shown, of which 53 were by Government stallions. Colts over two years old were excluded, unless geldings, with a view to encourage gelding. As yet the measure has met with no success. On the whole, Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, describes the exhibition to have been "fairly successful, as tending to show that the country breed of horses is being gradually, but surely, improved." At the Shikárpur Show only 373 horses of sorts appeared against 718 in 1874. The mares are very well reported upon, and the show was a success. At Rájkot 94 horses were exhibited against 89 the year before. There were 20 brood mares, but few good, and it is said the best are not produced. The next show was at Sirur, and there 136 animals were shown compared with 128 the preceding season. The total young stock shown was 58, and they maintain the progressive improvement reported for the past few years. The Pingli and Máhiji shows are not well spoken of, but that at Ahmedabad was pretty successful. The Government stallions in the Presidency now consist of 60 Arab and 10 English horses, and one horse each from Australia, Pegu, and the Gulf, making a a total of 73.

Agricultural Stock.

A table will be found in the Appendix [IV.—A.—(4)] giving particulars as to the agricultural stock in this Presidency. The figures are not, of course, strictly accurate, but serve roughly to indicate the numbers of animals kept for agricultural and other purposes in each collectorate. The year has been comparatively free from cattle-disease, except in Ratnágiri, Tanna, and Kolába in the Konkan, and in Poona, Satara, Sholápur, Kaládgi, and Dharwar in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, in which districts some mortality prevailed. But though the numbers of stock keep up, the quality has in no way improved. Mr. Richey writes from the Panch Máháls, that, though there is no scarcity of cattle, "the live stock of the district is of very inferior description." Mr. Propert, speaking of Khandesh, where there are more cattle than in any other collectorate, says "the general condition of the cattle in Khandesh is well known. They are in wretched condition for about three-fourths of the year, and from February or March, till the rain has well fallen, they are simply half-starved." Imported bulls are kept on the model farm of Bhadgaon; but, to effect any perceptible improvement, efforts on a much more extended scale must be made. The Collector of Násik thinks the stock as bad as ever, and believes it will remain so till "agriculture is carried on with stock for a principal adjunct." The Collector of Belgaum, Mr. Gray, reports no improvement in the breed, and generally the same thing may be said of most districts in the Presidency. From Sind the accounts are a little better.

Encouragement to Agricultural Improvement.

A table accompanies showing the sums expended to encourage agricultural improvements in various parts of the Presidency. The money is advanced on good security at interest generally of 6¼ per cent per annum, is repayable over a series of years, and is in most instances borrowed for the purposes of well-digging. But there is not always a readiness to take advantage of the liberality of Government. The people of India have so long regarded their rulers as persons to be avoided, as far as possible, that it is not to be wondered at few care to be indebted to the Government. After the recent floods at Ahmedabad Government sanctioned the advance of a lakh of rupees to poor cultivators without interest; but the Collector reports no one availed himself of the offer, though his assistant, Mr. Lely, thinks that indirectly it did good, as "a great many applications, though favourably received, were withdrawn before the money was disbursed, and the most probable explanation is that the Banias, when they found there was danger of their clients slipping into the hands of a much more powerful creditor, offered them the accommodation which they had before refused;" and it is notorious that sowcars everywhere use their endeavours to prevent a respectable ryot applying for tuccavi, as these advances are called, and there are few ryots in a position to offend their banker. Mr. Sheppard, Collector of the neighbouring district of Kaira, says he visited a village on the Sábarmati that had repeatedly suffered from floods, and had at last been rebuilt on a new and higher site, but which last season was again washed away. He found all hands at work cheerfully repairing the damage done, which was very considerable, and being desirous of helping those who were thus helping themselves, and apprehend-

ing that the series of disasters which had overtaken these poor people must have ruined their credit, he offered tuccavi on somewhat liberal terms and instructed his subordinates not to insist too rigidly on security for advances really necessary. "But," he writes, "I could not compete with the sowcars, even at the odds of no interest against 12 per cent." The people said they preferred getting assistance from those with whom they had always dealt, and the Collector found it useless to press aid which it was "not the custom of the country to accept." Mr. Pratt from Surat states that there is a "general unwillingness of the ryots to borrow from Government." Mr. Ashburner, C.S.I., sums up the position as follows :—"I do not think the Land Improvement Act will be of much advantage to the present generation of cultivators; they are too apathetic and already too deeply involved in debt to take advantage of a loan from Government. They object to the tedious formalities before the advance can be obtained and the rigid terms by which repayment is required. When a sowcar makes an advance to a cultivator his great object is to evade repayment. If the cultivator is tolerably well-to-do, the sowcar is content to let the debt run on from year to year at 36 per cent interest, with renewals after every three years, to keep within the Statute of Limitation. This is the system the cultivator prefers. He does not understand the luxury of being out of debt, and so long as he can obtain an advance when required to celebrate domestic events, is quite content to permit the sowcar to cheat and plunder him—in fact, what we call extortion and usury is only what he has been accustomed to all his life, and his fathers before him—he has no other idea of business. The sowcar is indispensable to him; and if we had not interfered to reduce the period of limitation, the relations between the sowcar and the cultivator would have been of a more amicable nature." There was a large advance on the Upper Sind Frontier, but it was a loan to one man for throwing up bunds and repairing canals.

	1875-76.		Total.		
	For Seed and Cattle	For Permanent Improvements.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	585	150	735	...	...
Kaira	368	..	368	...	...
Surat	719	705	1,424	1,035	2,475
Tanna	136	...	136	224	10
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	340	1,116
Násik	1,590	2,125	3,715	4,307	7,525
Khandesh	4,724	1,400	6,124	20,487	17,605
Ahmednagar ..	...	5,690	5,690	1,550	8,292
Poona	...	775	775	...	...
Sholápur	...	6,405	6,405	2,800	1,585
Satara	...	3,506	3,506	1,950	2,580
Kurrachee	10,652	.	10,652	82,951	30,000
Hyderabad	...	...	...	1,200	...
Shikárpur	5,000	650	5,650	2,200	2,610
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	20,000	20,000	500	...

Weather and Crops.

WEATHER IN BOMBAY. Rainfall.

The rainfall at the Colaba Observatory in 1875 was 83·09 inches, being 12·79 inches above the average of the last 28 years. The monsoon opened with a somewhat greater fall than usual, an excess of 3·52 inches having fallen in the month of June. July, on the contrary, had a fall of nearly nine inches less than the average, and at the end of August there was a deficiency of 0·88. But the first week of September, and two or three days in the middle of that month, were excessively rainy, and the whole month had a total excess of nearly 22 inches; on one day alone, the 5th, as much as 8·14 inches fell. Other days during the year, having a fall of more than 2 inches above average, were June 16th, 24th, and 26th, on which days falls of 3·36, 5·10, and 3·61, respectively, were recorded; August 30th, when 2·46 fell; and September 1st, 3rd, and 16th, when the falls were 3·66, 3·08, and 4·04, respectively. With the exception of a fall of 0·47 on the 20th of January, and a slight shower of 0·05 inch on the 15th of February, there was no rain during the months from January to May and October to December inclusive. The number of rainless days in June, July, August, and September were 11, 2, 8, and 6, respectively, and the number of rainy days in the year was 97.

Temperature

The mean temperature of the year was 79·2°, or exactly the same as the average. The year commenced with a temperature about 4° in excess of the average, and each day, until the 7th January, was warmer than usual. An average temperature ensued, until the 18th, when a fall commenced, which reached as much as 9° below the normal temperature during the night of the 20th. The remaining part of the month continued low, being about 3° cooler than usual. The only noteworthy departures from the average in February, were a rapid fall to 7° below the average on the 17th, followed by as rapid a recovery and a gradual ascent towards the end of the month to 1° above the normal on the 28th. The first twelve days of March were abnormally warm. The 6th to the 10th were from 3° to 5° hotter than the same days of the typical month of March. The latter half of the month was very slightly above the average. From the 29th to the 14th April the temperature was continuously above the average, the 12th as much as 5° higher. During most of this time the winds were stronger than usual from the north-west, especially so on the latter date, and the same phenomena occurred again simultaneously on the 19th, the temperature being 4° above average. From the 21st April to the 2nd of June the temperature on no single day departed as much as 2° from the average; but from the middle of May to the 7th of June,

a gradual but very slow rise of the abnormal temperature was perceptible, which culminated on the latter date at 2½° above average This indicates that the very oppressive weather usually experienced before the rains commence was more than ordinarily severe in 1875. The temperature of the monsoon months, June to September, is always very intimately connected with the rainfall. An unusually rainy day is generally one of abnormally low temperature, and a cessation of rain is always followed, at a greater or less interval, by a rise of temperature, at first roughly proportional to the duration of time that rain holds off. It is not unusual, after one of these periods of cessation, for the temperature to fall from 5° to 10° on the re-commencement of rain, but on such occasions the temperature rarely, if ever, sinks below 72°, even after a prolonged and heavy precipitation. The 11th June was the first day in the year with heavy rain, and the temperature fell to 4° below the average. A rise to 2° above the normal followed on the cessation of rain for two or three days, and then came a continued depression reaching 5° below the normal on the 16th and 24th, both days of excessive rainfall. The last few days of the month, and the first four of July, were comparatively hot, with little or no rain, and with the temperature 3° above average on the three last-mentioned days. With the exceptions of the 8th and 11th, when the temperature was, on each occasion, 2° below average, and of the 9th, 13th, and 18th, when it was 2°, 3°, and 3°, respectively, above average, there was no marked change throughout the remainder of the month, the temperature keeping slightly above average, whilst the rainfall was light, without any day being quite rainless. August was, on the whole, equable, the 9th, 24th, and 31st being the only days on which the temperature departed 3° from the normal, the first and last of these days being cooler than usual after somewhat heavy rain, and the intermediate ones hotter than usual after a prolonged period of 8 days of rainlessness. In September unusually heavy falls of rain brought down the temperature on the 1st, 5th, 15th, and 16th to 5°, 4°, 5°, and 6°, respectively, below the normal; but with these exceptions the temperature of the month was remarkably uniform. In October there was not a single departure of 2° from the normal in any of the mean daily temperatures. November 3rd was 2° higher than the average, and from the 13th to the 24th the temperature was from 1° to 2½° higher than the normal. In December the only marked abnormal features are a rise from 2½° below average on the 6th, to 2½° above average on the 8th and 9th, and a rise to 3° above the normal on the 17th.

Wind. During the first three months of the year no wind having a velocity of 10 miles per hour above average blew continuously throughout any single day. From the 12th to 15th February there were unusual, but very light, winds from S.W., and similar winds blew from the S.W. quadrant from the 19th to 26th March. During the latter half of April, and nearly the whole of May, the winds were normal. As if to make up for the deficiency of N.W. winds in March, the winds of the greater part of the first half of April were much stronger than usual. They slightly exceeded a mean velocity of 20 miles per hour on

the 12th and 13th. The atmospheric disturbance which introduced the monsoon, commenced on the 7th June. Strong abnormal winds were first experienced from N.E., which gradually gave place to the usual stormy winds from S. and S.S.E. The maximum velocity of the year, 45 miles per hour, was reached on the evening of the 9th, when the direction of the wind was S. On the 11th the strength of the wind began to moderate, and rain followed. The strong S.S.E. winds, which are of so frequent occurrence at this time of the year, probably take their origin from the S.W. monsoon current, which has already begun to blow athwart the coast in lower latitudes. It is not unreasonable to suppose that when the monsoon current impinges upon the Western Ghâts, a portion of it will be deflected from the side of the main current, and pursue a course parallel to the Ghât border; the general direction of which, south of Bombay, is the same as that of the strong winds under notice, and it is interesting to note that these strong S.S.E. winds are usually preceded by an arrestation in the downward course of the falling barometer, by a similar arrestation in the upward movement of the temperature, and by weaker abnormal N.N.W. counter currents, the latter being especially noticeable in individual cases, whilst the existence of the two former antecedent facts are only brought out by the averages of the observations of a series of years. It would not be difficult to connect theoretically these various phenomena, and attribute them to the existence further down the coast of a S.E. wind, which had been deflected from the main monsoon current, but confirmation of these notions would be required from observations of other places. The counter N.N.W. currents which precede the strong S.S.E. winds are generally well marked, and they appear to indicate to some extent the character of the coming S.S.E. winds—strong S.S.E. winds being preceded, at a greater interval, by more definite and persistent N.N.W. counter currents; and comparatively weak ones, at a smaller interval, by less definite and persistent N.N.W. abnormals. They may thus be considered as a first decided indication, at Bombay, of the coming monsoon. They usually occur several days before the commencement of rough weather. In the year under report there were abnormal winds from N.N.W. from the 29th May to the 3rd June. They attained their greatest strength on the 31st May, then gradually declined, and in a few days were succeeded by the strong S.S.E. winds to which allusion has already been made. From the 22nd to the 24th June the wind was excessively strong, but normal in direction; the daily movements were 684, 749, and 558 miles, respectively. Similar strong winds blew on the 16th, 17th, and 18th July, with daily movements of 631, 737, and 747 miles, and again on the 7th and 8th of September, when daily movements of 528 and 604 miles, respectively, were registered. There were no other noteworthy cases of unusually strong wind during the remaining months of the year.

Statistical Tables.

Some of the normal values of the meteorological elements have during the year been re-calculated so as to include the observations of several more years. They will, therefore, be found to differ slightly from those which appeared in the Administration

Report of 1871-72. The values of meteorological elements for 1875, shown in the Appendix [IV—B—(1)] are the means of observations taken at the hours 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M., corrected, for each month, by the difference between the means for the typical year of the hours named, and of the twenty-four hours. The extreme values of barometric pressure and pressure of vapour at the hours named are exhibited in a second table, as also the absolute extremes of temperature of the air, fall of rain; and velocity of wind.

WEATHER IN THE INTERIOR AND ON THE COAST. Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country

The season of 1875 was not generally favourable. Khandesh, Násik, and Ahmednagar, however, enjoyed fairly propitious weather; but in Khandesh, the Sirpur Táluka suffered from an excessive fall of rain in September, which damaged the cotton. Slight injury was also caused to the wheat and gram crops in Erandol, Bhusáwal, and Nasirabad, by a sudden fall of rain in December last. In Násik the fall was above the average, but was not everywhere seasonable, especially as regards the kharif crops, which suffered from the heavy and continuous rain in August and September 1875. This threw back the rabi sowings till October, and then and in November want of rain was much felt. The rabi crops, however, were, on the whole, up to the average, though unirrigated fields looked poor. In Ahmednagar, on the contrary, the fall was below the average, but came pretty seasonably for the rabi crops, which turned out good, and made up for the very general failure in nearly all but the western tálukas of the kharif crops. These suffered greatly from the drought which prevailed till the end of August, and the excessive rain did great damage. In the Poona districts the season was unfavourable, rain falling excessively when not needed, and holding off when urgently required. In some parts of Haveli and Khed the kharif crops had to be re-sown, the first sowings having been destroyed by floods, which also did harm to the rice in the Máwal. The out-turn of the early crops is estimated by Mr. Norman, the Collector, at 10 to 12 annas in the rupee at the outside, and in many places it was much less. In the eastern or rabi districts the rainfall was insufficient, and the crops in Bhimthari, Indápur, and part of Sirur were so bad as to necessitate large remissions. Forage was scarce, and want of water was felt in places. In Satara the fall of rain was very heavy. At the sowing season it was light but sufficient, but when the crops had sprung up, a very heavy fall did much damage. Mr. Moore, the Collector, estimates the kharif crop at 10 annas. No rain fell after the close of September, and the rabi crops suffered, but subsequently enjoyed a seasonable fall in December. The rabi harvest averaged about 12 annas. In the Sholápur country one-fourth of the land remained unsown, owing to want of rain when the monsoon season began, and subsequently the fall was both untimely and insufficient. The kharif crops only gave 7 annas in the rupee. The rabi was nearly as bad. In Belgaum, although the rainfall, as in the preceding year, was unusually heavy, the season was not satisfactory. The early rains were favourable, but the late rains holding off longer than usual, the kharif crops suffered considerably. Rats and locusts again appeared in Sampgaon and Parasgad tálukas, but the former were not so destructive as

those which infested the Athni and Gokak tálukas in 1874-75. In Athni the kharif failed, and the floods from the Krishna in July and August injured the grain stores as well as the growing crops. The yield of jowári and rice throughout the Belgaum District did not average 8 annas in the rupee. The rabi harvest promised well, but easterly winds in January and February did great harm, especially to cotton, and finally the average yield of the rabi crops dwindled down to 10 annas. Mr. Robertson from Dharwar writes that the rainfall, though scanty at the opening of the monsoon, was favourable; but failing afterwards, the kharif crops turned out poor. The fall, though fully up to the average, was unseasonable, and there was a total absence of steady rain to fill the tanks. Rats in many places completed the destruction of the jowári crops. The cotton, which at first promised magnificently, afterwards became diseased, and it, with wheat, gram, and late jowári, turned out badly. In Kaládgi, though the fall of rain was also unseasonable, it was abundant, and the kharif averaged an 8-anna crop. The rabi did better, and was estimated at 12 annas. On the whole the harvests were not a failure, and the water-supply sufficient.

Konkan. Turning to the Konkan it appears that the season in Kanara was a good one for the monsoon crops generally, although the high lands in some parts suffered from want of rain in September and October. The result on the second crop of paddy was very bad. In Ratnágiri there was a heavy downpour at one period, and a drought at another, whilst the rainy season closing early, the prospects of a tolerably good harvest were marred. The loss in the rice crop was estimated at 4 to 6 annas in the rupee, and that in warkas from 2 to 8 annas, but prices did not vary. The season in Kolába was a fair one, but a flood on the 17th July, unprecedented during the last 25 years, did much damage. It is stated that in Mahád the water rose to a height of 9 feet. The yield in Tanna was good throughout the district.

Guzerat. In Guzerat the season was fair in most districts. In Kaira and the Panch Máháls it was exceptionally good. In Broach the rainfall was 20 inches above the average, but was unseasonable, and damaged the cotton, which turned out only a 10-anna crop of middling quality. In Ahmedabad the crops also suffered, and on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th September the city and the Daskrohi, Dholka, and Sánand tálukas were visited by extraordinary floods in the Sábarmati. The railway bridge and a large portion of the town were washed away, and in the districts 101 villages suffered very severely both in houses and land. Upwards of 1½ lakhs of rupees were subscribed by private charity, and Government allotted Rs. 50,000, and supplied an immense quantity of wood either gratis or at half rates, carriage free.

Sind. In Sind the weather was not everywhere equally propitious. In the Kurrachee Districts the fall of rain was good for Sind; and though the river rose high, reaching 17 feet 5 inches on the 24th of August, the rise was very unsteady, and this uncertainty, combined with fears of another disastrous flood, interfered seriously with sowing operations. In Hyderabad also there was a good

fall of rain, and these districts enjoyed more prosperity. But here, too, and in Shikárpur the river rose late and fell quickly, and this circumstance diminished the usefulness of some of the largest canals. On the frontier good crops were obtained.

A table is added showing the rainfall of each district compared with the average of five years :— Rainfall.

Deccan.			Konkan.			Guzerat.			Sind.		
Districts.	Average of last 5 years.	Current year.	Districts.	Average of last 5 years.	Current year.	Districts.	Average of last 5 years.	Current year.	Districts.	Average of last 5 years.	Current year.
	In. c.	In. c.		In. c.	In c.		In. c.	In. c.		In. c.	In. c.
Khandesh ..	24·16	19·68	Kanara .	110·55	110·34	Surat ..	42·32	45·16	Kurracheo ..	4·33	8·76
Násik	27·21	34·52	Ratnágiri ..	111·20	134·10	Broach ..	36·83	56·48	Hyderabad ..	5·7	11·11
Ahmednagar ..	31·83	19·25	Kolaba ..	74·2	103·6	Kaira ..	29·83	33·40	Shikarpur ..	4·79	4·13
Poona ..	32·11	37·71	Tanna .	83·78	98·77	Panch Máhals	43·54	45·29	Thar and Párkar ..	8·25	8·46
Satara	15·66	57·62				Ahmedabad..	30 49	23 61	Upper Sind Frontier ..	5·23	3·5
Sholápur ..	27·96	25·95									
Belgaum ..	45·3	61 18									
Dharwar ..	26·6	21·6									
Kaládgi	23·53	23·83									

The prices of agricultural produce very generally improved, and evidence that the year 1874-75 was a season of marked depression. Prices did not fall so low in Guzerat as in the Deccan, and prices consequently do not show the same improvement there. Still only from Broach and the Panch Máháls is general depression reported; in Ahmedabad prices were stationary, with a tendency to rise; in Surat prices of barley, jowári, dal, and túr fell; but wheat, rice, bájri, and firewood were dearer; and in Kaira the kharif crops rose, owing, it is said, to the ill effects of the September heavy rains, whilst túr and wheat, on the other hand, benefited, and they fell in price. A demand from Kattywar and Viramgám put up the price of rice, and ghee was unusually dear, though fodder had been very cheap, it having been in request in Baroda and Surat. On the whole, it may be said that further fall of prices in Guzerat has stopped. Prices of Produce. Guzerat.

In the Konkan there was a slight rise, but not marked; and in Tanna there was continued depression. Rice fetched good sums owing to the bad crop and heavy exports to Zanzibar. Konkan.

In the Deccan there was a decided improvement. From Khandesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Satara, and the Southern Mahratta Country the same evidence has been received, that the slight rise in price brought to notice by Colonels Francis and Anderson, Survey Commissioners, last year, has spread over Deccan.

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the whole country above the Gháts. This rise is partly due to the abnormal lowness of prices last season, and to the consequent disinclination to buy agricultural produce everywhere manifest, and to the necessary recovery from this unnatural condition, and also to the inferior quality of the harvest in most districts which at once induced activity in the market.

Sind.

In Shikárpur wheat, jowári, and cotton fell in price, whilst dal and rice rose. In Hyderabad prices improved. Wheat and bájri fell in Thar and Párkar, but rice and ghee advanced. On the frontier prices remained very low.

Prices of Labour.

As remarked last year, prices of labour are not so liable to change rapidly as those of produce. In Ahmedabad and Kaira, it is said, wages would probably have fallen, but for the employment afforded by the floods in those districts, and the extensive destruction of property they caused. In Broach wages did fall slightly, in Surat they remained steady, and in the Panch Maháls rose slightly. In the Konkan prices of labour kept pretty much the same, and from the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country little change is reported; if anything, there is a turn for the better, and especially in Dharwar. In Sind, also, wages were steady. Tables in the Appendix give full details of prices both of produce and labour for each collectorate [IV.—B.—(3) and (4)].

Horticulture.

Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind.

The income from the sale of produce of the Botanical Gardens at Ganesh Khind during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 6,603-2-10, against Rs. 8,418 realized the year before. The total expenditure has been Rs. 12,681. The most important new introductions were *balsamo carpon brevifolium*, a plant said to yield pods useful in tanning, and the Siberian coffee. A collection of medicinal and economic plants of Europe has also been procured for trial. Crops have been raised of common cereals with a view to selecting the seed. Three thousand half-standard roses are reported by Mr. Woodrow, the Superintendent, to be ready for distribution. A list of the medicinal plants cultivated has been printed, and indents have become more frequent. Mr. Woodrow has also been successful in making cheaper and better arrangements for the supply of seeds for soldiers' gardens. Experiments with natural and artificial manures have again proved that if the crop is so valuable that a slight increase of produce per acre materially affects the money out-turn, artificial manures are profitable, but that with ordinary crops a loss must result.

Horticultural Garden, Sind.

Attached to the Salarn Model Farm in Sind is a horticultural garden. The demand for fruiting plants was more than could be met, and already gardens are growing up in the vicinity. During the year, 1,108 fruiting plants were distributed; 1,301 flowering plants, including roses; 581 forest trees and shrubs; and 1,110 cuttings of sorts. Of flower seeds 1,637 packets, and of vegetable 463 packets were disposed of, besides 8 lbs. of tree seeds. The want of water very much limits the usefulness of the garden. As yet little fruit is produced. The vines gave a heavy crop, and the mango and orange plants are beginning to bear. During the past spring 37,000 cuttings of sorts were laid down, and stock may now be expected to accumulate. Mr. Strachan is reported to be taking great pains with the garden, which will be of much benefit to the province.

Forests.

Financial Results.

The financial results of the forest operations in the Presidency of Bombay appear in the following table :—

Division.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Profits.	
	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	4,49,022	4,77,270	3,02,073	3,29,397	1,46,949	1,47,873
Southern	5,17,067	4,89,375	2,91,116	2,99,109	2,25,951	1,90,266
Sind	2,82,359	2,70,598	1,90,120	1,95,018	91,939	75,580
Total..	12,48,448	12,37,243	7,83,609	8,23,524	4,64,839	4,13,719

The revenue increased in the Southern Division and Sind, but decreased in the Northern Division. Expenditure was generally less. The result shows a net profit of Rs. 4,64,839, compared with Rs. 4,13,719 in 1874-75, and Rs. 4,82,229 in 1873-74.

Demarcation.

The conservators of the Northern and Southern Divisions strongly urge the serious necessity of forest legislation. Mr. Shuttleworth considers the state forests and other properties in trees are considerably plundered, and Major Peyton complains that his officers are officially declared to have no *locus standi*. The question undoubtedly becomes of more importance as demarcation becomes more definite and extended. During the season demarcation has been vigorously carried on. The Government of India having sanctioned the entertainment of a special officer for two years for the Tanna Collectorate, Mr. Sinclair, C.S., was appointed, and up to the close of the year had demarcated in 11 villages. The District Forest Officer of the same collectorate, in conjunction with the Second Assistant Collector, also selected about 32,000 acres of first class, and 6,300 acres of second class reserve. In Ratnágiri and Kolaba small additions were made to the reserves, and in Khandesh, Mr. Horsley, C.S., has been consolidating previous years' work by erection of boundary marks, the preparation of maps, and investigating and registering the rights of individuals and village communities in the reserves of Deo Mogra (25,795A); the Tapti (9,020A); the Nesu River (10,333A); the Amli (53,213 A); and the Pan River (26,484A). New first class reserves were selected to the extent of 115,836 acres; but, on the other hand, the Borai River Reserve of 17,500 acres was thrown out. In Násik, 20,551 acres

in the Násik Táluka, 32,074 in the Igatpuri Táluka, 4,000 in the Sinnar Táluka, a first class reserve of 10,000 acres at Gálna in the Málegaon Táluka, 86,526 acres in the Kalwan, and 107,940 in the Satáne Táluka have been demarcated by Messrs. Charles, C.S., and Wroughton, District Forest Officer. In Ahmednagar Messrs. Loch, C.S., and Narayen Anund, District Forest Officer, selected 93,289 acres for reserves in the Akola Táluka, of which about half the acreage is teak-bearing, and the rest evergreen forest. In Poona the late Mr. Johns, C.S., and Mr. Wallinger, District Forest Officer, marked off 80¼ square miles of tree-covered land on the ghát in the Khed Táluka, and this area will be treated as first class reserve. In Surat the 46¼ square miles of forest selected last year have been finally marked off by boundary pillars, and the Dáng Survey is making progress. Boundaries have been defined in five of the Panch Mahál reserves. In the Southern Division, in the Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kaládgi districts, 749 square miles had been selected up to the end of 1874-75. Three hundred and eighty-six square miles were added last season, making the total selected reserves 1,135 square miles. Excepting the Kaládgi reserves of 151 square miles, and 94 square miles of the Kanara selections, the whole have been mapped. The cost of selection per square mile has been Rs. 30-2-3. In Sind no new area was taken up, but the forests lost 3,272 acres by erosion, of which 1,940 acres were covered with forest of more or less value, and gained 6,159 acres of sand and mud.

Plantations.

Planting operations in the Northern Division suffered for want of funds. In the railway fuel plantations, in the Tanna Collectorate, babul was sown with satisfactory results. The nursery at Alibág was re-stocked with casuarina, mango and bhendi seedlings, and 1,571 casuarina and 115 eucalyptus globulus seedlings were planted out in the Dápoli plantation of Ratnágiri. In the Trans-Purna reserve 1,216 acres of bare land have, during the past three seasons, been planted with healthy and very promising seedlings, the growth being now from 2 to 6 feet high. Three hundred and eighty-nine acres in the Patna reserves of Khandesh have been planted with babul, teak, anjan, ain, and casuarina; and in the Dhulia reserve teak has been sown over 100 acres, and nurseries for teak formed. The old plantations at Nándgaon and Belgaon of the Násik Taluka have been extended; the former contains Bakayan plants 3 years old, and 25 to 30 feet high, and the latter 3,000 teak, blackwood, tiwas, khair, bhendi, babul, and casuarina seedlings. Babul seed from Sind has been sown in 200 acres in Ahmednagar in black soil with good results, and eucalyptus globulus is said to be doing pretty well. Local babul seed was sown in about 100 acres of the Poona Collectorate, where, too, the reserves have been largely protected by hedging. Besides these more regular plantings, large quantities of seed have been sown broad-cast over blanks in forest reserves and bare hills, more especially in the Deccan; 30,000 acres in the Poona Collectorate alone have been thus treated with marked success, Mr. Shuttleworth stating that "hill-slopes that not long ago were perfectly bare, refusing to grow grass even, now are covered with scrub jungle, and produce a better

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quality and finer growth of grass." In the Southern Division the rainfall unfavourably affected the planting. In Kanara, on the Barchi plantation, which last year suffered so severely from fire, 93,000 teak plants were put out, which, besides filling up the blanks caused, covered 20 acres of fresh ground. Only about 8,000 are reported dead. A nursery was also raised of 10,000 Australian eucalypti. On the Kadra plantation below the ghâts, and on the Kálinadi River, sudden cessation of rain killed 28,000 of 52,000 transplants. On the sea-beach near Karwar 6,000 casuarinas were put out, and a nursery of 12,000 raised for this year's planting. To the Deshnur Gad plantation, in Belgaum, 14,738 mango and other plants were added, and bamboos were planted on 5 miles of the Dharwar and Belgaum road, and nurseries remain for planting another 10 miles. In Dharwar operations were unsuccessful on the Gungadikop plantation, owing to the drought, and were retarded in the Sulkinkop plantation from the same cause: but 18,400 teak were planted out in the Kalghatgi and Echanhalli plantations with good promise. In Kaládgi, planting with nim, bamboos, and other seedlings was fairly successful, though a fourth of the 24,000 transplants failed. In Sind the area under treatment for reproduction was increased by 42,424 acres, bringing the total area so treated up to 54,497. In 3,510 acres artificial reproduction was resorted to, the rest being fenced in to allow natural reproduction. Mr. John Campbell, C.S., the Conservator, states the result was "very satisfactory, a very large proportion of the enclosed area being now stocked with self-sown seedlings." The trees planted are mostly babul and tali, but bamboos are being introduced.

Attention appears to have been paid to the privileges of the people in all divisions. Firewood to the extent of Rs. 10,918 was given in the northern districts, and to the extent of Rs. 7,292 in the southern.

Kanara Saw Mills.

The Kanara Saw Mills' Report has been printed by order of the Government of India. Major Peyton states the anticipations expressed in that report have not proved too sanguine. The machinery has worked without hitch of any kind under the native foreman, the success attained being due to the personal exertions of the conservator. During the year of report the mills worked 301 days, and converted 1,992 logs of teak, blackwood, and junglewood, having a rough measurement of 42,812 cubic feet, into clean timber. The total cost of the mills for the year, including all working charges and 10 per cent on capital outlay, was Rs. 12,628, and the estimated value of the wood supplied to the mills in the rough at auction rates was Rs. 39,652, making a total of Rs. 52,280, against the value of the out-turn in clean timber, which came to Rs. 71,090. The profit was, therefore, Rs. 18,810. Fever and cholera prevailed in the Southern Division throughout the season, and greatly hindered work. Major Peyton reports that a departmental collection of myrabolams was successful; 64 different varieties of gums were got together, and 9,612 cocoons of the Tusser silkworm were procured for Captain Coussmaker's experiments at Poona.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to report upon under this head.

Manufactures.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.

The manufacturing industry of this Presidency is neither large nor varied. In only one direction is there any activity apparent. The profits on the export of Indian grown cotton having of late years been continually diminishing, merchants have begun to turn attention to the local demand, and not only in Bombay, but in various parts of the Presidency, have cotton spinning and weaving mills been erected with the view of supplying the cheaper and coarser descriptions of cotton-cloth so largely used by the masses of the people. This industry has been rapidly extending, and already are there mills in the Kattywar, Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh, and Sholápur districts, either at work or in course of construction; whilst Messrs. Nicol and Co. are pushing beyond the limits of the Presidency, and are establishing themselves at Hyderabad in the Nizam's Dominions. The prospects of these Indian manufacturers have attracted no inconsiderable share of public attention in England, and it is satisfactory to find that there is in the opinion of some writers on the question not only no ground for anxiety, but every reason for believing that each succeeding year will see a larger proportion of Indian raised cotton consumed in Indian mills. A reference to the Appendix (IV.—C.—Manufactures) will show that there were working last season in Bombay and Coorla (a village in the neighbourhood of Bombay), 24* mills containing 689,950 spindles and 7,039 looms. In the up-country districts there were in actual work 8 mills, with 125,153 spindles and 640 looms. There was opened at Nariád lately, or since the close of the year under review, another mill containing 10,000 spindles. The number of mills now in course of completion, both in Bombay and the other parts of the Presidency, is 6, which, when ready, are expected to have available for work 138,880 spindles and 1,002 looms. Thus the total numbers of spindles and looms working or proposed to work throughout the Presidency are as follows:—

	Spindles.		Looms.
Actually in work on 30th June 1876 ...	815,103	...	7,679
Commenced working after 30th June...	10,000	...	.....
To work when other mills are completed	138,880	...	1,002
Total...	963,983	...	8,681

* One of the mill companies mentioned in last year's statement, namely, the Victoria Mill Company, has since been amalgamated with the Victoria Manufacturing Company.

This statistical information relative to the mill companies of the Presidency has been provided by Mr. Turner, Acting Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, and he believes it to be as correct as the circumstances under which it is collected will admit of.

Cotton Gins worked by Steam.

Turning from the manufacture of cotton to its preparation for the mill, it appears that there was last season an increase of 206 steam gins, the number employed being 2,585 as against 2,379 in the previous year. The difference consists of 116 new gins set up in Surat, 77 in Broach, 4 at Hubli in the Dharwar Collectorate, and 9 at Bombay. In the districts of Ahmedabad and Khandesh the number of steam gins in use was the same as in 1874-75, namely, 352 and 85, respectively. There are no such gins in any of the other collectorates of this Presidency, where accordingly only the native churka or (referring to the Southern Mahratta Country) the foot-roller and saw-gin worked by hand continue to be employed.

Cotton Presses.

In the number of presses licensed and worked in the British districts of the Presidency there was, as compared with 1874-75, a decrease, last season, of 28 presses, of which 22 were half-presses and 6 full presses worked by steam. The only places where an addition was made to the number of full or steam presses, were Pálej in the Broach Collectorate, Bársi in the collectorate of Sholápur; 1 such press being newly erected at each of those localities. And it is only in the Surat Collectorate that an increase is observable in the number of half-presses, of which there was an addition of 4 in the last season. At Broach there was a decrease of 4 half-presses, in Kaira a decrease of 3, and at Ahmedabad a decrease of 19. A diminution in the number of full presses has taken place nowhere else than in Bombay itself, where there were 8 presses less than in the preceding year, showing that the tendency toward the increase of full-pressing up-country, which was noticed in former annual reports, is still in operation.

Full-pressing in Bombay and Up-country.

This tendency will appear more plainly by a reference to the following table, wherein is shown the proportion full-pressed in Bombay of the total number of bales exported last season and in the previous two years:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total exports from the Presidency.	1,226,533	1,328,869	1,010,284
Of which were full-pressed in Bombay	719,884	707,205	508,254
Up-country	506,649	621,664	502,030

Steam Boiler Inspection.

The Steam Boiler Inspection Act V. of 1873 worked smoothly throughout the year. In the Presidency town 179 boilers and 137 engines were inspected, the fees realized being Rs. 6,040, against an expenditure of Rs. 8,713, or an excess of Rs. 2,673 over receipts,

The fees realized by the examination of engineers and engine-drivers amounted to Rs. 886, while expenses amounted to Rs. 1,321, or Rs. 435 in excess of receipts The balance-sheet of the whole year, showing all receipts and charges, gave a balance of only Rs. 2,416 to be carried forward On the whole, the revenue from all sources fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 3,108, and had it not been for an unexpended balance of Rs. 5,525 there would have been a deficit. The question of establishing an equilibrium between income and expenditure will be considered when the new Act is under discussion in the Legislative Council. Seventeen boilers were condemned during the year, while 20 were found more or less in need of repair. The prime-movers were, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition, and the inspector met with very little opposition in carrying out the duties entrusted to him. The board of examiners for passing engineers met regularly. There were 10 applicants for first class, 22 for second class, and 71 for third class, or drivers' certificates. Besides inspections in Bombay the inspector was able to examine 27 boilers and 24 engines in Broach; two of the former were condemned, and 14 were found dangerously defective. Only 5 were perfectly sound. The prime-movers were overhauled and put into working order. Ten boilers and 10 engines were also inspected at Pálej, near Broach. One boiler was condemned and three others required extensive repair. The inspector found the owners and agents of the factories at Broach and Pálej most willing to attend to his suggestions for the improvement of their machinery.

Country Manufactures.

The ordinary industries of the Presidency have been often described and show little variation, beyond the fact that the cheapness of European or Bombay-made piece goods is gradually taking away the occupation of village-weaving. The first introduction of a machine-made class of goods necessarily throws those who have hitherto made the same articles by hand out of work; but, on the other hand, the greater cheapness of the machine-manufactured article stimulates the demand, and eventually more persons are supported by the industry than before. But it is not unnatural that those who have neither the opportunity or the inclination to become mill-hands, regret they can no longer at a profit weave for the local market, nor even for their own household, and it is not strange the discontent thus caused should already be sufficiently felt to induce meetings and organizations in various towns of the country for the purpose of protesting against the use of any but hand-made clothing, and that shops should be established for the sale of such only which all true patriots are invited to patronise at whatever charge to their purses. Besides the weaving of cotton and woollen goods, which is nearly universal, and dyeing, there are a few special industries which may be mentioned. In the Kaira districts of Guzerat cotton-printing is carried on, and native soap and glass are made; in Surat much skill is shown in gold and silver lace, kinkháb, inlaid work, and ivory ornaments and toys; and in Poona there is some trade in clay figures descriptive of castes and occupations, beside paper-making. Sandalwood articles and pottery are to some extent exported from

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Kanara, and pottery, coir, and culinary utensils from Ratnágiri. Tanna, being near Bombay, has more manufactures. There is brick-making at Kalyán; cotton-spinning and weaving at Coorla; dyeing at a factory at Wassind established by Messrs. Nicol and Co.; liquor and chemical manufactory at Chembur; tanning factory at Dhoravi; silk-weaving at Tanna; a large distillery at Uran, whence the Bombay-market is supplied; a manufactory worked by steam at Kalyan for the husking of rice; and large salt works in the coast districts. At Yeola in Násik there is a large trade in finer cloth, especially of silk with woven borders of gold and silver thread—articles which are very beautiful and generally much sought after.

Trade.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(1).—Port of Bombay.

Value of the External Trade of Bombay.

The total value of the trade for the year under review is 47 crores and 43 lakhs, or 47½ millions sterling, which is less by 97 lakhs (or nearly one million) than it was in 1874-75. It is, however, greater than that of 1873-74 by 3 crores and 24 lakhs, or 3¼ millions sterling.

The following table shows the value of the trade in Government stores, treasure, and of private merchandize for the past three years :—

Imports, Exports, and Re-exports.	1873-74	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Stores ..	1,07,21,387	43,22,635	51,12,935
" Treasure ...	24,07,000	81,62,977	15,12,500
Treasure, private	4,68,91,300	5,79,14,378	5,20,33,342
Private merchandise ...	38,19,50,103	41,37,06,324	41,57,37,252
Total...	*44,19,69,790	*48,41,06,314	47,43,96,029

* The value of Government Treasure was not included in previous reports.

Value of the Private Trade classified.

The value of the private trade may be classified as follows :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74...	14,86,01,684	19,87,34,985	3,46,13,434	38,19,50,103
1874-75...	15,14,92,281	22,76,55,024	3,45,59,019	41,37,06,324
1875-76...	17,09,64,244	20,74,03,215	3,73,69,793	41,57,37,252

It will thus be seen that the value of the private trade has increased by 20 lakhs during the year under report as compared with the previous year, and 3 crores and 37 lakhs as compared with 1873-74.

Distribution of Trade.

The following table shows the distribution of the trade of Bombay in 1874-75 and 1875-76 between foreign ports, foreign Indian ports, and ports in other presidencies:—

	1875-76.						
	Foreign Ports.		British Ports in other Presidencies.		Foreign Indian Ports.		Total.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ..	13,47,24,382	3,59,90,576	2,45,87,277	23,750	1,16,52,585	4,19,693	20,73,98,263
Exports ..	19,71,47,477	....	75,51,813	....	27,03,925	....	20,74,03,215
Re-exports .	1,64,61,409	1,07,89,119	1,75,25,248	85,49,220	33,83,130	12,60,084	5,29,59,116
	1874-75.						
Imports ..	11,50,98,156	4,69,54,651	2,40,63,656	11,051	1,23,30,469	3,34,681	19,87,95,670
Exports ..	21,84,55,896	....	61,74,938	..	27,74,240	..	22,76,55,024
Re-exports .	1,56,00,037	56,00,861	1,51,54,659	31,18,990	35,04,323	18,31,135	4,51,70,008

Imports.

Private imports other than treasure show an increase of rupees 1 crore and 94 lakhs over the preceding year, 1874-75. The increase may be partly accounted for by the difference in tariff values of certain dutiable articles registered during the previous year and the ruling market values which have been substituted during the year under report.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales also contributed to the increase by giving a stimulus to certain branches of the trade, particularly articles of luxury, while the general trade benefited by the consequent influx of large numbers of people from all parts of the Empire. In spite of this increase, the import trade has not, it is said in mercantile circles, been, as a rule profitable, owing to sterling exchange being continuously adverse to remitters. The largest fluctuations appear in the following articles:—

Increased Imports.

Apparel.—The importation of this article amounts to Rs. 23,11,688, which shows an increase of Rs. 1,63,995 over that of the last year. Imports from the United Kingdom alone amounted to Rs. 19,86,051, and from China Rs. 1,14,316.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	17,52,434
1874-75 ..	,,	21,47,693
1875-76 .	,,	23,11,688

Cabinet-ware and Furniture.—The importation of this item, which had reached to upwards of four lakhs and a half in 1865-66 during the share mania, gradually fell to about Rs. 90,000 in 1873-74, and in 1874-75 amounted only to Rs. 1,48,067. It has increased this year to Rs. 2,86,260, or nearly double, and this sudden rise is owing mostly to large imports of furniture from the United Kingdom for the occasion of the Royal visits.

1873-74 .	Rs.	90,388
1874-75 ...	,,	1,48,067
1875-76	,,	2,86,260

Candles of all kinds show an increase of Rs. 71,443 over the importation of last year, and of Rs. 28,153 if compared with the average of the past five years.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	1,71,580
1874-75 ...	,,	1,12,858
1875-76 ...	,,	1,84,301

Clocks and Watches.—There is perhaps an increasing use of these articles, owing to their cheapness.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	94,418
1874-75 ...	,,	1,62,430
1875-76 ...	,,	1,82,028

Cotton Piece-goods.—Though this item shows an increase of upwards of 36 lakhs of rupees on the whole, the imports of grey shirtings, long-cloths, T cloths, domestic, and sheetings have fallen off considerably as compared with the last year, the local manufactures competing with this description of goods. The finer description of grey fabrics, such as jaconets, mulls, printers, and madapollams show an increase, as also white and coloured piece-goods, which were needed to meet the exceptional demand. The total value of imports of cotton piece-goods this year amounted to Rs. 4,65,24,227, out of which Rs. 3,49,41,176 worth of piece-goods was from the United Kingdom alone, and the rest chiefly from Trieste, Genoa, and Venice. The value of re-exports amounted to Rs. 93,16,301, which is less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 4,47,554. The re-exports were chiefly to the Eastern Coast of Africa, Aden, Arabia, Persia, Straits Settlements, and Turkey in Asia.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	4,82,04,147
1874-75...	,,	4,29,04,676
1875-76...	,,	4,65,24,227

Fireworks.—This item shows an increase of Rs. 39,206, and is chiefly in the importation from China.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	2,21,625
1874-75 ...	,,	3,51,744
1875-76	,,	3,90,950

Earthen-ware and Porcelain.—These articles show an increase of Rs. 36,253 and 41,489, respectively.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	2,65,522
1874-75	,,	2,77,500
1875-76	,,	3,13,753

Glass and Glass-ware.—These, like other fancy articles, have been largely imported for the occasion of the Royal visit.

1873-74	Rs.	14,70,137
1874-75 ...	,,	15,63,918
1875-76	,,	16,05,407

Hardware and Cutlery.—The increase of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs is attributable to the inclusion of plated-ware in this item, instead of, as in the preceding year, under metals, "all other sorts," and also to larger importation.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	9,42,234
1874-75 ...	,,	12,70,089
1875-76 ...	,,	18,62,381

Hides and Skins.—There has been an increase of Rs. 1,81,390, which is mostly in raw skins and hides free of duty, and imported from the African and the Arabian coasts and Kurrachee.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	4,44,258
1874-75 ...	,,	3,49,797
1875-76 ...	,,	5,31,187

Ivory and Ivory-ware.—The trade in this important article has been almost the same as last year, being only 2,076 lbs. excess in quantity. There is, however, a considerable increase in value, amounting to upwards of 11 lakhs

1873-74 ...	Rs.	19,06,470
1874-75 ...	,,	12,71,525
1875-76 ...	,,	23,96,776

of rupees, which may be accounted for by the difference in the tariff values registered during the previous year, and the high ruling market values shown instead during the year under report. Ivory is chiefly imported from the Eastern Coast of Africa, Aden, and Arabia, and mostly exported to the United Kingdom. An importation of this article from the United Kingdom of lbs. 59,041 would seem to indicate direct importations of hollow pieces from Zanzibar and other places which were found unsuitable to the English market. As a rule, when ivory is shipped from this port, only solid pieces are sent.

1873-74 ..	Rs.	3,84,832
1874-75 ...	,,	3,30,118
1875-76 ..	,,	4,14,102

Leather.—The increase of Rs. 83,984 is chiefly in the importation of boots and shoes and harness and saddlery from the United Kingdom.

1873-74 ..	Rs.	32,90,458
1874-75 ..	,,	32,61,452
1875-76...	,,	41,77,343

Liquors.—Though the importation of ale, beer, and porter shows an increase of upwards of 26,546 gallons, the total quantity imported is below the average of the past 5 years. Spirits, chiefly brandy, show a considerable increase, there being on the whole 62,806 gallons in excess over that of last year. There is also a trifling increase in wines.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	1,58,543
1874-75 ..	,,	2,28,456
1875-76 ...	,,	3,07,000

Lucifer and other Matches.—The cheapness and convenience of this article is bringing it into more general use.

1873-74 ..	Rs.	35,54,488
1874-75...	,,	51,97,025
1875-76...	,,	74,21,652

Machinery and Millwork.—The remarkable increase noticed last year has continued during the present. The imports in 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 12,68,261, which rose in 1872-73 to nearly double the figure, *viz.*, Rs. 23,67,934. In 1873-74 again it increased to Rs. 35,54,488, and in 1874-75 to Rs. 51,97,025. This figure has again been exceeded by 23 lakhs, or Rs. 74,21,652, which represents an increase of 6 times the importation of 1871-72, or nearly 600 per cent in 4 years. This increase is attributed to the increased requirements of local industry.

1873-74 .	Rs.	52,22,492
1874-75 .	,,	86,17,746
1875-76...	,,	1,36,95,639

Metals.—The trade of copper this year remains about the same as last year, it being only 63 cwts. in excess. In value, however, an increase of upwards of 7 lakhs of rupees is apparent, which is attributable to the difference between the market values registered during this year instead of the tariff values for the last year. Yellow metal sheets, which are now extensively used for domestic utensils, show an increase of upwards of 7,000 cwts. Iron shows a considerable increase. The imports of hoop iron, however, have fallen off. The fall of prices in England has been the cause, and the market here is said to be overstocked. Quicksilver also shows a considerable increase, owing to the fall of prices in England from £15 in the commencement to £10 at the close of the year. The importations being 5 times larger than those of the last year, have very much exceeded the demand. German steel has increased three-fold, still maintaining its charac-

ter for quality and cheapness. Lead, spelter, tin, and other metals likewise show an increase.

Provisions.—There has been an increase in most articles under this head, especially in dates from Persia and the Arabian coast, the value of imports increasing by upwards of 7 lakhs.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	52,04,665
1874-75 ...	,,	50,03,752
1875-76 ...	,,	57,12,709

Silk Manufactures.—There is a slight increase over the large importation reported last year, but the trade seems forced, and is not considered remunerative.

1873-74 ..	Rs.	27,19,001
1874-75 ...	,,	31,71,961
1875-76 ...	,,	32,09,890

Spices show an increase in value of nearly 16 lakhs. The increase is chiefly in cloves, *viz.*, 835,103 lbs. in quantity, and in value Rs. 8,71,837. The increase in value is to be attributed to the high ruling market values being registered during the year under report, instead of the low tariff values during the preceding year. Other articles coming under this head show also more or less increase.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	14,59,455
1874-75 ...	,,	19,83,579
1875-76 ...	,,	35,79,520

There is also an increase in the importation of betelnut, ginger, cardamom, and other sorts from the Malabar Coast.

Sugar and other Saccharine Produce.—This item shows an enormous increase both in quantity and value, *viz.*, 182,000 cwts. and Rs. 36,27,980. The increase is attributed to the favourable crop at Mauritius, and also to the late shipments of the preceding year having been included during the year under report. The registry of the tariff value in the preceding year and of market value during this year has tended to a certain extent to increase the value. Heavy imports lowered the prices, which caused large removals from this market to the interior, where large stocks are said to have remained undisposed of.

1873-74.	Rs.	74,99,963
1874-75. .	,,	70,60,506
1875-76. .	,,	1,06,88,486

Tea.—The importation of this article during the year under report is unusually large, being upwards of 21 lakhs of pounds to that of 10½ lakhs of the preceding year. The brisk demand at the close of the year 1874-75 has led to large imports of inferior quality from China. The consumption of this article is steadily increasing.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	11,31,872
1874-75 ...	,,	10,69,396
1875-76 .	,,	21,15,930

Tobacco, Manufactured.—This article shows an increase in value of Rs. 26,259.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	2,12,552
1874-75 ...	,,	2,42,835
1875-76 ...	,,	2,69,094

Umbrellas.—This item is noticeable for the increase in numbers, 262,723, and in value of Rs. 1,80,062, over last year. The United Kingdom and China mostly supply the market at a very cheap rate.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	2,38,060
1874-75 ...	,,	3,01,558
1875-76 ...	,,	4,81,620

Wool, Raw.—The whole increase is due from Kurrachee.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	43,43,952
1874-75 ..	,,	33,46,765
1875-76 ...	,,	41,71,124

Wool, Manufactures of, Piece-goods.—The figures for this article show a considerable increase over the last 5 years' average £92,487. As compared with the preceding year there is an increase of upwards of 9 lakhs, which, after absorbing the decrease of 3 lakhs of that year, leaves an excess of 6 lakhs, which may be accounted for by the exceptional circumstances of the year.

1873-74	Rs.	23,51,478
1874-57	,,	20,48,731
1875-76	,,	29,73,030

Decreased Imports.

The fluctuations in the items noticed above account for an increase, against which must be set a falling off in the value of the following articles:—

Arms, Ammunition, &c.—The importation of gunpowder, sporting, during the last year, which was greatly in excess of the average imports of the previous 5 years, has, in a measure, checked the importation of the year under report. Fire-arms also show a decrease. The articles coming under this head are almost wholly imported from the United Kingdom.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	2,41,744
1874-75 ...	,,	3,13,635
1875-76 ...	,,	2,72,935

Building and Engineering Materials.—The imports of this year amount to Rs. 1,66,436 against Rs. 2,68,062 of the last year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 1,01,626, which is chiefly the imports of cements and clay from the United Kingdom.

1873-74 ..	Rs.	1,14,703
1874-75 .	,,	2,68,062
1875-76 .	,,	1,66,436

Cotton, Raw.—The decrease of 14½ lakhs is due to less importation from Cutch and Kattywar.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	1,05,33,474
1874-75 ...	,,	1,19,31,236
1875-76 ...	,,	1,04,69,320

Cotton, Twist and Yarn.—This important item shows a decrease of Rs. 16,75,224. The difference in value is not proportionate to the difference in quantity, owing to the value shown during the year under report being market or real value, while that registered in the preceding year was tariff value, in accordance with the rule then in force. The decrease is chiefly in lower numbers, *viz.*, in mule Nos. 16 to 32 and in Nos. 20 and 30, as also in coloured yarns; while in the higher numbers of both mule and water there is an increase. The lower numbers produced in the local mills account for the decrease. Twist is wholly imported from the United Kingdom. The re-exports during the year under report amount to Rs. 6,70,011, chiefly to Persia and Aden.

1873-74 ..	Rs.	72,56,110
1874-75 . .	,,	78,02,755
1875-76 ...	,,	61,27,531

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—This item includes a variety of articles. Aniline dyes, cochineal, madder or munjeet, and sapanwood show an increase. There is a net decrease in the trade with foreign ports of Rs. 84,440, which is to be accounted for by the fact that during the year 1874-75 the value of saffron registered was at the tariff rate of Rs. 16 per lb., while during the year under report the market value considerably lower (less than half the tariff value) has been registered. There is, however, an increase in the total trade under this head to the extent of Rs. 38,308.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	19,82,411
1874-75 ...	,,	17,06,221
1875-76 ..	,,	17,44,529

Gums and Resins collectively show a decrease of about 1¼ lakh, chiefly in resin. The decrease is also accounted for by the high tariff value of resin registered in the preceding year, and the low market value shown during the year under report.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	8,48,461
1874-75 ...	,,	7,93,016
1875-76 .	,,	6,82,604

Instruments and Apparatus show a decrease of Rs. 66,955. The imports of the preceding year, 1874-75, considerably exceeded the average of the previous 5 years.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	2,42,823
1874-75 ...	,,	2,90,565
1875-76 ...	,,	2,23,610

Jewellery.—This item shows a decrease of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees, which is almost wholly in the importation of pearls from Arabia and Persia, where the fishery is said to have been unfavourable.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	14,26,574
1874-75 ...	,,	17,44,153
1875-76 ...	,,	14,53,158

Paper and Pasteboard.—The decrease of more than 2 lakhs is owing to large importations during the two previous years, which left large stocks on hand.

1873-74 .	Rs.	16,90,284
1874-75 .	,,	14,52,025
1875 76	,,	12,29,755

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock show a decrease of upwards of 3 lakhs of rupees over the decrease of last year.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	8,41,166
1874-75 .	,,	5,90,872
1875-76 .		2,58,752

Silk, Raw.—There is a slight decrease this year of 1,405 lbs. In value, however, the decrease is upwards of 17 lakhs of rupees, which is attributable to the market values being registered during the year under report.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	69,95,060
1874-75 ..	,,	77,23,606
1875-76 . .	,,	59,98,858

Exports.

The export private trade exhibits a decrease of 2 crores and 2 lakhs as compared with the preceding year 1874-75, notwithstanding the low rates of exchange which were in favour of exporters. It is, however, in excess of 1873-74 and 1872-73 by 86 lakhs and one and a half crore, respectively. The falling off is chiefly in cotton—raw, and opium.

Decreased Exports.

Cotton, Raw.—This important article shows a decrease of nearly 9 lakhs cwts. in quantity, and nearly 2¾ crores of rupees in value. The decrease is chiefly in exports to the United Kingdom, France, and Trieste. The exports to Russia, China, and Italy, however, show an increase; 15,575 cwts. of cotton were exported to Belgium, 32,381 cwts. to Holland, and 26,175 to Spain during the year under report, while there were no exports to these countries during the last year. The decrease is owing to the unfavourable season and short crop, while the consumption for local mills has largely increased. Besides, home prices were lower this year, thus discouraging shipment.

1873-74...	Rs.	10,70,18,757
1874-75 ..	,,	12,64,18,324
1875-76 ..	,,	9,94,56,138

Opium.—This article shows a considerable falling off as compared with last year, when the shipments were unusually large. The exports are, however, close upon the average of the preceding 4 years. The market was very depressed in China during he latter part of the year under notice.

1873-74	Rs. 5,83,69,787
1874-75 .	,, 6,42,47,810
1875-76	,, 5,29,65,972

Increased Exports.

Against this decrease must be set an increase in the following articles :—

Coffee.—This shows an increase of 3,527 cwts., with an increase in value of Rs. 1,65,875. Of this increase France alone has taken upwards of 1,500 cwts. more than the preceding year. Turkey in Asia has taken upwards of 2,000 cwts. The exports to the United Kingdom also show an increase of upwards of 800 cwts. The trade of this item with Russia and Muscat, however, shows a decrease.

1873-74 ...	Rs. 2,19,333
1874-74 ...	,, 4,00,047
1875-76 ...	,, 5,65,922

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The exports of this article show an increase of upwards of 45⅘ lakhs lbs. in quantity, and about 14¼ lakhs rupees in value. The increase is chiefly in exports to China and Japan, to which ports the exports this year amounted to 4,629,370 and 117,000 lbs., against 1,483,700 and 10,000 lbs., respectively, during the preceding year. It is said that in the China and Japan markets the country twist is in particular favour. The exports to Madras alone were 4 lakhs in excess. The exports during the year under report have exceeded those of the last year by 39 per cent. During the past 5 or 6 years there has been a steady increase in the exports of this item.

1873-74 ...	Rs. 33,46,078
1874-75 ...	,, 36,76,789
1875-76 ...	,, 51,03,428

Cotton Piece-goods.—This item does not show as much increase in exports as was expected from the increased number of mills. Of the total increase of about 6¾ lakhs, the increase in grey piece-goods manufactured at the local mills is only about Rs. 40,000, while the remaining increase is in other fancy country piece-goods of hand manufacture.

1873-74 ...	Rs. 25,45,711
1874-75 ...	,, 24,77,955
1875-76 ...	,, 31,58,327

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—The increase is wholly in the exports of myrabolams to the United Kingdom and indigo to the Persian Gulf.

1873-74 ...	Rs. 5,27,457
1874-75 ...	,, 6,93,431
1875-76 ...	,, 11,14,902

Grain and Pulse.—There is a net increase of Rs. 3,68,090 under this head, which would have been much larger except for a decrease in most other kinds of grain except wheat. The trade in wheat seems to take strange turns. The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom show an enormous increase of Rs. 17,81,557, owing, it is surmised, to the apprehensions of a bad harvest at home at the commencement of the year, while the exports to France during the preceding year, worth about 12 lakhs of rupees, have fallen one-half. The trade which had just commenced with Trieste has also not maintained its promise. The exports

1873-74 ...	Rs. 52,49,051
1874-75 ...	,, 65,09,909
1875-76 ..	,, 68,77,999

this year are Rs. 29,870 against Rs. 1,32,250 of the preceding year. There is also a falling off in the exports of wheat to Italy and Malta. On the whole, however, there is still an increase of about 6 lakhs over the exports of last year.

1873-74 ..	Rs.	17,15,918
1874-75 ..	,,	10,66 957
1875-76 ...	,,	23,43,449

Hides and Skins show a considerable increase of upwards of 13 lakhs, which is attributable to the favourable market at home.

1873-74 ...	Rs.	41,17 843
1874-75 ..	,,	60,11 771
1875 76 ...	,,	1,75,98,326

Seeds show a considerable increase of rupees 1 crore and 15½ lakhs, which is chiefly in linseed to the United Kingdom and France. There is also an increase in the exports of teel-seed and rape-seed this year. Linseed has also been exported to Holland and Egypt to the extent of 65,000 cwts., value about 4 lakhs rupees. Seeds—other sorts, also show an increase. The abolition of the export duty of 3 per cent on seeds during this year, aided by the reduction in the cost of carriage by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has notably encouraged the trade. The exports are three times those of the last year, and altogether without precedent, and this in spite of lower prices at home throughout the year.

1873 74	Rs.	8,07,495
1874-75 ...	,,	10,28 404
1875 76 ...	,,	16,72 535

Spices.—This is an item composed of various articles, and on the whole shows an increase of 6½ lakhs, which is chiefly in exports of ginger, pepper, and cardamoms. These, however, are not the produce of Bombay, but of the Malabar Coast.

1873-74	Rs.	65,29,015
1874-75 .	,,	61,58,127
1875-76	,,	69 76,874

Wool, Raw.—In the exports of this article there is a large increase of 8¼ lakhs.

1873 74	Rs.	8,02,370
1874-75	,,	10,69,074
1875-76	,,	12,58,275

Wool, Manufactures of, Shawls.—The increase of nearly rupees 2 lakhs in the exports of shawls is wholly to the United Kingdom The exports to France remain nearly the same as last year.

Re-exports.

The value of the re-export trade of the year under report shows an increase of 28 lakhs over the preceding year. The increase is principally apparent in the value of the re-exports of cotton piece-goods, ivory, sugar, provisions, wool—raw, and metals. As a set-off, there is, however, a decrease in the value of the re-exports of apparel, cotton, twist, drugs and medicines, tea, wool—manufactures of, gums, and glass-ware.

General.

Cotton Exports.

A tabular statement in the Appendix [IV—D.—Trade (8)] shows the exports of cotton—raw, from the whole of India in 1875-76. The quantity exported is 50 lakhs cwts., or 561 millions lbs. It will be seen therefrom that the exports from Bombay were 35-$\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs cwts, or 102 millions lbs., which is less by 99 millions lbs. than those of the preceding year. In accordance with recent

orders from the Government of India several additional trade statements appear in the Appendix, but have been received too late to admit discussion.

The exports to the principal places from Bombay were as mentioned below:—

United Kingdom	2,314,572	Cwts.
Austria	307,489	"
France	4,92,293	"
Italy	195,104	"
Russia	79,985	"
Other countries.	200,354	"

Transactions in Treasure.

The transactions in treasure are shown in the following statement:—

	1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold ..	1,01,75,490	23,39,595	1,25,15,085	1,25,99,906	26,92,588	1,52,92,494	98,19,702	22,17,176	1,20,36,878
Silver ..	2,41,84,613	1,01,91,602	3,43,76,215	3,47,03,483	79,18,401	4,26,21,884	2,66,14,317	1,33,82,147	3,99,96,464
Total ..	3,43,60,103	1,25,31,197	4,68,91,300	4,73,03,389	1,06,10,989	5,79,14,378	3,64,34,019	1,55,99,323	5,20,33,342

There has been a decrease, as per margin, in both gold and silver as compared with the previous year, principally owing to the falling off this year of upwards of $2\frac{3}{4}$ crores in the exports of cotton. The derangement caused by the demonetization of the silver currency of the German Empire, noticed in last year's report, has continued during the present year, and seriously affected the exchange which has been continuously adverse to remitters. Bar silver, which last year was quoted at the lowest price at $55\frac{5}{8}$ per ounce, and which at the commencement of this year was at 57, declined at the close to $52\frac{1}{2}$, with a further downward tendency.

Gold ...	Rs. 32,55,616
Silver ...	" 26,25,420

Balance of Trade.

The value of exports of Government stores and private merchandize shows an increase of 6 crores and 95 lakhs rupees, or $6\frac{19}{20}$ millions sterling over the value of imports of Government stores and private merchandize during the year under review. The following statements hows for the last six years the excess in value of exports, together with the excess in the im- ports over exports of treasure as a set off, and the net result:—

Years.	Excess in Value of Exports and Re-exports over Imports for all Government Stores and Private Merchandise.	Excess in value of Imports over Re-exports for Treasure only.	Net Result, being excess in Value of Exports over Imports.
1870-71 ...	$11\frac{1}{4}$ millions.	2 millions	$9\frac{1}{4}$ millions.
1871-72 ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$ "	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	$6\frac{1}{4}$ "
1872-73 ...	8 "	$1\frac{1}{5}$ "	$6\frac{3}{4}$ "
1873-74 ...	8 "	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	$5\frac{7}{8}$ "
1874-75 ...	$10\frac{1}{5}$ "	$3\frac{3}{5}$ "	7 "
1875-76 ...	$6\frac{19}{20}$ "	$2\frac{1}{10}$ "	$4\frac{17}{20}$ "

Value of Export and Import Trade to and from different countries.

The following statement exhibits the value of the export trade to, and import trade from, different countries. It will be seen that the exports to China, North America, France, and rest of Europe exceed in value the imports from those places; whereas the imports from Great Britain, Arabia, and Persia and other places beyond India, exceed the exports. In regard to foreign Indian ports and British ports in other presidencies, imports exceed the exports by 4¼ and 3¼ times, respectively :—

Names of Ports	Exports to	Imports from
	Rs.	Rs.
Great Britain	9,03,29,176	9,66,61,092
China	5,70,25,054	1,30,92,432
North America	10,19,559	5,81,938
France	1,95,50,121	20,86,434
Rest of Europe	2,01,62,719	30,11,352
Arabia and Persia	37,59,471	46,68,439
Other places beyond India	53,01,377	1,46,22,695
Total...	19,71,47,477	13,47,24,382
British Ports in other Presidencies	75,51,813	2,45,87,277
Foreign Indian Ports	27,03,925	1,16,52,585
Grand Total ..	20,74,03,215	17,09,64,244

Course of Trade during 25 years.

Imports.. Rs.	17,09,64,244
Exports . „	20,74,03,215
Rs.	37,83,67,459

The imports and exports, exclusive of treasure, during the year under report, were as noted in the margin. The value of the exports is in the ratio of Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 of imports :—

Years.	Value of Trade exclusive of Treasure.
1st period, average from 1849-50 to 1853-54 ...	13⅛ millions.
2nd „ „ „ 1854-55 to 1858-59 ...	19⅛ „
3rd „ „ „ 1859-60 to 1863-64 ...	38 „
4th „ „ „ 1864-65 to 1868-69 ...	49⅓ „
5th „ „ „ 1869-70 to 1873-74 ...	41¼ „
In 1874-75	41⅙ „
In 1875-76	37⅚ „

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the total value of the imports and exports, exclusive of treasure, exhibits a decline in the trade as compared with the results of 1874-75 and the averages of the 4th and 5th quinquennial periods from 1864-65 to 1868-69 and 1869-70 to 1873-74, though it is equal to the average of the 3rd quinquennial period from 1859-60 to 1863-64, and nearly double and treble of the averages of the 2nd and 1st quinquennial period, respectively.

Fluctuations in the principal items of export and import during 27 years.

The following table shows clearly the fluctuations in the quantity of the principal items of export and import :—

Years.	Imports from Foreign External Ports.							Exports of Indian Produce to Foreign External Ports								
	Twist.	Spirits.	Wines.	Metals.	Silk.	Sugar.	Tea.	Cotton.	Twist.	Grain.	Hides and Skins.	Opium.	Oil.	Seeds.	Sugars.	Wool.
Average from	Lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	No.	Chests.	Gals.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.
1. 1849-50 to 1853-54	59 9/10	1	9/10	3	11	2	6 1/2	1,776 1/2	1	1 1/2	..	1/4	1	1 3/10	..	49
2. 1854-55 to 1858-59	62 1/10	1 1/10	1 1/4	3 1/4	12	1 1/4	15 1/4	2,158 1/2	2/10	3 1/10	..	1/10	8	16 2/10	..	131
3. 1859-60 to 1863-64	67 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	7 1/10	11	1 1/4	14 1/4	3,571 1/4	1 1/4	2 1/10	..	1/4	2 1/10	17 1/2	..	175 3/10
4. 1864-65 to 1868-69	61 1/4	2	1	7 8/10	35	3 1/10	13 1/2	1,214 3/4	8 8/10	1 1/10	..	1/3	1/2	2 8/10	1/10	157 1/2
5. 1869-70 to 1873-74	79 1/4	2	1 1/10	6 7/10	19 1/4	1 1/2	12	1,121 1/4	16 1/4	1 1/4	14 1/4	1/2	1 1/10	5	1/4	161 1/2
1874-75	87 1/2	1 1/4	1	8 1/10	21 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4	5,014 1/4	27 8/10	10 1/4	10	1/2	2 1/10	10 1/4	1/4	119 1/4
1875-76	72 8/10	2 1/2	1 1/10	11	21 1/4	3 3/10	20 3/10	4,020	61	12 1/4	17 1/2	2	1 3/10	31	1/2	162

NOTE.—These figures represent lakhs.

It will be seen from the above table that the quantity imported and exported of all the principal articles therein mentioned except twist under imports, and cotton under exports, during the year under review, is in excess of the previous year and the averages of the past five quinquennial periods. The exports of oil, however, in the 2nd period only were double that of 1875-76, The largest fluctuations are apparent in "Tea" under imports, and "Twist" and "Seeds" under exports. There is a decrease in the quantity of twist imported during the year 1875-76 as compared with 1874-75, and the average of the 5 periods, though it is in excess of the averages of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th periods. While there is a decrease in the quantity of cotton exported in the year under review as contrasted with the preceding year and the averages of the 4th and 5th periods, there is still an improvement over the exports of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd periods.

Tonnage.

Shipping arrivals and departures.

The following table shows the shipping arrivals and departures comprising the vessels which carried the trade with the

port of Bombay during 1875-76 as compared with those of 1874-75 :—

		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Arrivals.					
From Foreign Ports ..	Sailing ..	583	264,971	526	229,535
	Steam ..	311	348,499	325	380,289
From British Ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing ..	1,445	126,628	1,496	142,031
	Steam	118	106,979	130	121,444
From British Ports within the Presidency.	Sailing .	31,329	499,531	32,159	491,860
	Steam ..		..	47	10,857
From Indian Ports not British.	Sailing .	4,959	137,845	5,387	136,178
	Steam ..	40	6,379	79	20,535
Total .	Sailing ..	38,316	1,028,975	39,568	1,002,604
	Steam .	469	461,857	581	533,125
Departures.					
To Foreign Ports ..	Sailing	450	151,465	431	168,650
	Steam	304	349,032	333	399,329
To British Ports in other Presidencies.	Sailing .	1,271	174,431	1,538	200,633
	Steam .	98	79,130	136	119,782
To British Ports within the Presidency .. .	Sailing .	32,[illegible]1	529,279	33,610	534,740
	Steam	.	..	56	11,895
To Indian Ports not British	Sailing .	4,411	120,795	4,756	120,189
	Steam ..	43	6,683	69	20,705
Total .	Sailing ...	38,913	975,970	40,338	1,024,212
	Steam ...	445	435,145	594	551,711

It will be seen that there has been a general increase under every head in the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Bombay in the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year. There has, however, been a decrease under "Sailing Vessels" from and to foreign ports. An increase of 1,252 sailing vessels entered at Bombay is apparent, but their tonnage shows a decrease of 26,371 tons. An increase in the number and tonnage of steamers entered at Bombay is as per margin.

Steamers	112
Tonnage	71,268

There has also been an increase in the number and tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers cleared from the port of Bombay to the extent shown below:—

	Number.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels	1,395	48,242
Steamers	149	1,16,566

(2).—Continental Ports.

The continental ports are divided into two groups—the northern, which includes the 32 ports between Gogo and the Bassein

Creek; and the southern, which includes the 51 ports between Bassein and Bhatkal in North Kanara. The port dues of 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 71,593, or more than in 1874-75 by Rs. 3,590. The total expenditure from the Port Fund amounted to Rs. 46,325, or less by Rs. 1,928 than in the year previous.

Statistics of Trade.

About 90,900 vessels were entered inwards at the different ports during the year, and about the same number cleared outwards from them. The declared value of the trade carried by these vessels was Rs. 8,01,57,542. The following table shows the total value of the export and import trade for each division for the years 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-75, and 1875-76:—

Years.	Northern Division.		Southern Division.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	80,10,342	1,88,62,934	2,31,25,248	4,06,92,166	3,11,35,590	5,95,55,100
1872-73	86,85,249	1,14,79,467	2,56,71,220	4,05,03,511	3,43,56,469	5,19,82,978
1873-74	54 85,491	1,37,01,049	2,07,23,007	4,70,66,547	2,62,08,498	6,07,67,596
1874-75	57,93,662	1,53,63,259	1,84,22,491	3,53,16,915	2,42,16,153	5,11,80,274
Total...	2,79,74,744	5,99,06,809	8,79,41,966	16,35,79,139	11,59,16,710	22,34,85,948
Average	69,93,686	1,49,76,702	2,19,85,491	4,08,94,784	2,89,79,177	5,58,71,487
1875 76...	68.03,437	1,20,15,993	2,10,12,564	4,03,25,548	2,78,16,001	5,23,41,541
Decrease	1,90,249	29,16,709	9,72,927	5,69,236	11,63,176	35,29,946

(3).—Sind Ports.

Total Value of Sind Sea-borne Trade.

The total declared value of the sea-borne trade of the province of Sind, both in imports and exports, for the year 1875-76, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, shows favourably when contrasted with that of the year 1874-75, the increase being Rs. 1,00,38,572, or 27·63 per cent, the declared value of the total foreign and coasting trade in merchandize and treasure having increased from Rs. 3,63,35,491 in 1874-75 to Rs. 4,63,74,063 in 1875-76. In the former year the proportion of foreign and coasting trade, respectively, to the total value was 37·79 per cent and 62·21 per cent, and in 1874-75, 44·54 and 55·46 per cent.

Including the imports and exports of Government stores and treasure, the total value of the whole trade for the two years is exhibited in the following table :—

		1874-75.	1875 76	Result	
		Total.	Total.	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.
IMPORTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade	Private Trade..	29,15,041	34,56,600	5,41,559	....
	Government ..	16,41,584	29,17,400	12,75,816	....
	Total Rs...	45,56,625	63 74,000	18,17,375	....
Coasting Trade. British Ports in other Presidencies .	Private Trade..	1,32.78,397	1,53.70,705	20,92,308	....
	Government ..	27,05,000	8,96,000	....	18,09,000
British Ports within the Province .	Private Trade..	11,11,845	11,84,968	36,853	....
Indian Ports not British.	" " ..	99,278	1,01,406	2,128	....
	Total Rs...	1,72,30,700	1,75,53,079	Net 3,22,289	....
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade ..	Private Trade	1,74,40,831	2,01,13,679	26,72,848	....
	Government ..	43,46,584	38,13,400	....	5,33,184
Grand Total, Imports.. Rs ..		2,17,87,415	2,39,27,079	Net 21,39,664	....
EXPORTS.					
Foreign Trade	Private Trade..	1,08,16,648	1,71,98,884	63 82,036	....
	Government ..	30,830	1,05,189	74,659	....
	Total Rs...	1,08,47,678	1,73,04 373	64,56,695	....
Coasting Trade. British Ports in other Presidencies .	Private Trade.	62,47,341	67,59,908	5,12,567	....
	Government ..	7,30 666	3,20,227	....	4,10,439
British Ports within the Province.	Private Trade..	11,31,146	11,42,629	11,483	....
Indian Ports not British.	" " ..	6,99,325	11,58,963	4,59,638	....
	Total Rs. ..	88,08,478	93,81,727	Net 5,73,249	....
Total of Foreign and Coasting Trade.. ..	Private Trade..	1,88,94,660	2,62,60,384	73,65,724	....
	Government ..	7,61,496	4,25,716	....	3,35,780
Grand Total, Exports Rs. ..		1,96,56,156	2,66,86,100	Net 70,29,944	....
Total of Imports and Exports.	Private Trade .	3,63,35,491	4,63,74,063	1,00,38,572	....
	Government ..	51,08,080	42,39,116	....	8,68,964
Grand Total Rs...		4,14,43.571	5,06,13,179	91,69.608	....

It will be seen that imports from foreign ports for 1875-76 are in excess of those for 1874-75 by nearly 5½ lakhs. The imports of Government stores have also increased by 12¾ lakhs, owing to larger imports of Indus Valley State Railway material. The imports, coastwise, from British Indian ports in other presi- Imports.

dencies exceed the imports of 1874-75 by almost 21 lakhs; but imports on Government account have diminished by 18 lakhs on account of less Government treasure received from Bombay. Imports from ports within the province show an increase of Rs. 36,853, and from Indian ports not British a slight improvement is noticeable.

Exports. The exports to foreign countries exhibit a marked improvement, the increase amounting to upwards of 63¾ lakhs. Exports on Government account also exceed those of 1874-75 by Rs. 74,659. Exports, coastwise, to British Indian ports in other presidencies show an increase of about 5 lakhs, but exports on Government account are less by Rs. 4,10,439 on account of diminished exports of state railway material to Rangoon. To ports within the province, the increase in exports amounted to Rs. 11,183, and to Indian ports not British, to Rs. 4,59,638. The following statement shows the value of the trade, inclusive of Government stores and treasure, for the five years preceding 1875-76:—

Years.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total Value of Trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	2,08,36,498	2,17,81,090	4,26,17,588
1871-72	1,92,83,854	2,62,40,947	4,55,24,801
1872-73	1,85,13,804	2,11,29,792	3,96,43,596
1873-74	2,00,02,546	2,42,66,381	4,42,68,927
1874-75	2,17,87,115	1,96,56,456	4,14,43,571
Average of five years	2,00,84,823	2,26,14,873	4,26,99,696
Value of Trade for 1875-76	2,39,27,079	2,66,86,100	5,06,13,179
Increase in 1875-76 over the average of five years	38,42,256	40,71,227	79,13,483

After deducting the value of Government stores and treasure from the above figures the following result is obtained:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Average of five years .	1,80,56,363	2,17,79,292	3,98,35,655
Value of trade for 1875-76	2,01,13,679	2,62,60,384	4,63,74,063
Increase in 1875-76 over the average of five years ..	20,57,316	44,81,092	65,38,408

Private Trade. Confining attention now to private trade, it is satisfactory to notice that there have been increased imports and exports at each port of the province during the year under review, and that the value of the import and export trade *viâ* the Suez Canal during the five official years ending with 1875-76 has increased from about 40 lakhs in 1871-72 to nearly 127½ lakhs in the year of report. Taking imports only, the value of the whole import trade, foreign

and coasting, excluding that from ports within the province, for 1875-76, is more than in 1874-75 by 26⅓ lakhs. This increase is due to larger imports in coal and coke (2 lakhs); cotton, raw (Rs. 44,391); cotton piece-goods (13¾ lakhs); copper (Rs. 67,684); provisions (2½ lakhs); and sugar and other saccharine produce (4½ lakhs) Statements are given in the Appendix [IV.—D.—Trade (9) and (10)] exhibiting the imports of principal articles (not including trade with ports within the province) for 1875-76, compared with 1874-75. Imports.

The increase in cotton piece-goods would have been greater but for diminished imports from the United Kingdom. In 1874-75 imports from England amounted to 5¼ lakhs, but in 1875-76 they fell to less than 4½ lakhs. Still the value of imports of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn during 1875-76 exceeded the average value of 10 years by Rs. 3,57,463 in piece-goods, and Rs. 58,562 in twist and yarn. In provisions the large increase was due to more dates from Bassorah and Persia. The increased sugar imports came from Bombay. The chief decreases in the import trade in 1875-76, compared with 1874-75, occurred in grain and pulse, jute manufactures, railway material, and spices. The total value of imports received from the United Kingdom increased by Rs. 1,64,474, the increase being chiefly in coal and coke, and brass and copper; and the decrease, in cotton piece-goods and railway material. The imports from Trieste increased by Rs. 12,526, chiefly in cotton goods and twist and yarn. The import trade with France appears to have decreased by Rs. 39,066, and that with Italy to have increased by Rs. 91,793; but this is explained by the fact that wines, &c., from Bordeaux are now conveyed to Genoa for shipment by canal steamers, and consequently increase the shipments from Genoa. From Mekran and Sonmiani there was an increase in imports of provisions, rape-seed, and raw wool, and from Bassorah and Persia, of raw cotton and dates. As regards the coasting trade, imports from Calcutta fell off by more than 2 lakhs, owing to less imports of jute—raw, Rs. 12,070, and manufactures, Rs. 1,75,700, also in sugar and sugar-candy, Rs. 39,665, and rice. With Bombay the trade increased by 22¼ lakhs owing to more cotton piece-goods (14½ lakhs), jute (1¼ lakh), sugar, &c., (4¾ lakhs), and treasure (2⅓ lakhs). From Cutch and Kattywar there was a diminished import of grain and pulse.

The marked feature in the export trade for 1875-76 is the very large increase in the foreign trade compared with 1874-75, *viz.*, Rs. 63,82,036, or 59 per cent, the total value having increased from 108 lakhs in 1874-75 to nearly 172 lakhs in 1875-76. The coasting trade also increased by 9¾ lakhs, making the total increase for the year Rs. 73,65,724, or, excluding exports to ports within the province, Rs. 73,54,241. The increase is chiefly due to larger exports in raw cotton in value 11½ lakhs; dyeing and colouring materials (mostly indigo, 2⅙ lakhs); grain and pulse (mostly wheat, 10½ lakhs); hides and skins (1 lakh); pistachio nuts, almonds and dates (1½ lakhs); rape-seed (30¾ lakhs); and raw wool (15⅓ lakhs). Details will be found in the Appendix [IV.—D.—Trade (9) and (11)]. Exports.

The exports of cotton, raw, have increased in quantity 61,067 cwts., and in value 14½ lakhs, principally from larger exports to Hongkong The exports of rape-seed during 1875-76 are the largest on record. France took 23¾ lakhs more than in 1874-75, the rest of the increased shipments being divided by England and Belgium. The increase in raw wool went to England and Bombay in the proportion of 1 to 2 The increase in grain was chiefly in wheat, most of which was taken by the United Kingdom. Total exports to the United Kingdom during 1875-76 increased by 14½ lakhs; to Belgium by nearly 7 lakhs (there having been no exports to this country in 1874-75); to France by 23½ lakhs; to Hongkong by 20 lakhs. There was also increased business with Bombay and Cutch. The trade to the Mauritius fell off, on the other hand, 3 lakhs, owing to less exports of grain and pulse, dates, and vegetable oils.

Shipping. The description, number, and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at ports in Sind during 1874-75 and 1875-76 are as follows:—

	Entered.				Cleared			
	1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.
Steamers ...	167	105,682	209	141,069	161	101,650	210	143,085
Sailing Vessels ...	2,544	109,847	2,867	143,848	2,584	110,770	2,872	135,271
Total	2,711	215,529	3,076	284,917	2,745	212,420	3,082	278,356
Difference ...	—	-	+365	+ 69,388	—		+337	+ 65,936

The increase in steamers in 1875-76 was 42 entering and 49 clearing from Sind ports, and is accounted by for the large increase of trade *viâ* the Suez Canal, and to the running throughout the year of bi-weekly mail steamers between Kurrachee and Bombay, and of weekly steamers to the Persian Gulf. The larger number of sailing craft is due to the increased number of country craft between Sind and the Cutch and Kattywar coasts. The number and tonnage of steamers which entered and cleared *viâ* the Suez Canal are shown below:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1874-75	19	17,421	20	19,584
1875-76	18	17,195	45	46,009

In 1871-72 only 6 steamers entered, and only 2 cleared the port.

The condition of Kurrachee Harbour will be presently noticed under the Public Works section. Designs and estimates for a new light and light-house are being prepared. The total expenditure on the harbour works during the year amounted to

Rs. 1,02,726. The receipts of the Port and Pilot Funds in 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 68,772 against Rs. 45,271 in the former year. The actual credit balance at the end of the year is reported to be Rs. 61,269.

ADEN.

Imports.

The value of the sea import trade for the year 1875-76 was Rs. 1,81,36,515, including treasure, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,11,473 as compared with 1874-75. The following are the principal articles of import which exhibit a decrease or increase:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Coals	.....	17,04,647
Coffee	6,98,342	.....
Cotton (raw)	.....	53,927
Cotton (twist)	.....	1,21,601
Cotton (piece-goods)	1,15,225	.....
Fruits and vegetables	37,522	.....
Grain and pulse	...	1,66,391
Ivory	2,71,934	... ..
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,59,373	.....
Spice	1,10,073	.....
Silk and piece-goods	1,28,092	.....

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have reduced the quantity of coal they have hitherto been in the habit of importing. The increase in the import of coffee is said to be remarkable, as it was supposed that the effect of the British India steamers and steamers of other companies calling at the Red Sea ports would be to divert the trade in this article from Aden. The increase in the import of fruits and vegetables (principally dates) is due to the presence of Egyptian troops on the Somali and African coast, which has created an extraordinary demand. An unusually large quantity of grain was imported in the year 1874-75, owing to the cessation of the Bengal famine. Large quantities of flour from Trieste, America, and India are now yearly sent to Aden for the use of the shipping, and this partly accounts for the increase in the value of provisions imported. The quantity of ivory and spices imported from Zanzibar by the British India steamers is yearly increasing. The demand for silk and piece-goods is also on the increase. 275,844 camels entered Aden with the land import trade, the value of which represented Rs. 19,45,555, thus exhibiting an increase of nearly 2 lakhs of import as compared with 1874-75.

Exports.

The value of the export trade by sea amounted to Rs. 1,34,72,658, being an increase of almost 11 per cent over that of the preceding year. With the exception of piece-goods the articles that show an increase in import exhibit a corresponding increase in export. The present rate of exchange is so unfavourable,

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

that coffee is purchased in Aden at a higher price than that ruling in the Continental markets, and is said to be exported to Europe in preference to remittances being made by bills of exchange.

The value of the land export trade was Rs. 10,05,907, exhibiting a slight increase as compared with 1874-75.

Total Value the Trade.

From the following statement it appears that the total value of the external trade of the settlement, excluding Government stores, now approaches 3½ millions sterling, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Imports by sea	1,59,69,749	
Do. by land	19,45,655	
Do. by treasure	21,66,766	2,00,82,070
Exports by sea	1,11,39,609	
Do. by land	10,05,907	
Do. by treasure	23,33,049	1,44,78,565
		3,45,60,635
1874-75 .		3,32,92,036
Increase .. Rs.		12,68,599

Shipping.

Eight hundred and thirty-nine merchant steamers, 46 sailing ships, and 1,066 native craft visited the port in 1875-76, against 723 merchant steamers, 71 sailing vessels, and 1,043 native craft in 1874-75.

KARWAR AND COOMPTA.

Export of Cotton.

Cotton passes from the Dharwar District to the seaboard in Kanara. The export of cotton from Kanara is made from the two ports of Karwar and Coompta. During the past 12 months the business done was as follows :—

From Karwar.

By steamer to Europe direct . ..	Bales	15,900
Do. to Bombay	,,	21,378
By native craft to Bombay ...	...Docras	39,932

From Coompta.

By steamer to Bombay	... Bales	3,331
Do. to Calcutta	... ,,	431
By native craft to Bombay	...Docras	57,201

There are five presses at Karwar, and one at Coompta, where cotton brought down in docras is pressed; pressed bales are also received from Hubli and Gadak. It is the opinion of the Collector that the proportion of pressed bales will increase as regards the sawginned description of cotton; and the largest quantity will be shipped from Karwar, where the facilities are greater than at Coompta. But the indigenous variety of cotton, known in the market as Coompta, will still go from the port of Coompta, although one or two traders do a large business in Karwar. A line of railway would improve the state of Karwar much, but the

present prospects of the place are not brilliant enough to retain those who were first attracted to it when it became the head-quarters' station of the collectorate

INTERNAL TRADE.

Under this heading there is little accurate information available. From all parts of the Presidency the Collectors report trade to have been dull, and complaints are numerous that the importation of articles manufactured in Europe or Bombay is fast destroying local industries. The Collector of Kaira states: "trade of every kind, except ordinary local traffic, is utterly stagnant;" and this description appears to apply to the whole of Guzerat. Cotton was sold at low prices; but otherwise the usual trade in oils and oil-seeds, ghee, grain, fuel, timber, silk, cotton, cotton thread, kinkháb, ivory, pearls and piece-goods continued. Local trade did not flourish more in the Konkan; though earthenware, coir, cocoanuts, betelnuts, cardamoms, pepper, firewood, were exported to a considerable extent. In the Deccan Districts trade was also very depressed; though grain, wheat, gram, oil, linseed and cotton were, as usual, exchanged for cocoanuts, salt, dried fish, fruits, sugar, and cloth from the coast. The trade in cereals from Násik and other districts along the line of railway for exportation was noticed last year, and is still increasing. The construction of the Dhond and Manmád chord line of communication would materially improve this trade. Better accounts come from Dharwar, where English firms are competing, and where trade, in spite of low prices for cotton, was prosperous. In Kurrachee trade was brisker, and the river-borne traffic was slightly in excess of that for 1871-75. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace reports from Shikárpur that the trade between that place and Khorasan was affected by the disturbed state of the tribes in the passes. Trade in Hyderabad continued dull. From the frontier districts, grain and oil-seeds were exported, and the latter were in active demand at Rs. 2½ and Rs. 3 per maund on the spot. There was a considerable export of wheat, and there is a growing trade in potash. From Candahar the usual goods, silk and woollen stuffs, dried fruits, &c., passed through, and cotton and other manufactures were given in exchange.

Public Works.

Accounts.

The grants and outlay for the public works of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1875-76 (exclusive of railways) are as shown below. Exclusive of establishments and contribution works, the total grant was 90½ lakhs, and the total outlay 77 lakhs, resulting in a lapse of 13½ lakhs, of which 1½ lakhs is Imperial, Ordinary; 1¾ lakhs Imperial, Agricultural; 1½ lakhs Provincial, and 8¾ lakhs Local Funds :—

Works.	Grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial, ordinary ..	18,20,685	16,57,966	1,62,719	.....
Do. agricultural .	19,96,512	18,17,577	1,78,935	.....
Provincial Funds . .	24,80,541	23,39,186	1,41,355	.....
Contributions . . .	11,92,045	8,39,084	3,52,961	.....
Local Funds ..	27,65,023	18,85,166	8,79,867	.....
Total	1,02,54,816	85,38,979	17,15,837	.....
Establishment.				
Imperial, ordinary	4,05,000	4,23,342		18,342
Do. agricultural .	5,88,288	6,10,045		21,757
Provincial Funds .	8,83,350	9,63,438		80,088
Contributions	5,531	5,529	2	....
Local Funds . . .	3,13,831	2,21,711	92,120	.
Total .	21,96,000	22,24,065	..	28,065
Grand Total..	1,24,50,816	1,07,63,044	16,87,772	.....

The figures shown in the column "Grant" are the modified grants as they stood at the close of the year.

The figures given above under "Grant" and "Outlay" are exclusive of Expenditure in England on the Ordinary and Extraordinary grant, which amounted to Rs. 45,241, but inclusive of reductions and additions in Suspense Balances.

The principal items comprising the expenditure from contributions are as under :—

Shaik Othman Duct	Rs.	8,669
Girgaum Church	„	6,442
University Library and Clock-tower ...	„	41,273
Elphinstone High School	„	24,700
Fort Christian School	„	8,592
New Sailors' Home	„	27,268
European and Indo-European, Guzerati Mission, and Anglo-Vernacular School, Kurrachee	„	21,356
Bridge over the Krishna River	„	1,32,693
Do. Panchganga River	„	17,800

The actual toll realizations, plus the balance, Rs. 78,245, at the beginning of the last year, amounted to Rs 6,15,698, against which Rs 4,85,179 were written back for outlay incurred on the repairs of provincial lines of roads, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,29,219 available for expenditure during the current year.

The total expenditure, inclusive of establishment, during the year has been as follows —

Imperial	Rs.	15,08,930
Provincial	„	33,02,624
Contributions	„	8,41,613
Local	„	21,06,877
Local loans, &c.	„	3,84,095
	Rs.	1,11,47,139

The cost of establishment has been Rs 22,50,191, which gives a percentage of 25·29 on the outlay in India of Rs. 88,96,948; but if the expenditure in England on account of Imperial, Ordinary, Rs. 45,241, be added to the outlay in India, it gives a percentage of 25·16.

Military Buildings.

At Aden the work of mounting ten 9-inch guns in temporary positions was commenced in 1875, and was nearly completed at the close of the year. A guard-room for the accommodation of a European guard was erected at the main pass gate. At Perim the roofs of buildings in the fortifications were reconstructed with permanent material at a cost of Rs. 14,943, and the officers' quarters were re-built at a cost of Rs. 12,177. In the Isthmus Position the floors of two barracks and their subsidiary buildings were laid with asphalte at a cost of Rs. 15,518. A magazine for the Native Infantry camp has been made in the hill behind the officers' mess for Rs. 7,171. With regard to measures for improving the water-supply, Brigadier-General Schneider reports that the Khusáf Bund has been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 1,26,931. The bund is built to a height of 30 feet, the machinery fixed, and a line of 4-inch piping carried down the face of the hill to an expense reservoir situated near the Executive Engineer's office. No rain has fallen in the crater sufficiently heavy to judge of the success of the work. The reserved tanks in both the large and small Isthmus have been connected with the Shaik Othman tanks by means of 3-inch piping. It is now possible to fill the former at a cost of about 10 annas per 1,000 gallons, the rate formerly paid for this work having varied from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12 for the same quantity. Cost, Rs. 4,633. Aden.

The permanent defences have continued under suspension during the whole year, pending the decision of Government, on the recommendations made by Colonel Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., after his official visit to Bombay for that purpose in 1871. Nothing of importance has been done at the temporary batteries. The six semi-permanent barracks and their subsidiary buildings for the Royal Artillery at Colaba, which were nearly finished in 1874-75, have been completed, with the exception of some of Bombay.

the asphalte flooring of the main buildings. The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 1,54,636. The upper-storied quarter-guard, cells, and lock-up at Colaba have been completed at a cost of Rs. 33,388. Quarters for 28 married men of the Royal Artillery at Colaba are in progress. The Native Infantry lines at Boree Bunder have been improved by the erection of new pendalls. The gun-shed in the Grand Arsenal has been re-constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,960, and additions and alterations to the Clare Mount Premises in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, have been made, costing Rs. 22,357. As frequent complaints were made about the deficient supply of water to the barracks, patcheries, &c., at Colaba, the original pipes, which were only from ¾-inch to 1½-inch diameter, and too small for the three or four tanks each had to supply, have been altered to 2-inch diameter with 2-inch connections with the main Vehar water-pipe. Cost Rs. 2,872.

Poona and Kirkee.

The military prison at Poona is being built by contract, and was nearly finished. About 1½ lakhs had been spent. Four blocks of married quarters at Ghorpuri were paved with cut-stone for Rs. 19,527. The buildings for the Sappers at Kirkee were finished for Rs. 1,11,327, as were the six small arms ammunition magazines for Rs. 16,150. In connection with the small arms factory, a gun-range for the proof of powder is under construction, estimated to cost Rs. 36,903. The pump and press-house of the gunpowder factory, recently destroyed by an explosion, has been re-built at a cost of Rs. 11,031, and improvements to the powder magazine are in progress. At Purandhar, a sanitarium in the Poona Districts, a single-storied barrack was completed for Rs. 22,839; a canteen is under construction, and a school-house has been built.

Násik.

At Deoláli, near Násik, the bakery was finished, having cost Rs. 13,994, as were the staff sergeants' quarters, costing Rs. 25,512.

Ahmedabad.

Artillery barracks at Ahmedabad, estimated to cost Rs. 319,729, are under construction; and the damage done by the floods to military buildings has been repaired.

Dharwar, Belgaum, &c.

Buildings for new Native Infantry lines at Dharwar, costing about 40,000 rupees, are being built, and the lines are being generally improved. At Belgaum the fort is being repaired, and a plunge bath and well for the Artillery barracks are in progress. Additions have been made to the European Infantry barrack and to the gymnasium. At Ahmednagar the slaughter-yard was finished for Rs. 27,213, and Royal Artillery harness-rooms for Rs. 10,687. New pendalls for Native Infantry Regiments were built at Tanna, Baroda, and Jacobabad. At Baroda further works were also undertaken for the housing of European troops.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Revenue.

The Assistant Collector's office at Kanara was completed for Rs. 4,213, and a bungalow for the Assistant Political Agent at Kolhápur for Rs. 13,088. At Satara a registration office was erected for Rs. 3,654. For the Salt Department, offices at Urun

will shortly be finished, and a bungalow for the European Assistant Superintendent at Khárághora has been built. Mámlatdárs' offices were built, or are building, at Siddápur in Kanara, Athni and Gokák in Belgaum, Bársi in Sholápur, at Máhim, Sháhápur, and Máhád in the Nothern Konkan, at Yeola in Násik, at Páchora and Sindkhera in Khandesh, at Bárdoli and at Jálhod in Kaira. The Residency and Political Superintendent's office at Umarkot is not yet completed.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post offices at Hubli in Dharwar and at Kolhápur were undertaken. At Bombay, the telegraph signallers' quarters were proceeded with, as were also those at Bhusáwal, Khandesh.

General buildings.

The assay office at Bombay was extended, at a cost of Rs. 11,175, by adding an upper story over the bullion room. Out-buildings were added to the new Secretariat, and the old Secretariat buildings have been adapted to accommodate the Central Press. A leper hospital at Ratnágiri was far advanced before the work was handed over to the Public Works Department. The expenditure has been Rs. 26,937, and the building has been completed. The hospital supplies the following accommodation, *viz.*, 2 large wards for 40 patients each, 1 small ward for 20 patients, 1 dispensary, quarters for a hospital assistant and one apprentice, 4 cooking-sheds, and a privy. The hospital premises are surrounded by a compound wall. A well for the use of the hospital has been sunk outside the compound, and a road from the site of the buildings to join the public road has been constructed. Dispensaries were undertaken in the Násik, Kaládgi, and Kaira districts.

Ecclesiastical.

The additions to Girgaum Church, Bombay, consist of two transepts, lengthening the nave by 11 feet, and a baptistry. The whole expenditure has been locally contributed, and amounted to about Rs. 16,000. At Sukkur a new church, to cost Rs. 15,961, has been begun.

Educational.

The new Elphinstone High School, the School of Art, the University Library and Clock-tower, and the Fort Christian School at Bombay, have been continued during the year, and the foundations of the Scottish Orphanage buildings at Máhim were laid. The orphanage is estimated to cost Rs. 79,715. A good many school-houses were, as usual, built in various parts of the Presidency. The High School at Nariád, the Female Training College at Ahmedabad, the European and Indo-European School, and the Guzeráti Mission School at Kurrachee have been completed.

Judicial.

The new High and Small Cause Courts were carried on during the year. The building to accommodate these Courts is situated between the University Buildings and the Public Works Offices, and has a westerly aspect. It is 562 feet extreme length, and 187 feet extreme breadth, measured at the returning wings, the general height to eaves is 90 feet, and the central feature is 178½ feet. The design, which is by Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E., is in

early English Gothic. The following is the accommodation provided :—

Ground Floor—The entrance under the principal porch on the west façade is for the *High Court* The main staircase is on the eastern side; this is approached by a groined corridor, 10 feet wide, through the building. The Judges have two private staircases in the octagon towers on either side of the porch. On either side of the corridor, which affords access to the mainstair case, there are two rooms (49 feet by 22½ feet), one to accommodate prisoners required to attend Court, and the other for printing presses; to enable barristers and solicitors to communicate with the Small Cause Courts, there are two doors in the front corridor. Two elliptical staircases on the east side give access to the Courts. The *Small Cause Courts* are situated on the ground floor, with an entrance under a porch on the eastern façade; the High and Small Cause Courts are thus separated from each other. The following are the rooms provided :—4 courts, 44 feet by 34 feet; 4 judges' chambers, 23 feet by 21¼ feet; 2 waiting-rooms, 23 feet by 21¾ feet; 2 clerks' offices, 23 feet by 21¾ feet; 3 clerks' offices, 44 feet by 34 feet; 1 library, 44 feet by 34 feet; besides the usual retiring rooms.

Upper Floors.—The offices of the *High Court* occupy the upper floors; on the 1st and 3rd floors the general offices of the establishment, and on the 2nd floor the Courts, which are thus advantageously situated in regard to their own offices above and below, and also have an entire floor between them and the Small Cause Courts, by which arrangement they will be well above all noise in the latter Courts. For facility of communication there are nine stone staircases from the ground-floor and thirteen from 1st floor, varying from 3 feet 6 inches to 9 feet in breadth.

Construction.—The walls are of rubble and chunam faced with blue basalt, roughly dressed, and in shallow courses. The bases are of Sewree blue basalt, columns Coorla basalt, capitals Porbandar stone, arches ground floor, Coorla stone, and on upper floor of Porbandar stone; corridors, parapets are of Coorla bases, red basalt columns, Porbandar capitals and blue Sewree stone coping. The roof parapets are all in Porbandar stone perforated in quarter foils and trefoils. Spirelets of octagon towers are in Porbandar stone. Roofs covered in with Taylor's tiles over teak tongued and grooved 6-inch planking and Gothic teak trusses. The floors in courts and corridors are paved with Minton tiles, and in other rooms consist of Italian Mosaic; the upper floors are supported by plate iron girders and timber joists with narrow planking tongued and grooved, 9 inches in length, on fillets to receive concrete sounding, thus obtaining floor and appropriate ceiling in one construction; the ceilings, however, in Court rooms are in teak of ornamental and appropriate design. Amount of estimate, Rs. 14,07,261; expenditure, Rs. 10,51,153.

Considerable progress was made with the Yerauda and Tanna Jails, and a number of subordinate judges' courts and police lines were built at various places.

Municipal and Miscellaneous.

At Bombay improvements were made to the ride and foot-path along the sea-face of the Back Bay Reclamation. Works to supply the towns of Kolhápur, Inchalkaranji, Mudhol, Kágal, and Jamkhandi with water are in progress. The Yeola water-works at Násik have been completed. A number of wells and tanks were under construction in the different districts.

Harbour Improvements.

The work of reclaiming the ground for rounding off the angle near the Sonapore drain is not yet finished. The post office pier at Aden has been lengthened 75 feet, by which means, even at the lowest spring tides, a depth of 9 feet of water has been secured. The expenditure was Rs. 19,949. The masonry wall in front of the Dutch Bunder at Surat is complete. It cost Rs. 47,712. At Kurrachee the break-water stood well during the monsoon of 1875, which was not, however, a very heavy one. A fatal accident occurred in September by the wreck of a native vessel from Cutch against the break-water. The break-water was not injured, and steps have since since been taken to light the outer end. The chief work executed during the year was the dredging of the entrance channel, which is maintained at a width of 500 feet, and a depth of 20 feet at low water. The shelter to this channel from the break-water is described as perfect. The Manora anchorage is much in the state reported last year, but the Keamári anchorage shows further deterioration by deposit, and its area within the 20-feet contour is now reduced to rather less than 19 acres. Kurrachee Harbour is now reported suitable for an extensive trade in shipping of large tonnage at all seasons of the year.

(a).—ROADS.

The metalling of the Poona and Harihar road in the Dharwar District was continued; the road between Gadag and Damba has been defined and moorum spread. In the Kolhápur State construction of the main roads progresses actively. The Fitzgerald Ghát Road to Mahableshwar is practically complete. In the Northern Konkan the road from Gagoda Khind to Campul is nearly finished. The Násik, Dindori and Kalwan road is in progress. The road from Ankleswar to Hánsot was partly metalled, and, except the Ambla Khári, has been bridged and drained throughout. On the Broach and A'mod road the earthwork washed away in 1875 has been restored, and culverts and drains have been constructed. The collection of materials for a sand surface to this road is in progress. The final link to connect Páli (the terminus of the Branch Railway lately sanctioned) with Godhra was undertaken and partly metalled. The important Godhra and Dohad road may be said to be complete. This is the final section of the line from the Dákor Railway terminus to Dohad, and it is useful to the Kaira Districts, the Panch Máhals, and the neighbouring Native States. The line is 43 miles long, and was estimated to cost Rs. 4,81,832. A considerable number of bridges were built or building during the year, the most important works being the Sirgupi bridge in Dharwar; bridging the Ratnágiri and Chiplun, and the Kolhápur and Miraj roads; constructing bridges over the Krishna at Udgaon, over the Panchganga at Kolhápur, and over the Tárli and the Wárna rivers on the Satara-Kolhápur high road. An iron bridge, to cost about 1½ lakhs, over the Tanna creek, has been commenced. A bridge to cost 7 lakhs has been begun over the Tapti River at Surat, where the river is 1,700 feet wide. The bridge will consist of 17 spans of wrought-iron Warren lattice girders, carried upon piers formed of iron cylinders.

(b)—RAILWAYS

Projected Railways.

A flying survey made of the country between Poona and Násik during the monsoon of 1875 by Lieutenant Beauclerk, R.E., served to establish the superiority of the chord line between Manmád and Dhond, which latter is about to be re-surveyed and estimated in detail, under instructions from the Government of India. An extension of the Dákor Branch of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway to the town of Páli on the Mahi River, length 14 miles, was surveyed and estimated, and its construction was sanctioned by the Government of India. No further steps were taken during the year in respect to extension of railway communication to the Southern Mahratta Country or to Kattywar; nor have any orders yet been issued by the Government of India in respect to the long-deferred construction of the proposed railway between Ahmedabad and Ajmere, to join the narrow gauge system already carried into Rájputana from Delhi and Agra.

Completed Lines.

There was no addition during the year to the length of open line under the control of the Bombay Government. The list, which is the same as last year's, is given below :—

Gauge.			Miles.
5'6"	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	(Guaranteed) ...	1,273
5'6"	Mopani Branch	do. ...	12¼
5'6"	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	do. ...	389
5'6"	Dákor Branch	do. ...	18½
5'6"	Patri State Railway		22
2'6"	Meagám and Dabhoi Branch (Gackwar's State Railway)		20

The state lines worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as in 1874-75, were—

Gauge.		Miles.
5'6"	Jalamb to Kamgaon	8
5'6"	Budnera to Amráoti	5½
5'6"	Nizam's State Railway	121
5'6"	Wardha to Hinganghat	19

The last-named of these has been extended to the coal mine at Wárora, and is being worked departmentally for coal alone under the officers of the Public Works Department, Central Provinces.

Principal Engineering Works, G. I. P. Railway.

The following are the principal engineering works on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway undertaken during 1875-76 :—

(1).—Works at the new terminus at Boree Bunder to cost Rs. 8,69,875 have been sanctioned and were commenced after the monsoon of 1875.

(2).—Considerable progress was made with the new workshops and mechanics' dwellings at Parell.

(3).—The Musjid Station was opened on the 20th September 1875.

(4).—At Parell Junction a new line was laid connecting the north end of Dadur Junction sidings with the main line.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(5).—The works at Igatpuri and Khandwa made considerable progress.

(6).—The new reservoir at Lanauli is finished.

(7).—The work of adding an eighth sleeper under every 24 feet of rail is still in progress.

B.B. and C. I. Railway.

On the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway the alterations at Dadur Junction were finished; the additions at Bassein bridge are still in progress. The bridge over the Sábarmati at Ahmedabad having been completely washed away by a flood in September 1875, a new bridge was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,70,647, and the bridge was opened for traffic on the 19th May following, though not yet finally finished. Sanction was also given to the construction of a wharf and siding at Bhynder on the Bassein Creek to serve the salt trade, and to foot-bridges at Churney Road, Marine Lines, and Church Gate Stations.

Miscellaneous.

The transfer of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway telegraph to Government was finally arranged, and the block system will shortly be introduced. Some of the surplus stock of stores on the lines has been disposed of to the Director of State Railways; but there is still an unnecessary quantity of railway stores on both railways, which it would be an advantage to get rid of. The supply of coal from the Nerbudda Coal Company's mine at Mopani was regular, and the deliveries averaged 1,727 tons per month, or rather more than one-fifth the total consumption by weight of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. But the quality of the coal is unfavourably reported on, and it is said 33 cwts. of it are required to do the work of 1 ton of English coal. The Bengal coal is found to be but little inferior to English coal for steam purposes. The Wárora coal has also been in use, and is described as very similar to Mopani coal. The carting agencies on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were abolished from 1st January 1876. The results of the change are not yet known. There were no serious accidents to passenger trains during the year. One accident occurred by the meeting of two goods trains, but the damage done was not serious. The Great Indian Peninsula have started a volunteer corps, which numbers between 800 and 900 men; and the Bombay Baroda and Central India propose to follow the example.

Floods.

Besides floods on the Great Indian Peninsula line, on the 22nd September 1875, a flood, which rose to a height of which no former record exists, swept away the railway bridge over the Sábarmati River at Ahmedabad as well as the road-bridge opposite the city, partially flooded the camp, and inundated the low-lying portion of the city, destroying houses and causing great loss of property. Measures were at once taken for re-establishing railway communication by a temporary road across the bed of the river, and a new railway bridge was commenced, which, as above stated, made very rapid progress during the year. During a flood which occurred almost simultaneously, the bridge over the Mahi river was much shaken. It has since been secured; but as it is believed to be insufficiently raised above

the level of possible floods, and the design is ill-suited to the situation, it is in contemplation to replace it with a new structure utilizing the materials of the present bridge in construction or maintenance elsewhere.

Treatment of Passengers.

There has, as usual, been a good deal of discussion as to the treatment of passengers in the lower classes. The railway companies show every disposition to meet the various suggestions made for improving the accommodation in carriages in a liberal spirit, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have made an important reduction in fares, by abolishing the charge for extra mileage over the ghâts and extending the 2½ pies per mile (4th class) fare over the entire line.

Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Walse

The journeys of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales over railways in this Presidency were noticed by the Government of India in the following terms :—

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales travelled on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Parell to Poona and back in November 1875, and from Jubbulpore to Khandwa and from thence to Dadur Junction in March 1876. The instructions issued by the railway authorities were clear and distinct, and the service was performed with discretion and punctuality. The general arrangements made by the railway officers met with the approval of His Royal Highness, who was pleased to express personally his satisfaction to the Railway Agent."

"On the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway His Royal Highness travelled from Bombay to Baroda in November 1875, also to Muckenpura and Mehmadabad, and thence back to Bombay on the 23rd November 1875. On the 11th March 1876 His Royal Highness also travelled on this line from Dadur Junction to Bombay. The service was performed with safety; but the arrangements on the departure of His Royal Highness from Baroda, on the evening of the 23rd November 1875, were somewhat unsatisfactory."

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Traffic Receipts.

The gross receipts for the official year were Rs. 2,10,32,641 and the expenditure Rs. 1,00,16,792, leaving Rs. 1,10,15,849 under profits. For purposes of comparison, however, the figures for the calendar year will, as usual, be taken. The results of the working of the years 1874 and 1875 are contrasted below :—

	1874.	1875.
Receipts	Rs. 2,01,65,937 ...	Rs. 2,15,24,577
Expenditure	„ 1,19,32,583 ...	„ 1,01,75,860
Profits...	„ 82,33,390 ...	„ 1,13,48,717
Net Profits...	„ 82,33,662 ...	„ 1,12,85,617
Expenditure chargeable to Special Funds...	„ 8,22,067 ...	„ 10,61,918

The increase in the receipts of over 13½ lakhs in 1875 is due to increases of about 4½ and 9½ lakhs in the coaching and goods earnings, respectively, after deducting a falling off of about ½ of a lakh in the miscellaneous receipts. The increase in the earnings from the passenger traffic is in the marginal table divided between the different classes.

Class	1874.	1875
	Rs.	Rs
First	3,78,825	4,07,425
Second... ...	5,85,024	5,77,947
Third	11,13,449	16,72,164
Fourth... ...	19,47,977	16,83,772
Season Tickets ..	9,795	11,444
Miscellaneous ...	7,49,050	8,67,584
Total ...	47,84,120	52,20,336

This increase was principally due to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and occurred in the latter part of the year 1875, excepting about half a lakh, which resulted from the passenger traffic of the first half of the year. Receipts from the 3rd and 4th class passengers were more satisfactory than those from the higher classes, which, but for the royal visit, must have shown a falling off.

The interchange of coaching traffic with foreign lines increased with all lines, except the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, to the extent shown below:—

Railways.	1874. G. I. P. Proportion of Receipts.		1875. G. I. P. Proportion of Receipts.		Results.
	From	To	From	To	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	3,337	2,987	3,601	2,633	90 Decrease.
Madras Railway ...	46,022	36,816	73,748	45,824	36,734 Increase.
East Indian Railway and others	1,46,431	2,01,442	2,37,516	2,11,739	1,01,392 ,,
Holkar State Railway.	6,264	6,396	19,326	17,432	24,098 ,,
Total ...	2,02,044	2,47,641	3,34,191	2,77,628	1,62,134 Increase.
	4,49,685		6,11,819		

The increase in the goods traffic is distributed as follows:—

	1874.	1875.
General merchandise ...	Rs. 1,44,96,347	...Rs. 1,55,45,417
Military stores and railway materials ...	,, 2,15,521	... ,, 2,43,355
Live-stock, rents, &c. ...	,, 2,33,481	... ,, 1,13,048

The marginal table gives the descriptions of the principal articles of general merchandise, from the carriage of which increased earnings resulted in 1875. It is to be hoped that a still further improvement may result from the carriage of some of the above articles in future years, notably linseed and grain. There was a large increase from the carriage of the latter in the last half of 1875, due to increased exports of this article, but in the earlier part of the year there was a falling off, as compared with 1874, owing to the large quantities carried in the two years on account of the famine in Bengal. On the 1st September 1875 a reduction was made in the rates for carriage of grain from the Jabalpur and Nágpur lines. The rates for carriage of Khárághora salt to stations on the Jabalpur and Nágpur lines, as well as to the East Indian Railway, were reduced on the 1st January last, and the rates for all wines and spirits in bottles were reduced on the 1st December to that for third class goods.

	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bagging	1,28,956	1,58,612
Cocoanuts	2,86,741	3,05,749
Dry fruits	3,41,305	3,88,994
Dye, woods and roots	1,01,665	1,29,098
Firewood	69,896	80,536
Green fruits and vegetable	1,64,056	1,84,649
Grocery	1,99,149	3,25,992
Ground-nuts... ...	27,080	43,495
Hides and horns ..	67,590	1,80,146
Linseed	8,24,567	16,38,138
Oil	2,14,516	2,35,065
Piece-goods (English) .	5,11,764	5,47,979
" (Country) .	1,28,078	1,64,769
Salt	9,84,683	10,52,670
Silk (Raw)	25,939	38,446
Spices	56,566	74,338
Stone	6,931	30,294
Sugar and jagri ..	3,57,964	4,23,466
Teel seed	3,16,016	3,93,784
Timber	2,13,767	3,70,165
Tobacco	51,088	62,704

The interchange of goods traffic with foreign lines increased by Rs. 3,58,772, the greatest increase being with the Holkar State Railway. The traffic with the East Indian Railway decreased. The earnings on goods fell on cotton from Rs. 42,86,355 in 1874 to Rs. 36,36,249 in 1875; on metals and hardware, from Rs. 8,15,356 to Rs. 4,24,258; and on opium, from Rs. 4,31,335 to Rs. 3,21,834. The cotton season was late and unfavourable; less metal was required for the Holkar State Railway. The falling off in opium is due to the exceptional position of the year 1874. To stimulate goods traffic, the company has arranged for the abolition of extra ghát mileage, and for a simplification of the tariff by the introduction of station to station rates.

Expenses.

The decrease in expenditure charged to revenue amounted to over 17½ lakhs of rupees, and was made up by decreases under all heads except carriage and wagon expenses, under which there was an increase of about 1¼ lakhs of rupees.

	1874	1875.
Maintenance of way, works, and stations	Rs. 21,16,325 ...	Rs. 17,31,739
Locomotive expenses	„ 41,97,384 .	„ 40,44,402
Carriage and wagon expenses	„ 13,20,807 ...	„ 14,45,077
Traffic expenses . .	„ 20,20,918 .	„ 19,38,561
General charges	„ 9,85,891 .	„ 9,74,053
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	„ 12,91,258 ...	„ 42,028
Total...	Rs.1,19,32,583 ...	Rs.1,01,75,860

The reductions effected are very satisfactory. The decrease in special and miscellaneous expenditure is chiefly owing to the discontinuance of the contributions to the special funds.

The declared net profits were greater by over 30 lakhs of rupees in 1875 than in 1874, this being due to increased traffic, reduced working charges, and the discontinuance of the contributions just noticed. The capital expenditure during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 18,31,314. The works on which expenditure was increased have been already enumerated. The balance at the debit of stock fell from Rs. 1,28,59,222 on 1st April 1875, to Rs. 1,01,59,325 on 31st March 1876.

Nizam's State Railway.

This line, which was opened for traffic on the 9th October 1874, continued to be worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company during the official year 1875-76. During the year 1875 the agreement under which the Company received payment was based on fixed charges per open mile, and in certain cases per train mile and per cent of the receipts, as well as a percentage on the value of the Company's rolling stock and plant in use on the line. This agreement was based on carefully prepared estimates, and was fully discussed before being adopted; but in practice it was found to result in a profit to the Railway Company which had never been intended, and which could not be allowed to continue. A new agreement has, therefore, been drawn up, which, it is hoped, will be applied from the commencement of the current calendar year; and while reimbursing the Company for all expenditure incurred in working the line, will, it is believed, give them little, if any, direct profit. During the calendar year 1875 the loss on working amounted to Rs. 67,385, the total receipts having been Rs 4,96,519. The Company received Rs. 3,87,917, of which Rs. 32,910 was profit over and above the cost of work done. The average weekly earnings of the line came to Rs. 10,850. At present the coaching is more profitable than the goods traffic.

Berar State Railway.

The Amráoti Railway was opened as an experiment throughout the year. The Khamgám Railway was closed from the 1st July to the 9th December. Comparative results are as follows :—

	Expenditure.		Receipts.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amráoti Railway	30,434	45,041	31,616	57,968
Khamgám	15,010	27,641	28,517	40,213

The result to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of working these lines having been a profit, a revision of the working agreement is being considered by the Company

Wardha Valley State Railway

This State Railway, under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, continued to be worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company during the year 1875. The agreement with the Company under which it was worked was similar to those in force during the same period on the Nizam and Berar State Railways; but there were special provisions for the carriage of plant and materials for the Warora Colliery, at the rates charged for State Railway materials and for conveyance of coal for consumption by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company at 6 pies per ton per mile.

The length of open line remained at 18 miles, and the maintenance of the way, works, and stations was performed by the Public Works Department. During the year 1874 the line was open to traffic from 1st February to 30th June, and from 21st November to 31st December; in 1875 it was open from 1st January to 15th June, and from 20th November to 31st December. To effect a comparison betwen the two years' working, it may be assumed that the line was open for the same time in both years. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
Working Expenses...Rs.	22,064	31,273	Receipts ...Rs.	21,023	29,315

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

The gross receipts for the official year were Rs. 64,65,770, and the expenditure was Rs. 37,27,202, the profits amounting to Rs. 27,38,568. Taking for comparison the calendar years, the results are :—

	1874.	1875.
Receipts	Rs. 58,58,414...	Rs. 63,86,783
Expenses*	„ 30,53,216...	„ 34,75,021
Profits	„ 28,05,198...	„ 29,11,762
Declared net profits ...	„ 27,21,102...	„ 29,14,198

The increase in the recipts in 1875 was from increases in the coaching and goods traffic receipts of about 2¾ and 1¼ lakhs, respectively, after deducting a decrease of 1¾ lakhs in sundry receipts.

* Includes credits afterwards disallowed Rs. 75,985.

Class.	1874.	1875.
	Rs	Rs.
First	54,009	84,025
Second	1,28 892	1 50,948
Third	18 21,113	19,29,381
Season	33,884	36,908
Miscellaneous	1,78,818	2,89,813
Total..	22,18,716	24,91,078

The earnings of coaching traffic are detailed marginally. The greater portion of the increase was owing to the Prince's visit.

The receipts from the goods traffic for the two years under comparison were as follows :—

	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
General merchandize	31,25,249	35,71,501
Military stores and railway materials ...	92,540	46,198
Live stock, rents, &c.	1,04,904	1,28,289
	33,22,693	37,45,988

The greater portion of this increase occurred in the first half of the year; but about 1¾ lakhs of it is due to the second half, and, with the increase in the passenger traffic above alluded to, caused the receipts for this period to be larger than had ever been attained before in the second half of a year.

The increases and decreases resulting from the carriage of the principal articles will be seen from the next table :—

Increases in 1875.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bagging	5,734	7,769
Cocoanuts	34,917	36,286
Colour	13,345	18,902
Dry fruit	51,299	70,268
Furniture and luggage...	32,315	38,745
Grain...	1,93,767	2,46,321
Grass	3,303	11,860
Grocery	16,253	21,721
Jagri	1,87,509	2,37,145
Metal...	85,850	1,09,780
Mowra	98,638	1,06,881
Opium	61,282	80,081
Piece-goods	2,19,638	2,22,710
Salt	1,81,790	2,19,508
Seeds...	64,363	3,02,275
Sugar	1,20,131	1,43,226
Wool...	55,737	59,800

Decreases in 1875.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
Commissariat stores	38,780	36,698
Cotton	9,73,931	9,13,672
Cotton seeds	40,747	33,052
Fruits and vegetables	96,729	63,907

Some of the increases shown above must be attributed to the floods at Ahmedabad and in the surrounding country which occurred in the second half of 1875, causing loss and damage which required to be replaced; but others, notably seeds, from which there is a marked increase, will, it is hoped, continue to improve in the future. An increase is shown as resulting from the carriage of piece-goods; but in connection with this it must be mentioned that country piece-goods are to a considerable extent taking the place of European, and as the former are manufactured at different places on the line, they require to be carried shorter distances than the latter. The interchanged goods traffic with foreign lines increased from 34,170 tons in 1874 to 35,449 tons in 1875.

The expenditure under main heads for the two years under comparison was as follows :—

	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way, works and stations ...	5,38,261	8,87,761
Locomotive expenses	10,78,221	11,11,105
Carriage and wagon expenses	3,19,682	2,63,064
Traffic expenses	5,90,362	6,66,366
General charges	4,67,927	5,07,454
Special and miscellaneous expenditure ...	58,763	39,271
Total...	30,53,216	34,75,021

The principal increase occurred in the cost of maintenance, but several circumstances combine to account for this satisfactorily. The length maintained by revenue at 31st December 1875 was 17 miles in excess of that at the close of the preceding year. It may here be mentioned that the open mileage will be further increased shortly to the extent of 14 miles by the extension of the Dákor Branch to Páli. The above figure for cost of maintenance during 1874 includes a credit of Rs. 78,985, (which was afterwards disallowed) on account of previous expenditure on repairs of certain bridges on the line; while that for 1875, on the other hand, includes close upon 2 lakhs of rupees for the repair of damage done by the floods of 1875. The maintenance was also swelled by the additional inspection work required to be performed in consequence of the night mail train, and by the number of sleepers recently renewed.

The balance at debit of stock fell from Rs. 47,11,576 on 1st April 1875 to Rs. 39,00,036 on 31st March 1876. The total capital expenditure during the official year amounted to Rs. 7,66,050.

Sind Section of the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.

The Sind section of this railway extends from Kurrachee to Sher Shah (the landing ghát of the Flotilla near Multán), and the

total capital expended from the commencement, as shown in the Punjab Administration Report for 1871-72, is Rs. 2,64,61,063. The result of this year's work is a profit of Rs. 4,35,633, the receipts being Rs. 20,71,531, and the expenses Rs. 16,35,898. Compared with the previous year the receipts are Rs. 4,13,443 more; but the expenditure, owing to increase of traffic, heavier by Rs. 1,61,198, thereby leaving an increase in profits of Rs 2,52,245. There was a steady increase in all kinds of traffic except first and second class passenger service, which kept about the same.

(c).—CANALS.

Indus Conservancy.

There are no navigable canals in this Presidency; but, following the practice in previous reports, the means used to preserve a navigable channel in the Indus may be noticed here. The past season has been an exceptional one, the trees found in the river-bed being comparatively few. About 155 trees were removed at an expenditure of 1,090 lbs. of gunpowder. The vessel employed on conservancy duties, the "Assyria," is reported to be very old. The number of boats registered during 1875 was 3,437, or 88 more than in 1874, but the tonnage was less. The income of the conservancy department amounted to Rs. 46,372 against Rs. 52,259 in 1874. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 55,597 against Rs. 58,678. The sea pilotage fund showed a deficit of Rs. 1,240, and the river pilotage fund a deficit of Rs. 407. The profits of the ferry department were Rs. 5,622.

(d)—TELEGRAPH

The Superintendent Government Telegraphs Bombay Division, reports that the following changes took place in the limits of his division —The line from the north bank of the Sábarmati near Ahmedabad up to Deesa was, under orders received from the Director General of Telegraphs, transferred to the Rájputana Division of Telegraphs. An extension of the lines in Kattywar from Rájkot to Junágarh was commenced, and finished as far as Dhoráji. An office at Dhoráji was opened on the 16th March 1876.

The length, on the 31st March 1876, of Government telegraph line comprised within the limits of the Bombay Division was 706·5 miles of posts, carrying 4,754·1 miles of wire.

Transfer of Railway Telegraph Lines to Government.

The maintenance of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's telegraph lines was undertaken on the 1st May 1875. Arrangements were concluded with the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the purchase of their lines, and the transfer of their wires to the Government posts between Bombay and Ahmedabad, and the suspension of a third wire, to allow of the introduction on that railway of the block system, was commenced.

List of Telegraph Offices.

The following is a list of the offices which were open in the Bombay Division of telegraphs on the 31st March 1876 :—

Ahmedabad.	Hyderabad, Deccan.
Ahmednagar.	Limri.
Baroda (1 office).	Mahableshwar.
Bhaunagar.	Málegaon.
Bolaram (in charge of head clerk of the Secretariat, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, Deccan).	Matheran.
	Násik.
	Poona.
Bombay.	Rájkot.
Broach.	Satara.
Byculla.	Secunderabad.
Dooláli.	Shahabad.
Dhoraji.	Surat.
H. E. the Governor's Office (at Parell).	Wadhwan.

The second office at Baroda (in the Residency) was closed on the 1st July 1875. During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bombay, in November last, an office was maintained for a short time at Malabar Point.

The only serious interruptions to telegraphic communication during the year under report was that in September 1875 between Bombay and Kurrachee, caused by a flood in the Sábarmati destroying the railway bridge at Ahmedabad on which the Government wires were supported.

The Eastern Telegraph Company propose to lay a duplicate cable between Suez and Bombay.

Indo-European Telegraph.

From the Administration Report of the Persian Gulf section of Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1875-76 it appears the length of the cables in use remained unchanged—the length of the guttapercha cables from Kurrachee to Fao being 1,235 miles, and of the india-rubber cable between Jask and Bushire 503 miles, making a total of 1,738 miles. The length of the land line was shown in last year's report to be 739 miles of posts and 1,478 miles of wire, the line being double throughout. Contact between the wires still continues, but improved insulators will shortly be used. Ten interruptions occurred on the land line. The fever at Guadur is reported to have ceased. The department now consists of 4 superintendents, 2 assistant superintendents, and 58 clerks under a deputy director.

During the year under review the sanctioned budget estimate for the Gulf section, exclusive of the expenses of the "Amberwitch," was Rs. 3,46,750, and the total disbursements were Rs. 3,24,365, or Rs. 22,385 less than the grant. The total net revenue accruing to the Government of India for messages transmitted over the Persian Gulf section during 1875-76 was approximately Rs. 7,73,350, to which Rs. 15,254 being added for sale of stores, &c., a gross total of Rs. 7,88,604 is obtained. Deducting working expenses, Rs. 3,24,364, and the surplus is Rs. 4,64,240. Local traffic receipts from March 1875 to February 1876 amounted to Rs. 65,228.

(c)—POST OFFICE.

The Imperial Postal Service is controlled by the Government of India, but the Post Master General of Bombay submits to this Government annually an account of the working of the District Post. The management of this department was described at para. 177 of our last report, and here it is only necessary to add that Mr. James, C.S., the Officiating Post Master General, considers that, on the whole, the rural postal system is fairly served. As long as the rural messengers are so illiterate, and the people so shy of accepting letters, irregularities are to be expected; but Mr. James hopes that by laying down the routes of the messengers and utilizing the services of sub-inspectors more fully, abuses will be still further prevented.

The number of district post lines remains the same as last year, *viz.*, 3; but instead of the line between Hubli and Kaládgi, a line between Yellápur and Mundgod has been opened, the Hubli and Kalghatgi line being included in the horse dák between Hubli and Yellápur *viâ* Kalghatgi, since converted into a tonga line between Hubli and Karwar. The district lines at the close of the last official year were, therefore, as follows:—

(1.) Halol to Jambughora.
(2.) Dharwar to Halyál.
(3.) Yellápur to Mundgod.

There were 415 letter-boxes and 520 rural messengers at the close of the year, against 468 and 534, respectively, at the close of the preceding year. The decrease of messengers was chiefly owing to a transfer of 16 to Imperial service. The following abstract shows the result of the working of the district post during the year:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Total number of covers sent for delivery	878,923	933,583	54,660	...	6·21
Portion of the above received back	54,572	49,284	...	5,288	9·68
Received for despatch, *i.e.*, collected by the rural messengers from letter-boxes...	241,551	262,132	20,581	...	8·52

Ninety-five per cent of correspondence was delivered, and 5 per cent returned undelivered. It will be noticed there is a satisfactory increase in the number of covers sent for delivery and that received for despatch. The number of covers returned undelivered contained—

Refused..	12,016	... 24·38
Re-directed	21,776	... 44·19
Missent...	2,260	... 4·58
Unclaimed	13,232	... 26·85
Total..	49,284	

and the decrease in such covers is a favourable sign both of the efficiency of the department and of the growing intelligence of the people. A statement is given in the Appendix [IV.—G.—Postal] which exhibits the results according to collectorates. As regards the percentage of undelivered correspondence, Dharwar and Tanna give the worst returns; but, on the whole, the percentage is 5·27 against 6·20 for 1874-75. As Mr. James justly remarks, heavy penalties on the rural messengers for bringing back too many undelivered covers would probably merely induce destruction of the letters altogether, and, as before observed, people so often refuse a letter that the department is not always to blame.

The approximate value of the correspondence received and delivered during 1875-76 by the rural messengers was Rs. 64,389, the expenditure being Rs. 86,304 against receipts Rs. 60,228, and expenditure Rs. 84,752 for 1874-75. The increase in receipts was due to the increase of business; and the increase of Rs. 1,552 in expenditure is attributed to extra charges for salaries, travelling allowances, and contingencies.

Irrigation.

The grant for Imperial agricultural works for 1875-76 amounted to nearly 20 lakhs, and the outlay to something under 19 lakhs, leaving a saving of about 1¾ lakhs. The ordinary works for irrigational purposes were maintained throughout the year, and several new projects were sanctioned for execution.

Dharwar.

In Dharwar the Doni Tank project for a masonry dam, 60 feet high across a gorge in the hills near the village of Doni on a tributary of the Tungabhadra, was sanctioned. The length of the dam will be 452 feet, and it will impound 136 millions of cubic feet of water. The irrigation channel will extend 5¼ miles, and is estimated to irrigate 1,248 acres. The total cost is placed at Rs. 89,114. The work of repairing old tanks was continued during the year.

Satara.

In Satara the Mayni Tank and canal works were finally completed, and during 1875-76 an area of 318 acres were under irrigation. The works have cost Rs. 2,30,220. Construction of distributaries for the Krishna Canal water was continued, and during the year the area irrigated was 1,825 acres. The Yerla, Rewari, Chikli, and Gondowli Canals irrigated collectively 997 acres. Two important tanks are proposed for construction. The plans and estimates for the Nehr Tank, which has been under consideration for several years, and will be found referred to in the reports of previous years, were approved by this Government and forwarded to the Government of India in January. The sanction of the Government of India has since been received to them. The tank is estimated to cost Rs. 2,21,803, and will furnish water for an area of 4,000 acres of irrigation in quadrennial rotation. Irrigation is extensively practised from the river Yerla at present, and it is the deficiency of the available supply during the dry season that alone prevents the further extension of the practice. The reservoir, besides supplementing the supply to the old pâts or village channels, led direct from the river, will give a perennial flow in the Yerla Canals already constructed by Government, which command an area of 12,000 acres. The project consists of an earthen dam, 4,400 feet long, of which the greatest height is 63 feet, with waste-weir 600 feet long, and the usual outlet works, which are in this case placed at a level of 23 feet above the river-bed, and 24 feet below full supply, the crest of the waste-weir being 13 feet below the top of the dam. The drainage area above the tank is 60 square miles, and the average rainfall is 24 inches. The available contents of the tank amount to 243¾ million cubic feet, and

during a minimum year it will fill more than 2¾ times. Irrigation being so restricted in area, as it must be in a rough country like the Deccan, the benefit to the district generally by the construction of this work will be very great, and ultimately it is anticipated that the expenditure involved will yield a direct remunerative return The work has been sanctioned from ordinary revenues

The plans and estimates for the Pingli Tank, estimated to cost Rs. 1,89,136, also received the sanction of Government for execution, as soon as funds are available, during the year. This work is situated on a tributary of the Mán River in the Mán Táluka, east of Satara, one of the driest tracts in the Deccan. The average rainfall is 25 inches; but it is very irregular, varying from 16·42 to 38·60, and as the country is steep and the soil light, it is easy to understand that the district cannot prosper without the aid of storage works. In 1871 the rainfall during the monsoon months was only 6¼ inches. The district has suffered severely from drought, and in 1866-67, when there was great distress from that cause, relief works had to be commenced,—among others, the Gondowli Canal, which the proposed reservoir will supply. The project consists of an earthen dam, 53 feet high above the nulla bed, impounding 195¼ millions of cubic feet of water, with usual waste-weir and outlet works. The water is to be led by a short line of canal commanding 1,100 acres of land into the existing Gondowli Canal, near its head. The Gondowli Canal commands an area of 3,000 acres. The drainage area of the tank is 20 square miles. The water-supply will suffice for the irrigation of an area of 2,400 acres in triennial rotation, for which the people have agreed to pay Rs. 8 per acre as water-rate. During the year of deficient rainfall, which occurs at intervals of about five years, the supply might be used for the ordinary crops, and would suffice for the whole area under command. The direct return to be expected from the work during average years gives a percentage on the capital outlay, including that already incurred, of 3·15. The indirect return is represented by the value of the produce of an area of 4,000 acres of cultivation, probably about Rs. 1,20,000, saved from drought which occurs, as already stated, at intervals of about five years.

The Ekruk Tank at Sholápur is now nearly complete, and the area under irrigation, though small, is increasing. Sholápur.

The condition to which the works at Poona had advanced is briefly described as follows:—The masonry dam at Kharakwásla was raised throughout its entire length to R. L. 247·25, or 7·82 feet below its full designed height. The canal sluices and turbine sluices have been completed. During the monsoon the highest flood in the tank rose to R. L. 239·47, or 7·78 feet below the top of the dam as it stood. The canal on the right bank has been completed to the 23rd mile, and water admitted as far as the 21st mile. The excavation is nearly completed as far as the 30th mile, and the masonry works are in progress. Another portion of the canal extending to the 38th mile has been laid out, and is nearly ready to be commenced. Poona.

On the left bank canal the excavation has been completed for the first nine miles, and is in progress in the 10th, 11th, and 13th miles. The masonry works are in progress.

The Poona water-supply distribution works have made very considerable progress, and a few additional branches and the high-service distribution pipes alone remain to be laid in order to complete this portion of the work. Two covered dispense reservoirs, one for the middle service and the other for the high service, have been completed, as well as settling reservoirs and filter beds at the two main outlets from the canal. The dispense reservoirs are pentagonal in plan, the side of the larger one being 100 feet in length. They are 12 feet in depth, and are covered by a corrugated iron roof supported on iron-wire ropes. The total storage provided by these and other existing reservoirs is 4,208,000 gallons, excluding wells and private reservoirs. But, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the distribution scheme is the Poncelet wheel, which furnishes the power which pumps the water first into the settling reservoir, and subsequently, after the water has passed though the filtering beds, into the middle and high-service reservoirs. This wheel is situated at a point in the canal where there is a drop in the bed of 2·81 feet. It is of the usual form of Poncelet's undershot wheel, 16 feet in diameter and 13 feet wide. It is capable of developing 66 horse-power when worked with a discharge of 150 cubic feet a second. The wheel is of extremely light construction, and was made in Bombay from designs by Mr. Whiting, C.E., the Executive Engineer for Irrigation. The wheel was completed in March, and was set in motion on the 18th of that month in the presence of Lord Mark Kerr, the Major-General Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, and several of the residents of the station of Poona. After a description of the work and its object had been read by Mr. Whiting, C.E., the Executive Engineer, and the Chief Engineer (Colonel Fife, R.E.,) had made some remarks in commemoration of this the first occasion of the introduction of the use of water-power on so large a scale in Western India, the wheel was christened in due form the "Busy Bee," and has since that occasion worked incessantly for the benefit of the community.

Some temporary outlets for irrigation on the portion of the canal already opened have been constructed.

The works remaining to complete this large project are—

(1.) The completion of the dam and waste-weir.

(2.) The erection of turbines to utilize the water-power at the dam site.

(3.) The completion of the distribution arrangements in Poona.

(4.) The extension of the right bank canal to the 57th mile as at present sanctioned.

(5.) The extension of the left bank canal to A'undh, a distance of 17 miles from the head, and a branch line for the supply of the powder works at Kirkee.

(6.) Outlets for irrigation and distributing channels to lead the water within reach of the fields to be irrigated.

During the year the water was used for irrigation on land between the head and Hadapsar (21st mile) and also for domestic purposes at Poona. For irrigation a scale of water-rates has been fixed by Government, and the areas are measured and charged accordingly, as is usual in this Presidency. For the latter, the landlords of the houses pay a rate of 5½ per cent on the rental when the house is occupied, and 2½ per cent when it is not. Government offices and departments pay at the rate of 6 or 8 annas per thousand gallons, according as the water is laid on to the tenement or not. The receipts during the year, exclusive of sums due from Government departments, amounted to Rs. 11,431. An expenditure of Rs. 13,818 was incurred on the maintenance and repair of the completed portions of the work and debited to repairs. Estimate, Rs. 46,57,644; expenditure, Rs. 37,66,483.

Sind.

In Sind the works on the Begári Canal were continued. The Desert Canal was widened at the mouth from 30 to 40 feet, and proportionally through the length now open. The canal was also extended from 36 to 52½ miles across the desert, said to be the most difficult part of the whole undertaking. The works on the Sukkur Canal were proceeded with, and various improvements were effected to canals in other divisions.

In regard to the Kashmor Bund, it was stated in the last annual report that 38 miles had been completed. Since that time, and up to the end of May, 6 more miles were finished, but with great difficulty, owing, it was reported, to the foreign labourers leaving on account of the heat, and the local labour being absorbed by the harvest operations. Estimated amount, Rs. 6,26,954; expenditure, Rs. 5,40,696.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General Result. The result of the general transactions of the year under review, in connection with all the departments under this Presidency, compared with those of the previous year 1874-75, is given in the subjoined comparative abstracts of actuals, receipts, and expenditure for the last two years :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals for 1874-75.	Actuals for 1875-76.	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.	Net Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	9,76,84,114	9,52,04,887	...	24,79,227	...
Provincial Services (*minus* book credit on account of Imperial allotments) ...	13,70,496	13,86,231	15,755	...	...
Military Department ...	20,03,540	20,93,194	89,654	...	...
Public Works Department, Imperial	1,05,718	1,02,555	...	3 163	...
Do. Irrigation Department	74,666	1,05,521	30,855	...	..
Telegraph Department ..	8,77,617	9,38,706	61,089	...	...
Total...	10,21,16,151	9,98,31,094	1,97,333	24,82,390	22,85,057

Expenditure.	Actuals for 1874-75.	Actuals for 1875-76.	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Imperial	4,21,98,169	4,51,43,405	29,45,236	...	...
Provincial Service (*minus* Imperial allotments) ...	12,75,883	15,26,339	2,50,456	...	...
Military Department ...	2,37,53,472	2,38,14,041	60,569	...	...
Public Works Department, Imperial	20,77,498	27,30,789	6,53,291	...	...
Do. Irrigation Department	25,08,492	17,78,141	...	7,30,351	...
Telegraph Department ...	15,41,332	11,08,632	...	4,32,700	...
	7,33,54,846	7,61,01,347	39,09,552	11,63,051	27,46,501
Surplus...	2,87,61,305	2,37,29,747	...	50,31,558	
Total ..	10,21,16,151	9,98,31,094			

The amount exhibited in the first of the above statements as Civil Imperial Receipts for 1874-75 is exclusive of the sum of Rs. 43,84,590 entered in statement at page 202 of this report, on account of the "Extraordinary Receipt—Balance of the Civil Annuity Fund," transferred to Government, being a mere book credit, which has been omitted from the calculation of the actual surplus.

Surplus.

The surplus income of the year under review is less by Rs. 50,31,558 than that of the year 1874-75. The decrease is due to a net falling off of Rs. 22,85,057 in the receipts, and a net increase of Rs. 27,46,501 in the expenditure for 1875-76 as compared with the actual transactions of the previous year.

Balances.

The opening and closing balances for 1875-76, including those of the Public Works and Military Departments, are as follows :—

On the 1st April 1875	Rs. 2,51,66,538
On the 1st March 1876	,, 3,42,69,747

The distribution and the amounts of balances at the close of the last five years are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Cash.						Mint.	Grand Total.
	General Treasury.	Revenue Treasuries.	General and Political Treasuries.	Military	Public Works.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	97,01,924	2,17,83,406	15,57,522	11,06,061	34,337	3,41,83,250	3,37,549	3,45,20,799
1871-72	4,32,67,670	1,62,48,997	13,47,846	7,01,685	83,157	6,16,49,355	10,70,447	6,27,19,802
1872-73	2,19,08,978	1,83,15,784	12,17,497	7,81,835	4,52,625	4,26,76,719	3,54 481	4,30,31,200
1873-74	79,21,054	1,38,76,352	10,09,711	4,44,906	24,271	2,32,76,297	25,27,313	2,58,03,610
1874-75	80,52,226	1,49,25,369	12,19,314	5,14,816	63,097	2,47,74,852	3,91,686	2,51,66,538
1875-76	1,41,22,702	1,32,41,593	16,74,003	4,79,909	1,66,783	2,96,84,990	45,84,757	3,42,69,747

The closing balances of the year under review exhibit an increase of Rs. 91,03,209 as compared with those of the previous year. This is chiefly attributable to large remittances received from other Governments and provinces during the year under report.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

As remarked last year, the departmental reports are not prepared with such strictness that the figures they contain can be accepted in all cases as sufficiently accurate for the financial chapter, and accordingly the general financial results of the year must be gathered from the accounts kept by the Accountant General. That these accounts often differ from those supplied by the heads of departments or by the Collectors, will be sufficiently evident; but the discrepancies could generally be satisfactorily explained were there any occasion for instituting the inquiry.

1.—General Financial Results.

Receipts and expenditure.

The actual Imperial receipts and expenditure for 1875-76 are compared with those for 1874-75 in the following two statements. The figures for 1875-76 entered in these statements are liable to alterations :—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income. 1874-75.	Actual Income. 1875-76.	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ..	3,68,80,761	3,69,13,563	62,802	..
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States .	9,25,183	9,47,123	21,940	.
III. Forest ..	12,24,050	12,48,673	24,623	.
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs .. .	37,80,992	39,75,281	1,94,289	...
V. Assessed Taxes	1,281	438	.	843
VI. Customs ..	73,99,680	71,56,907	..	2,33,773
VII. Salt	79,71,218	88,04,406	8,33,188	..
VIII. Opium .	2,95,38,040	2,54,94,968	.	40,43,072
IX. Stamps .	46,39,360	46,69,859	30,499	...
X. Mint	6,83,237	5,17,091	..	1,66,146
XI. Post Office .	10,95,152	12,21,771	1,26,619	...
XIII. Law and Justice .	2,84,641	2,82,882		1,759
XIV. Marine .	5,80,006	6,99,387	1,19,381	.
XV. Interest	8,69,988	11,33,054	2,63,066	...
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	12,84,314	13,18,439	34,125	...
XVII. Gain by Exchange ..	77,455	1,43,086	65,631	.
XVIII. Miscellaneous ...	4,57,755	6,47,959	1,90,204	..
Extraordinary Receipts—Balance of the Civil Annuity Fund transferred to Government ...	43,84,590	....	...	43,84,590
Total Rs....	10,20,68,703	9,52,04,887	19,66,367	88,30,183

Heads of Expenditure	Actual Expenditure 1874-75	Actual Expenditure 1875-76	Increase	Decrease
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	7,44,858	7,62,384	17,526	.
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	7,54,792	7,93,861	39,069	.
4. Land Revenue	63,94,120	65,88,638	1,94,518	..
5. Forests	8,22,720	7,79,044	.	43,676
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs..	71,122	61,511	.	9,611
7. Assessed Taxes	14	.	.	14
8. Customs .. .	8,07,857	7,96,482	..	11,375
9. Salt . . .	4,99,191	5,61,014	61,823	..
10. Opium ...	29,874	18,073	.	11,801
11. Stamps .. .	1,56,691	1,56,170		521
12. Mint	3,49,855	3,63,610	13,755	...
13. Post Office ..	12,68,930	12,59,995	.	8,935
15. Administration	16,43,298	15,74,736	.	68,562
16. Minor Departments .	1,39,985	1,39,810	.	175
17. Law and Justice	40,38,498	42,00,212	1,61,714	.
18. Marine . .	15,89,633	16,93,155	1,03,522	.
19. Ecclesiastical .	3,36,692	3,09,868	.	26,824
20. Medical Services	2,70,466	2,64,666		5,800
21. Political Agencies ...	8,96,706	7,87,742		1,08,964
22. Allowances and assignments . ..	73,64,243	75,73,082	2,08,839	.
23. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ..	.	7,684	7,684	.
24. Superannuation	14,29,644	14,04,851	...	24,793
25. Loss by Exchange .	26,45,047	49,88,618	23,43,571	..
26. Miscellaneous ..	1,16,670	2,35,864	1,19,194	.
27. Allotment for Provincial Services	98,27,263	98,22,335	.	4,928
Total Rs....	4,21,98,169	4,51,43,405	32,71,215	3,25,979

The aggregate Civil Imperial Receipts for the year 1875-76 exhibit a decrease of Rs. 24,79,227 below that for the previous year. In striking this result the book credit, which appeared in the accounts for the latter year in connection with the transfer of the Civil Fund balance to Government, has been omitted. The total actuals for the year under report show an improvement of Rs. 5,64,887 over the budget.

The total actual expenditure under the Imperial Service heads exceeded the actuals for 1874-75 by Rs. 29,45,236 and the budget estimate by Rs. 26,79,405.

Important divergences in the actuals for 1875-76 under the several major heads, as compared with 1874-75 and the budget estimate, will generally be found explained under the proper headings throughout this report, but are here further noticed so far as matters of account are involved :—

Firstly, as to increases as compared with the actuals for 1874-75. Receipts. Increases.

I. Land Revenue.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 62,802 caused by the introduction of revised rates of assessment and by larger realizations of surplus revenue. The increase on

these accounts would have been larger, had it not been for the relinquishment of land in Ahmednagar, Surat and Kaira, and a reduction in the new rates of assessment in the Sholápur District.

II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States.—The increase of Rs. 21,940 under this head is owing to the recovery of fees on succession to the Miraj State. The receipts under this head would have been greater, but for the non-recovery in due time of the portion of the Kattywar tribute, due in March last.

III. Forest.—There is an increase of Rs. 21,623 under this head, which is chiefly due to (*a*) better timber sales in Kanara and Belgaum; (*b*) recovery of arrears claims against the Indus Valley State Railway and the Gun-carriage; (*c*) a larger supply of fuel to the Indus Steam Flotilla.

IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.—The increase of Rs. 1,94,289 is attributable to (*a*) a larger realization of duty in consequence of the abolition of the one-anna cess on the excise revenue; (*b*) a larger profit on the extensive sale of excise opium; (*c*) the exhibition for the first time, under this head, of receipts on account of confiscations and fines under Regulation XXI. of 1827.

VII. Salt.—The improvement of Rs. 8,33,188 under this head is chiefly in the excise duty on salt.

IX. Stamps.—The sale proceeds of court fee stamps exhibits an increase of Rs. 85,059, whereas those of general stamps show a decrease of Rs. 54,560; deducting the latter from the former, there is a net increase of Rs. 30,499. The increase under court fee stamps was caused by the introduction of the Court Fee Act into the Aden Residency from 1st April 1875, and to a large number of suits having been instituted and disposed of in the several courts in the Kanara District. The decrease under general stamps is attributable to general depression of trade and to fewer advances having been made by native merchants to cultivators owing to their straitened circumstances.

XI. Post Office.—The Postal Department will explain the increase of Rs. 1,26,619 under this head.

XIV. Marine.—The increase of Rs. 1,19,381 is owing to (*a*) larger realization effected in 1875-76 on account of dock hire and repairs, &c., to private vessels and registration fees, in consequence of a greater number of ships having visited Bombay and Kurrachee and repaired in the Dockyard during the year; (*b*) receipts from the value of services of the Indian Troop Service Flotilla transferred to "Marine" in 1875-76; (*c*) a larger recovery on account of capitalized pensions from some of the officers than in 1874-75; (*d*) the transfer of old unclaimed balances of the Marine Estates to this head.

XV. Interest.—In 1875-76 the net revenue of the Bombay Port Trust was paid on account of interest on the loan for the whole year of 1874-75, whereas a portion only of the net revenue of 1873-74 was recovered in 1874-75. This circumstance accounts for the increase of Rs. 2,63,066 under this head.

XVI Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.—The increase of Rs. 34,125 is owing to a larger number of Government officers having been lent to the Baroda State during 1875-76

XVII. Gain by Exchange—The increase of Rs 65,631 under this head was caused by amounts having been adjusted in 1875-76 on account of gain on overland money orders and on money remitted to England by the Bombay Port Trust, in payment of the value of stores sent out by the Secretary of State for the Prince's Dock. The increase would have been still higher but for the rise in the official rate of exchange, which was 1s. 10¼d. per rupee in 1875-76 against 1s. 10d. per rupee in the previous year.

XVIII. Miscellaneous.—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,90,204, which was caused by crediting the sale proceeds of Government shares with premium thereon, at 31 per cent, *minus* the amount of calls paid in 1874-75, which had been credited to "Advances Recoverable," because in the final accounts for that year the payment of call was, under instruction from the Government of India, Financial Department, transferred to that head. The increase on account of the above-mentioned receipt would have been larger had there been any adjustments, like the one effected in 1874-75 in connection with the transfer of the old unclaimed balances of military and other estates.

VI. Customs.—The decrease of Rs. 2,33,773 under this head is attributable to the revised tariff rates under Act XVI. of 1875, and to the stagnation in trade. **Receipts. Decreases.**

VIII. Opium.—The decrease of Rs. 40,43,072 under this head is due to fewer shipments to China, in consequence of the depressed state of the market there. 41,517 chests were exported in 1875-76 against 48,845 in 1874-75.

XIII. Law and Justice.—The decrease under this head is insignificant, and requires no explanation.

2. *Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.*—The increase of Rs. 17,526 under this head is attributable to the augmentation of Service Fund balances, and to the payment of Rs. 5,044 on account of interest on compensation for land taken up for public purposes, against an expenditure of Rs. 9 incurred in 1874-75. **Expenditure. Increases.**

3. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The increase of Rs. 39,069 is the result of the following variations :—

Increase—		Rs.
Revenue and refunds		91,005
Deduct—*Decreases*—		
	Rs.	
Miscellaneous...	23,085	
Drawback	28,851	
		51,936
		39,069

The increase is partly due to the sum of Rs. 34,800 having been refunded in 1875-76 to the Bombay Port Trust, on account of rent recovered by the Collector of Bombay in the previous year on its behalf, and inadvertently credited to "1. Land Revenue," and partly to the payment made for the first time in that year on account of the 5 per cent allowed on shipment of salt to Calcutta. The decrease under Miscellaneous Refunds is attributable to fewer adjustments made in correction of errors in the year under review, and that under Drawback is owing to less transhipments in consequence of the stagnation of trade.

4. *Land Revenue.*—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,94,518, which was caused by the payment of (*a*) law charges in connection with the Kanara revenue suits; (*b*) compensation for two landed properties, situate at Colaba and Mazagon, taken over by Government; (*c*) cost of an additional temporary establishment entertained for the measurement and classification of land in Sind; and (*d*) increased rates of remuneration sanctioned for the parganah and village watandars.

9. *Salt.*—The increase of Rs. 61,823 under this head is owing to (*a*) more expenditure incurred by the revision of the Salt Department; (*b*) adjustment of the value of the transport service barges made over to the Salt Department; (*c*) re-transfer of charges on account of petty constructions and repairs from "Provincial Services" to this head; (*d*) payment of Rs. 10,000 made for the first time in 1875-76 to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on account of Inland Customs Mileage Duty on salt.

17. *Law and Justice.*—There is a net increase of Rs. 1,61,714 under this head, arising from the following variations :—

Increases—		Rs.
High Court Judges		27,569
Coroner's Court		498
Justice of the Peace and the Petty Sessions Courts ...		5,117
Civil and Sessions Court		1,57,747
Court of Small Causes		10,480
		2,01,411
Deduct—*Decreases*—	Rs.	
High Court, Appellate Branch	7,097	
Do. Original do.	1,051	
Law Officers...	29,554	
Criminal Courts	1,755	
Convict charges	240	
		39,697
Net increase...		1,61,714

The foregoing increases are due, first, to the payment of acting allowances to an officiating judge of the High Court, and to Presidency magistrates during the absence, on privilege leave, of the permanent incumbent; secondly, to additional expenditure incurred in consequence of the revision and the entertainment of process-serving establishments in the several districts and Small Cause Courts; and, thirdly, to more payments of the pay and allowances to officers belonging to other presidencies and provinces. The decreases, on the other hand, are attributable to savings caused

by the absence of officers on leave, to the absence of law charges, like those incurred in 1874-75 on account of the suit against Rupalibai, and to savings of the salary of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, as the office remained vacant during the year, the duties being performed by Mr. Naylor, a district judge.

18. *Marine.*—The net increase of Rs. 1,03,522 under this head is the result of the subjoined variations :—

Increases—	Rs.
a. Master Attendants, Marine Establishments, and Dockyard.	3,164
b. Marine Pay and Allowances	70,774
c. Pilotage and Pilot Establishment	1,993
d. Light-houses and ships	7,558
e. Victuals purchased in the country	655
f. Purchase of ships and vessels	1,03,820
g. Purchase of timber, stores, &c.	54,197
h. Miscellaneous	1,34,164
	3,76,325

Deduct—*Decreases*—	Rs.	
1. Building and repairs of ships	21,063	
2. Coal imported and purchased in the country, &c.	2,01,348	
3. H. M.'s ship, R. N., in the Eastern Seas ...	50,392	
		2,27,803
		1,03,522

The above-mentioned increases have been chiefly caused by (*a*) the return in 1875-76, from leave to Europe, of the substantive incumbents of the appointments of Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, and the Port Surgeon, Aden ; (*b*) the transfer to the Marine Department, from 30th April 1875, of the tugs and barges composing the Indian Troop Service Flotilla, in accordance with the Secretary of State's orders ; (*c*) the grant of consolidated pay, in lieu of pay and provisions, to the crews of the Dockyard boats ; (*d*) the adjustment to the credit of the late Port Fund of the arrears of transporting fees due by Government vessels ; (*e*) the addition of a steam launch to the number of the dockyard boats ; (*f*) the payment of the cost of two boats constructed for the Pilot Establishment, Kurrachee ; (*g*) the transfer from Provincial to Imperial Services—"Marine," of the light-house at Perim in 1875-76 ; (*h*) purchase of provisions at out-ports at higher rates ; (*i*) payment of the value of the tugs and barges of the Transport Flotilla transferred to "Marine ;" (*j*) purchase of more timber and stores, greater payment of freight on stores sent to out-ports, and re-adjustments of the value of stores supplied to the steamer "Amberwitch" in 1874-75 which was abated from the charges for that year, but written back in 1875-76, in accordance with the Comptroller General's letter No. 434 of 7th July 1876 ; (*k*) the value of schooner "Constance" and gun-boat "Clyde" debited in 1874-75 to the Indian Marine Survey Department under the Government of India in 1874-75, written back in the subsequent year, the transfer from "24. Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances" to "18. Marine" of Civil Marine pensions from the year 1875-76, and an adjustment effected under orders from the Secretary of State on account of difference of value of coal supplied to the Indian Troop Service in previous years.

The decreases were caused, firstly, by savings in dockyard artificers' wages; secondly, by less importation from England and purchase in India of coal; and, thirdly, by less expenditure on account of coal supplied and repairs done to the Royal Navy ships detailed for service in the Persian Gulf.

22. *Allowances and Assignments.*—This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 2,08,839, which is under the following minor heads :—

	Rs.
Territorial and Political Pensions	1,11,169
Inamdars	58,960
Warshashans and Dewasthan	17,430
Compensation	15,736
Miscellaneous	5,545
	2,08,840

The following causes account for the above increases :—

I.—Arrear payments of political pensions, chiefly to the adopted son and other relatives and dependants of Sagoonabai Saheb of Satara.

II.—Transfer from "4. Land Revenue" to this head of the payment of allowances to District Officers who have accepted non-service settlement.

III.—Adjustment of alienated revenue having been effected at the increased rate of assessment.

IV.—Adjustment in connection with certain lands, granted to charitable purposes, having been for the first time effected by some of the Collectors, in accordance with the instructions contained in "Hope's Manual," page 224.

V.—A larger number of hâks having been abolished, allowances redeemed and commuted during 1875-76.

23. *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.*—The leave allowances of officers employed on establishment paid from Provincial Service Funds were charged for the first time to this head in accordance with the Comptroller General's No. 1417, dated 25th January 1875; hence the increase of Rs. 7,684.

25. *Loss by Exchange.*—The large increase of Rs. 23,43,571 under this head was caused by the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State at a very unfavourable rate of exchange. The average rate of exchange in 1875-76 was 1*s.* 9⅞*d.* against 1*s.* 10⅛*d.* per rupee in 1874-75.

26. *Miscellaneous.*—In the year under report Rs. 73,748 were expended in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Rs. 39,592 on account of the special commission of enquiry connected with the agrarian disturbances in the Deccan, and Rs. 50,000 on account of Government contribution to the Ahmedabad Relief Fund. Some of the detail heads also exhibit an excess of Rs. 10,768 over the actuals for 1874-75. The extraordinary charges above referred to aggregated Rs. 1,74,108. There were, however, decreases under "Charges for Remittance

of Treasure" and some other items, amounting to Rs. 54,914; deducting this amount from the gross increase this head exhibits a net increase of Rs 1,19,194. The increase will be further reduced, for the Government of India has directed the removal from the service head of the amount of Government contribution to the Ahmedabad Relief Fund.

5. *Forest.*—This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 43,676 arising from divergencies in the following heads :— Expenditure. Decreases.

			Rs.
	Decreases—		
A.	I. Cost of timber operations		36,711
	II. Cost of collecting minor produce		1,079
	IV. Cost of the treatment and creation of forests ...		2,985
	V. Rent of leased forests		8,652
	VII. Works of utility for the development of forests ...		9,533
	VIII. Cost of Departmental cattle		2,007
B.	Establishment		1,450
	Payments to Officers of other Presidencies ...		2,977
			65,394
	Deduct—*Increases*—		
A.	VI. Cost of collecting duty on produce of foreign or private forests imported into the British Territory	1,142	
	III. Cost of forest organization	19,112	
	IX. Cost of departmental plants and tools ...	1,068	
	X. Miscellaneous	396	
			21,718
	Net Increase...		43,676

6. *Excise.*—The decrease of Rs. 9,611 under this head is owing to a small adjustment on account of loss, &c., on the sale of excise opium.

8. *Customs.*—There was a gross decrease of Rs. 24,982 in the expenditure connected with the Mofussil Customs Establishment, caused chiefly by reductions effected in these establishments in consequence of the revision of the Salt Department. On the other hand the actuals of the Presidency Division were larger by Rs. 13,607, owing to the value of the steam launches referred to in Financial Resolution No. 3074, dated 8th December 1875, having been adjusted in 1875-76 against this head. Deducting the amount of the increase from that of the above decrease, a net decrease of Rs. 11,375 is arrived at.

10. *Opium.*—The decrease of Rs. 11,801 under this head is attributable to smaller payments on account of rewards to informers and to the absence of charges similar to those incurred in 1874-75 in connection with the shops of excise opium opened under the orders of Government for a few months, but afterwards closed under instructions from the Supreme Government.

11. *Stamps.*—The actuals for 1875-76 under this head approximate those for 1874-75.

13. *Post Office.*—The Accountant General is not in a position to explain the decrease of Rs. 8,935 under this head.

15. *Administration.*—There is a net decrease of Rs. 68,562 resulting from the following variations :—

Decreases—		Rs.
Staff and Household of Governor		12,649
Tour expenses		3,000
Council		168
Civil Secretariates—		
Political Department		12,828
Revenue do.		4,000
Separate do.		881
Translators		607
Commissioners		6,114
Currency Department		2,408
Allowances to the Presidency Bank		21,459
Stationery purchased in the country		43,160
Public Works		790
		1,08,064
Deduct—*Increases*—	Rs.	
Contract allowance	23,971	
Commissioner in Sind	3,728	
Military Secretariates	2,262	
Civil Offices of Account and Audit	2,099	
Money Order Office	324	
Stationery Office	7,118	
		39,502
Net Decrease...		68,562

The above decreases are owing to—(*a*) the absence of an outlay, similar to that incurred in 1874-75, for the purchase of tents for His Excellency's camp equipage ; (*b*) fewer payments of deputation allowances to officers with His Excellency on tour, and of acting allowances to officiating secretaries and assistant secretaries during the absence of permanent incumbents, as also for arrear leave allowances of officers who returned from leave ; (*c*) non-payment, as in 1874-75, of charges on account of specie remittances sent by the Currency Department ; (*d*) non-payment of the 2nd half-yearly payments for 1875-76 to the Bank of Bombay for conducting the duties of the Public Debt Office, owing to the bill not having been preferred in time to admit of its payment before the close of the year ; (*e*) fewer purchases of stationery made in India during the above year.

On the other hand the increases are due to the addition made to the contract allowance of His Excellency the Governor, in order to cover the Governor's household expenses on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, arrear of pay drawn by the Commissioner in Sind and his assistant, and to annual increments of pay to the establishment of the Secretariate and the Civil Office of accounts as well as to the payment of freight on a large quantity of stores imported from England during the year under review.

16. *Minor Departments.*—There is a very small decrease of Rs. 175 under this head. It scarcely requires any explanation.

19. *Ecclesiastical.*—There is a decrease of Rs. 26,824 under this head, caused by the absence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay

from India, and by the absence on leave of a large number of junior chaplains.

20. *Medical.*—The decrease of Rs. 5,800 under this head is owing to the employment in 1875-76 of a smaller number of surgeon-majors on civil duties.

21. *Political Agencies.*—There is a decrease of Rs. 1,08,964 under this head, which is accounted for as follows :—

I.—The abolition of the Khelat Agency and the transfer of the payment of Her Majesty's Consul at Jedda to the Home Treasury.

II.—Fewer purchases of articles for presentation.

III.—Non-adjustment similar to the one made in 1874-75 on account of the value of the Armstrong gun belonging to the Gaekwar.

IV.—The absence of expenditure like that incurred in 1874-75 on account of the Baroda Commission.

24. *Superannuation and Retired and Compassionate Allowances.*—The decrease of Rs. 24,793 is chiefly owing to the transfer to England of the payment of a larger number of Covenanted Civil Service pensions.

27. *Allotment for Provincial Services.*—The decrease of Rs. 4,928 under this head is attributable to the subjoined deductions and additions to and from the original allotments during the year under report.

Deductions.

			Rs.
Special allotments for 1874-75—			
Arrears charges on account of European vagrants			18,651
Do. do. establishment of Lawrence Asylum ...			1,084
Petty constructions and repairs to salt buildings			14,000
			33,735

Retransfer.

		Rs.	
Light-houses (Marine)		8,060	
Do. Public Works		2,202	
Petty constructions and repairs to salt buildings.—	Rs.		
Civil	9,000		
Public Works	21,999		
		30,999	
			41,261
Difference of round figures of the allotment not adjusted			256
			75,252

Additions.

	Rs.	
Guarding Civil Jails	3,096	
Printing charges of the Public Works, Secretariate... ...	4,500	
Arrear ditto ditto	12,000	
Pâli and Godhra road	50,000	
Amount twice deducted on account of excess grant for compensation to local funds on account of abolition of the one-anna cess on excise revenue	728	
		70,324
Net Decrease...		4,928

The difference in the allotment for Provincial Services will be explained lower down. It is unnecessary to enter into detail of the estimates for the past year, or into an examination of the differences between the actuals and the grants for 1874-75. Where such differences were important, they are noticed in the various sections of the Report.

Debt and Remittances.

The subjoined abstract exhibits the receipt and expenditure under the different Debt and Remittance heads —

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts, 1875-76.	Expenditure, 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous Loans	6,41,939	14,51,045
Service Funds	7,19,821	4,30,951
Provincial Services	1,12,65,258	1,14,82,770
Local Funds	49,72,340	56,53,439
Marine Funds	2,97,065	1,97,501
Deposits	1,19,16,799	1,19,04,040
Savings Bank Deposits	23,23,258	17,97,920
Overland and other Money Orders payable	5,20,194	5,19,353
Local Bill Remittances	89,23,928	91,20,270
Local Cash Remittances	10,10,73,939	10,05,35,556
Miscellaneous Debt Account Advances Recoverable, &c	26,91,882	28,72,872
Mint Certificates	1,54,11,570	1,54,13,699
Account Current with London	19,36,712	4,68,30,245
Ditto India	5,39,46,186	2,71,73,205
Ditto Oude	[illegible],936	39,801
Ditto Central Provinces	30,510	1,96,172
Ditto British Burmah	614	37,592
Ditto Assam	56	28,010
Ditto Bengal	13,098	67,363
Ditto N. W. Provinces	20,06,405	3,81,450
Ditto Punjab	27,88,092	52,33,190
Ditto Madras	38,61,043	14,36,319
Public Works Department	80,62,076	1,31,30,647
Telegraph Department	10,68,031	14,58,197
Military Department, Bengal	1,184	99,111
Ditto Madras		30,154
Ditto Bombay		2,21,85,583
Supply Bills payable—other Governments	78,07,193	36,09,899
Remittance Transfer Receipts payable—other Governments	6,83,995	32,97,478
Money Orders Payable—other Governments	8,12,674	5,55,055
Total Rs.	24,61,34,929	28,71,68,882

Miscellaneous Loans Receipts.

During the year under report recoveries, aggregating Rs. 4,35,676, were made from the following sources on account of loans previously granted :—

	Rs.
The Bombay Port Trust Fund	6,811
The Bombay Municipality	2,58,676
District Municipalities	29,263
Native States and private individuals	1,40,926
	4,35,676

In addition to the above sums a write back credit of Rs. 2,06,263, in connection with the loans to the Surat Municipality for the Tapti Bridge, is included in the total actual receipts under this head.

Expenditure.

The following new loans were made during the year :—

	Rs.
The Bombay Port Trust	6,31,236
Khan Bahadur Moorad Ali Khan	2,45,681
	8,76,917

In addition to the above there was an outlay, amounting to Rs. 5,45,184, incurred in previous years by the Public Works Departments on the construction of the Tapti Bridge, which in 1875-76 was adjusted to the debit of the Surat and Ránder Municipalities and the Surat Local Fund. Besides this, the total actual expenditure under this head contains a write back debit of Rs. 3,080 on account of loans to private individuals.

Service Funds.

The subjoined table shows the transactions connected with the Service Funds under this Presidency. They are of an ordinary nature, and, therefore, require no remark :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provident Funds	6,51,772	4,14,975
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund ..	38,380	...
Bombay City Police Superannuation Pension Fund .	29,669	15,976
Total .	7,19,821	4,30,951

Remittances from and to other Governments. Account Current, London.

The total gross payments on account of the drawings of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State amounted to Rs. 5,15,56,000 ; deducting from this Rs. 47,70,793, the loss by exchange—a sum of Rs. 4,65,85,206—was charged to this head.

Other Governments and Provinces.

Cash remittances, aggregating as shown below, were received during the year 1875-76 from other Governments and provinces :—

India.

	Rs.
Remittances received by bills on private banks	1,70,99,104
Supply Bills	72,99,000
Bombay Circle Notes	3,04,885
Loan from Maharaja Holkar for Railway ...	11,00,000
Ditto ditto Scindia for ditto	11,01,000
Remittances through the Currency Department ...	6,43,455
Subscription to the Loan of 1865	52,16,634
Remittances from Mauritius	2,20,000
	3,29,81,078
North-West Provinces	20,00,000
Punjab	11,13,900
Madras	21,00,000
Total received...	3,81,97,978

On the other hand, Rs. 1,23,63,235 were sent to following Governments during the year :—

India.

	Rs.	Rs.
Specie remittances or private bills	8,68,385	
Calcutta Circle notes	60,82,140	
Supply bills	35,90,000	
		1,05,40,525
Central Provinces		58,500
North-West Provinces		2,75,000
Punjab		1,55,000
Madras		13,34,210
Total Rs...		1,23,63,235

The amount of aid received from other Governments and administrations exceeded the amount of supply made to them by Rs. 2,58,34,743.

(1).—MINT.

A comparison of the actual receipts and expenditure with those for 1874-75 and with the budget estimate for 1875-76 is given in the subjoined table :—

Head.	Actual. a. 1874-75	Actual. b. 1875-76.	c Estimated Income 1875-76.	a compared with b. Increase in 1875-76.	a compared with b. Decrease in 1875-76.	b compared with c. Increase over Estimate.	b compared with c. Decrease below Estimate.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
X. Mint	6,83,237	5,17,091	3,58,000	..	1,66,146	1,59,091	..
Expenditure.							
12. Mint	3,49,855	3,63,610	3,00,000	13,755	..	63,610	..

Receipts. The Mint receipts for 1875-76 exhibit a decline of Rs. 1,66,146 below the actuals for the previous year, and an increase of Rs. 1,59,091 over the estimate. The decrease is owing to smaller importations of bullion, and the increase to a larger gain on an unusually large copper coinage effected during the year under review.

Expenditure. The expenditure of 1875-76 exceeded the actuals for 1874-75 and the grant for 1875-76 by Rs. 13,755 and Rs. 63,610, respectively, in consequence of a payment of Rs. 23,163 on account of freight on stores and a large adjustment of Rs. 66,559 made in 1875-76 on account of loss by the sale of old copper coin. The increase would have been still greater, but for fewer purchases of stores than in the previous year.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of Mint certificates paid and coins received by the Bombay General Treasury during

the year under report as contrasted with the transactions of the preceding five years —

Years	Mint Certificates issued	New Coins received
	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	67,56,576	75,93,722
1871-72	2,39,33,865	2,40,02,019
1872-73	1,53,21,211	1,67,81,417
1873-74	1,65,63,778	1,48,17,973
1874-75	3,09,07,416	3,04,27,216
1875-76	1,54,11,570	1,39,40,800

The differences between the amount of Mint certificates issued on, and new coin paid into the General Treasury is chiefly due to a quantity of bullion received in the Mint during the latter part of the year under review having remained uncoined.

Notwithstanding the low prices of silver current in the European markets, during last year, there was a great falling off in the importation of bullion, which is, it is believed, due to the slack export trade and to cheaper rates at which money was obtainable in Bombay, by means of the Secretary of State's Bills, to meet commercial demands.

In the early part of the year under report, bullion to the extent of Rs. 1,09,00,000 was exchanged for coin in the Currency Department for payment into the General Treasury, to enable it to discharge Mint certificates at times when the Mint could not turn out sufficient coin to meet the payment of bullion certificates granted on the General Treasury. This practice of exchanging bullion was discontinued under instructions from the Government of India.

Coinage of small coin.

During the year 1875-76 the Mint struck off small silver coin to the value of of Rs. 20,35,132, as detailed in the margin, to meet the requirement of this as well as those of other presidencies and provinces. It also coined copper coin worth Rs. 2,42,438. The gain in the latter coinage amounted to Rs. 1,45,620.

Half rupees ...	Rs.	5,11,420
Quarter „ ...	„	13,09,712
Eighth „ ...	„	2,14,000

Copper coins issued prior to Act XXI. of 1835 coming into operation, as well as the coin issued under it and under subsequent enactments, which showed considerable signs of wear, were withdrawn from circulation and sold after being cut asunder during 1875-76 at a loss of Rs. 66,559.

(2).—*Paper Currency.*

Bombay Circle.

Compared with the official year 1874-75 an increase in the circulation and in the number of the notes received and issued is perceptible. But the value of the notes issued is less. The ratio

Notes issued.

of increase is briefly tabulated below under the distinctive heads of Notes Issued, Notes Received, and Notes Cancelled during the year :—

Year.	Number of Notes issued.	Value of Notes issued.
		Rs.
1874-75	1,132,284	13,42,02,720
1875-76	1,149,598	11,82,46,855

It will thus be seen that the number of the notes issued exceeded that of the past year by 17,314 pieces, but in value the amount was less by Rs. 1,59,55,865, indicating that during the past year a greater number of smaller notes were issued than in the previous.

Notes received.

The variations in the number of notes received during the two years are given below :—

Year.	Number of Notes received.	Value of Notes received.
		Rs.
1874-75	1,076,100	12,70,44,945
1875-76	1,125,472	12,04,13,585

During the past year the number of notes received back from the public exceeded that of the previous year, but the total value of those notes was less by Rs. 66,31,360.

Value of Notes cancelled.

The relative ratio of notes cancelled is also tabulated :—

Year.	Number Cancelled.	Value.
		Rs.
1874-75	691,150	5,31,37,000
1875-76	731,651	5,62,08,250

The proportion of notes cancelled was greater last year.

Fluctuations in the Circulation.

The fluctuations in the circulation may be thus briefly narrated. The official year opened with a circulation of Rs. 3,12,70,895 on the 1st of April 1875. On the 31st of March 1876 the circulation stood at Rs. 2,91,04,165. The circulation gradually rose until about middle of July, when it reached Rs. 3,23,33,145. From this time symptoms of a slight decline appeared, when some large adjustments and cancellations with other offices, aggregating 15 lakhs in July, depressed it further, and forced it to its minimum in August 1875.

The maximum circulation of the past year amounted to Rs. 3,57,53,245 in October. The minimum fell to Rs. 2,80,06,450 on the 14th of August.

The receipts in coin during the year amounted to Rs. 3,38,94,990. The payments aggregated Rs. 3,60,15,330. The balance of the coin reserve stood at the close of the year at Rs. 1,51,23,305-15-5. At the commencement of the year it was Rs. 1,41,27,780-15-5. There was, therefore, a slight increase in the coin balances. The increase is trifling. But it should be remembered that the past year was not one which had been characterized by any great commercial activity. No material or marked improvement can be recorded, either in trade or in commercial industries during the year. The money market in Bombay did not exhibit any active tendencies. Trade was depressed. And the rapid rise in the rates of discount, with the persistently adverse state in sterling exchange, and the consequent depreciation of silver, combined to produce a year of commercial stagnation. On the other hand, transactions with the banks have not diminished; on frequent occasions those transactions for conversion of coin into notes, or notes into coin, being represented by 5 or 6 lakhs during the day. The average number of notes received across the counters daily is represented by 4,107 pieces, and the numbers paid across by 4,136 pieces of all denominations. Coin Reserves.

At the commencement of the year the amount of the reserves of the Currency Office invested in Government securities stood at Rs. 1,59,85,209-0-7. Under orders of the Head Commissioner a decrease was made to the extent of 4 lakhs. And at the end of the year the balance stood at Rs. 1,55,85,209-0-7. Government Securities.

During the year to the end of January there was not a sufficient margin for cashing notes of other circles. Encashments were restricted to travellers, and none but notes of this circle were cashed. During the last two months of the official year there was an ample margin for foreign circle notes, owing partly to the bullion balances being taken over by the Treasury, and partly to the Bombay office holding at one time, on account of the Calcutta office, 45 lakhs of rupees until that amount was adjusted by the cancelment of Calcutta notes held by Bombay, and by payments to different banks. As it has now been decided that no portion of the Currency Office reserves will be held in bullion, the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, anticipates there will always be a margin for cashing foreign notes, even after discharging all legal obligations in cashing his own circle notes. He founds this anticipation on the assumption that his fixed minimum will remain greatly in excess of his investments. Foreign Circle Notes.

During the year notes were issued to the extent of 11,49,598 pieces, aggregating Rs. 11,82,46,855. The number of notes received back from the public and from the banks amounted to 1,125,472 pieces, in value to Rs. 12,04,13,585. Of these notes 731,651 pieces were transferred to the Cancellation Department, and finally cancelled, representing in value Rs. 5,62,08,250. Compared with the receipts it will be found that during the year 65 per cent of notes so received were cancelled. The average of daily cancellations amounted to 2,532 pieces. The amount stated represents notes of all denominations, and includes Bombay notes cancelled at other offices. The Bombay notes cancelled in Average daily cancellations.

this office alone amounted to 719,050 pieces, giving an average of 2,488 pieces per day. Besides these, 33,531 of the sub-circle notes were cancelled, and 12,656 pieces of foreign circle notes.

Lost Notes and Notes paid on Bond.

During the past year 167 notes, aggregating in value Rs. 4,910, were paid to claimants under the rules in force on indemnity bonds. Of these 128 were half-notes, and 39 mismatched ones.

Under instructions from the Head Commissioner, improved forms of registers kept for registering such cases were introduced from the commencement of the present year. Under claims for half-notes which are payable on bond after the date of the last advertisement in the local Gazettes, the oldest case outstanding is one of 1863, and under the head of mismatched notes the oldest cases are those of 1867.

Small Silver Coin issued during the year.

Throughout the year there has been a steady demand by the public for small silver coin. Those who indented most largely for these coins were the merchants, the banks, mill-owners, and the railway companies.

	Rs.
In half-rupees were issued	8,39,020
In quarters	3,68,500
In one-eighth rupees or two-anna pieces	6,76,615
or aggregating in value	18,84,135

Gold.

No copper coin was issued, and there were no transactions in gold coins during the year.

Specie Remittances.

The specie remittances in the year amounted to Rs. 35,00,000. Of this amount 29 lakhs were remitted by the Akola Sub-office of Issue to Bombay in July. Three lakhs in November were remitted by Bombay to supplement the coin reserves of Kurrachee, which had fallen so low as to make such a remittance absolutely necessary. And in March a further sum of 3 lakhs was also forwarded to that office. The remittances were adjusted by the cancelment of notes of those offices held by this office.

Bullion transactions.

The amount of bullion transferred during the year by the Mint Master to this office, for which notes or coins were paid into the Treasury, amounted to Rs. 1,09,00,000. For this amount Rs. 22,00,000 were paid in coin, and Rs. 87,00,000 in notes. Owing, however, to the instructions of the Head Commissioner of Currency no further bullion transactions with the Mint are expected. The amount of bullion held by the Mint on account of the Currency Office was withdrawn, and there is no balance now with the Mint to the credit of the Currency Department.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year, both as regards the permanent establishment and the contingencies, has been kept within the budget limits. A reduction was made in the permanent establishment to the extent of Rs. 4,530.

Sind Circle.

Circulation.

The maximum and minimum value of notes in circulation during the past year, as contrasted with the previous one, is shown in the following table —

Year.	Maximum	Month	Minimum	Month
	Rs.		Rs.	
1874-75.	31,92,870	March 1875.	19,84,995	November 1874.
1875-76.	23,41,490	Feb. 1876.	17,52,850	November 1875.

The average circulation of the year, as contrasted with that of the preceding one, shows a small increase :—

	Rs.
Average circulation of 1874-75	17,28,919
Do. do. 1875-76	17,87,912
Increase...	58,693

The total value of notes in circulation at the close of the year 1875-76 was Rs. 18,10,140, which, compared with that for the same period of the preceding year, shows a decrease of Rs. 3,10,450.

The number of notes on the 31st March 1876 amounted to 40,135, against 40,986 on the same date in 1875.

Deducting the value of Sind notes held by the Government Treasuries in the province and the several offices of issue in India, which was Rs. 2,39,715, there remained at the close of the year, in the hands of the general public, a circulation of Rs. 15,70,425.

Transactions with the Public.

The following table shows the value of notes of the Sind Circle issued to and received from the public for cash, or other notes, as compared with the preceding year :—

Circle.	Notes issued.		Notes received.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kurrachee	50,80,435	38,77,430	62,58,325	41,87,880
Decrease..	.....	12,03,005	.....	20,70,445

A large decrease in the transactions of this year is apparent, which is owing chiefly to the advances made to the Treasury being arranged for by the Bombay Bank, while in previous years notes of the Sind Circle, which used to accumulate in Bombay, were sent to Kurrachee, cancelled by the Bombay Office of Issue, and in exchange for which notes of the different values were taken by the bank.

Out of 46,366 notes received during the year, 39,063 were cancelled, being 84 per cent of the total number received, against 83 of last year.

There was a considerable falling off in the circulation of the 5-rupee notes, and a slight decrease in that of the 50-rupee notes. There was also a decrease in the 1,000-rupee notes in circulation, owing to less remittances by the mercantile public, as notes of the Sind Circle of Issue do not accumulate to such a large extent in the Bombay Office of Issue as was the case in previous years.

The average value of each note in circulation at the close of the year was Rs. 45 against 51 of the preceding year.

Looking at the number and value of notes which passed over the counter during the year under report, it appears that the transactions of the Sind Circle were less than those of the preceding year by 1,923 pieces of the value of Rs. 32,73,450, but that there was an increase in the transactions of foreign circle notes of 4,502 pieces of the value of Rs. 14,00,540.

The total transactions show an increase in the number of pieces of 2,579, but a decrease in value of Rs. 18,72,910. The daily average number of pieces of the Sind and foreign circles issued and received across the counter was 139.

Foreign Circle Notes.

The value of 6,124 foreign circle notes encashed at the Kurrachee Office of Issue during the year amounted to Rs. 10,49,095.

The demand for foreign circle notes is very small, the greatest being for notes of the Bombay and Lahore circles.

Reserve.

The coin reserve of the Sind Circle on the 1st April 1875 was Rs. 10,78,000, and it gradually decreased to Rs. 2,68,000 in November, when it was strengthened by a specie remittance of Rs. 3,00,000 from Bombay. It then increased till it went up in January of this year to Rs. 9,78,000, after which it decreased again till the end of March, when it stood at Rs. 2,76,000, and continued at that figure till the last day of the year. The great demand for coin was for remittances to the interior of the district on account of the Indus Valley State Railway, and for remittances by the Native merchants for purchase of produce.

The increase in January was owing to the receipt of a remittance of 3 lakhs from Bombay, and to the import of a remittance of 4 lakhs by one of the local banks, almost the whole of which was sent on receipt to the Currency Office, which accounts for the sudden great increase in the coin reserve above alluded to. This expense would have been avoided by the bank had there been notes of the Sind Circle available in Bombay. The value of Government securities on the 1st April 1875 was Rs. 8,00,106. This was increased on the 16th July by 4 lakhs, making the total of securities invested on account of this circle Rs. 12,00,106, at which figure it continued till the end of the year.

Outstanding Notes.

The value of notes outstanding of all denominations was, on the 31st December 1875, Rs. 22,97,965 against Rs. 26,16,495 on the 31st December 1874.

During the year under report the value of 40 notes, aggregating Rs. 1,510, were paid under indemnity. Of these 29 half-notes of the value of Rs 1,250 were lost in transit by post, while 5 half-notes of the value Rs 100 were lost by accident, and the remaining 6, of the value of Rs. 160, were wrongly-joined notes. Lost Notes.

Unclaimed notes of the value of Rs. 10 were received during the year from the Dead Letter Office, and credited to Government.

There were no transactions in gold during the year. The issues and receipts of small silver coin were :— Gold and small Silver and Copper Coin.

	Receipts.	Issues.
Of Half-rupees	587 ...	... 893
„ Quarter-rupees	812 ...	... 1,189
„ Two annas	1,005 ...	... 2,048
	2,404 ...	... 4,130

Making a total of Rs. 6,534, against Rs. 6,283 of the previous year. The transactions in copper coin were only Rs. 5 during the year.

The amount of coin received from and issued to the public during the year was :— Coin operations.

	Rs.
Receipts	10,13,055
Issues	18,12,390
	28,25,445

Only one remittance of specie of 3 lakhs rupees was received from Bombay during the year, which, added to the coin transactions with the public, make the total of transactions of the Sind Circle during the year Rs. 31,25,445.

The following were the balances of notes held in the Government Treasuries in the province of Sind on the 31st March 1875 :— Treasury dealings in Notes.

	Rs.
Kurrachee tálukas only	35,095
Hyderabad	23,275
Shikárpur	31,115
	89,185

A statement is added, showing the number and value of notes supplied to the Huzur Treasuries in the province during the year as compared with the previous year :—

	Kurrachee.		Hyderabad.		Shikárpur.	
	1874-75	1875-76.	1874 75	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.
Total number of notes	15,550	2,150	3,625	2,135	9,523	6,330
Total value of notes .. Rs..	21,80,000	11,50,000	1,20,500	1,13,000	70,500	1,96,000

The large falling off in the transactions at Kurrachee is owing to the Bombay Bank making its own arrangements for re-couping

the treasury balance, whereas formerly remittances were made through the Currency Office In Hyderabad there is a slight falling off, while in Shikárpur the transactions have more than doubled

Expenditure. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 5,987-0-7 against Rs. 5,913-6-6 of the year previous.

Nagpur Circle.

Circulation. The circulation of the year, compared with last year, is shown as follows:—

		1874-75.	1875-76.
Issues	Rs.	62,31,370	71,69,100
Receipts	„	67,84,215	72,56,840

The average circulation, which in 1874-75 was about 18 lakhs, was during 1875-76 about 24 lakhs.

The year commenced with a nominal circulation of Rs. 12,96,000, which rose gradually to Rs. 36,73,000 in October, and then declined to Rs. 12,08,000 in March 1876.

The Reserve in Silver. The currency reserve at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 4,82,000, fell to Rs. 2,38,000 during April, and rose to Rs. 22,96,000 in November 1875. The year closed with a reserve of Rs. 4,40,000.

Foreign Circle Notes. The transactions in foreign circle notes show Rs. 30,98,690 received from, and Rs. 26,34,250 issued to, the public:—

Circles	Receipts	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Circle	10,62,230	10,04,085
Do. Sub-circle	14,885	12,550
Madras Circle	3,71,395	11,215
Do. Sub circle	13,030	2,025
Bombay Circle	12,60,925	12,57,515
Do. Sub-circle	3,70,625	3,46,860
Total Rs...	30,98,690	26,34,250

Akola Circle.

Total Circulation. The maximum, minimum, and average value of notes in circulation for the last two years were as follows:—

Year.	Maximum.	Month.	Minimum.	Month.
	Rs.		Rs.	
1874-75... ...	20,62,300	November 1874.	8,65,995	February 1875.
1875-76... ...	45,47,350	July 1875.	8,60,605	March 1876.

Average of 1874-75...Rs. 15,38,122. Average of 1875-76...Rs. 21,60,362.

showing an increase in the average during the year under review of Rs. 6,22,240, or 140·10 per cent. The maximum was attained in July 1875, and the minimum recorded in March 1876.

The average circulation dating from the commencement of currency operations in Berar has been as follows :—

	Rs.
In 1868-69	1,71,227
„ 1869-70	10,17,857
„ 1870-71	22,27,071
„ 1871-72	37,85,062
„ 1872-73	19,29,057
„ 1873-74	34,50,105
„ 1874-75	15,38,122
„ 1875-76	21,60,362

The increase this year is said to be owing to the great demand that existed in Bombay for money. The circulation at the beginning of the official year, *viz.*, Rs. 10,28,190, gradually rose to Rs. 45,47,350 in July 1875; it then fell as usual rapidly during the eight subsequent months of the cotton season to Rs. 8,60,605, the value of notes in circulation at the close of the year. Notes of foreign circles were not cashed in this office to any large extent.

Transactions with the Public.

The value of notes issued to the public for cash or other notes during 1875-76 was Rs. 45,95,795, or an increase of Rs. 22,38,195 over the value for 1874-75. The value of notes received from the public for cash or other notes was Rs. 17,63,380, or Rs. 25,89,500 in excess of the value received in 1874-75.

During the year 22,215 notes were received and 26,698 cancelled. The excess of cancellation over receipts of the year is owing to a number that remained from past years having been cancelled during the year under report. The percentage for notes cancelled is 120.

The gross circulation of notes on the 31st March 1876, in number and value, was 27,951 and Rs. 8,60,605, respectively.

The average number of notes passed over the counter in any day was, in 1875-76—issued 84 and cashed 80, or a decrease in notes issued by 10 and in notes cashed by 7 compared with last year.

The amount of coin paid to the public during the year under report was Rs. 47,63,380, or an increase of Rs. 25,89,500 over the figures for last year. These payments were made chiefly during the cotton season, when there is always a local demand for cash. The demand was greater this year.

Reserve.

The coin reserve at beginning of the year stood at Rs. 7,26,965, and at the close of the year Rs. 5,41,730. The value of Government securities purchased on behalf of this circle was 3 lakhs.

No gold coins were tendered for notes.

The number of notes paid on bond during the year was 14, of the aggregate value of Rs. 510; of these 11 were half-notes and 3 mismatched.

(3).—*Deposit and Remittance Transactions.*

Deposits.

In the year under report the old balances of unclaimed Marine Estates, aggregating Rs. 12,669, were transferred to the credit of Government under "XIV.—Marine." The amount of receipts and expenditure under the head Deposits contain a sum fo Rs. 41,59,274, being the amount of subscription to Imperial loans, paid into the general treasury, by the Baroda State. This receipt was, in the first instance, credited under this head, but subsequently it was transferred to the credit of the Government of India; hence it appears on both sides of the accounts.

Government Savings Bank.

The amount paid during the year 1875-76 into the Government treasuries of this Presidency, on account of the Savings Bank, exceeded the amount withdrawn by Rs. 5,25,338. This result is attributable to a larger number of deposits made by the mercantile community in consequence of stagnation of trade.

Overland Money Orders.

The subjoined table gives a comparative view of the overland money order transactions in all the Indian treasuries. The transactions relating to other presidencies and provinces are adjusted in the accounts of this office for their final settlement with the home accounts :—

Years.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
1874-75	8,110	4,76,761	809	26,861
1875-76	9,323	5,74,361	898	32,055
Result ...	+1,213	+97,600	+89	+5,194

The above table exhibits a considerable increase in the number and value of orders issued in the year under review as compared with the previous year, which is not easily accounted for. There is a slight increase in the number and value of orders paid in India during last year over those discharged in 1874-75.

Inland Money Orders.

The transactions in connection with inland money orders for the last two years are compared in the subjoined table :—

Years.	Issued.			Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Commission.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1874-75	26,541	13,48,009	14,987	22,934	11,69,064
1875-76	27,798	11,90,846	13,411	22,575	10,39,918
Result .	743	1,57,163	1,576	359	1,29,146

The above comparison shows a very considerable falling off during the year under review. The cheap rate of Native hun-

dis as compared with money orders, and the extensive use of currency notes for remittance purposes, have caused the decrease.

Local Bill and Local Cash Remittances.

After retaining sufficient balances in the several district treasuries to meet their ordinary demands, funds to the extent of Rs. 1,69,26,772 were withdrawn from those treasuries to the Presidency, as particularized in the margin.

	Bills	Cash
	Rs	Rs
Kattywar		4,50,360
Cutch	...	76,000
Kaira	...	18,10,175
Kaládgi	25,000	6,12,000
Ratnágiri	...	4,64,500
Broach...	..	23,15,500
Belgaum	1,71,000	3,00,000
Násik	...	5,81,415
Dharwar	...	18,07,000
Surat	5,000	19,59,504
Tanna	.	21,41,579
Khandesh	2,29,200	23,43,499
Ahmedabad	.	6,27,000
Kanara	18,000	6,13,040
Sholápur	3,62,000	15,000
	8,10,200	1,61,16,572

Currency notes to the extent noted below were sent to the several district treasuries from the Bombay General Treasury, aggregating Rs. 27,09,450:—

	Rs.
Poona	9,50,000
Kattywar	1,23,500
Cutch	76,200
Kaira	1,70,500
Kaládgi	77,000
Ratnágiri	59,000
Baroda	1,30,000
Broach	20,000
Aden	42,000
Belgaum	34,000
Násik	2,43,000
Dharwar	93,000
Ahmednagar	1,12,500
Tanna	17,000
Khandesh	1,05,750
Satara	2,27,500
Kanara	1,30,000
Sholápur	98,500
	27,09,450

Land Revenue.

Gross Land Revenue for Collection.

The gross land revenue for the year 1875-76 for the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency and Sind amounted to Rs. 3,39,73,525 compared with Rs. 3,43,42,935 for 1874-75; but from these figures the amounts for the Násik and Ratnágiri collectorates are excluded, the returns not having been received at the time of going to press. In the Northern Division, excluding Násik, Rs. 1,62,12,097 are returned as the gross land revenue, or Rs. 1,03,551 more than in 1874-75; in the Southern Division, excluding Ratnágiri, Rs. 1,35,38,359, or Rs. 33,406 less than in 1874-75, and in Sind Rs. 42,23,069 or Rs. 4,39,555 less. In the Northern Division, Surat, Broach, and Khandesh show an increase. Of the southern collectorates Poona and Sholápur show a large falling off, due to the reduction of the revision rates, compensated, however, by an increase in Ahmednagar, Kaládgi, Satara, Dharwar, and Kanara. In Sind the falling off was general and considerable, except in Kurrachee, due to the exceptional circumstances of the previous year.

Realizations.

The revenue for collection on account of the current year is returned at Rs. 2,73,47,075, or Rs. 1,62,272 in excess of that for the previous year. Including former year's balances, the total sum realizable came to Rs. 2,75,90,655, or Rs. 70,810 less than in 1874-75. Of this revenue Rs. 2,73,18,378 were collected up to 31st July 1876, compared with Rs. 2,73,52,724 collected up to a similar date in 1875. Taking the revenue for the current year, only Rs. 2,70,46,178 were collected up to 31st July 1875, against Rs. 2,72,18,951 collected up to 31st July 1876. The revenue fell off in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Tanna, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Satara, Belgaum, Hyderabad, and Thar and Párkar, and to some extent the falling off is due to decreased cultivation, though in Poona and Sholápur the reduction of the revision rates accounts for the decrease. The revenue was, however, generally collected with less pressure.

Outstanding Balances.

The outstanding balances amounted Rs. 2,54,271, or less than in 1874-75 by Rs. 59,138. The decrease was general. Balances are heaviest in Surat, Khandesh, Kanara, and in Sind, the arrears in Khandesh and Kanara being chiefly owing to disputed items.

Pressure used in collecting the revenue.

It was remarked last year that the greater stringency of the rules relating to the levy of the land assessment induced more punctual payment, and the returns for 1875-76 again show that less pressure was necessary in spite of the unsatisfactory season. Notices that the instalments were due were more frequent, es-

pecially in the Southern Division, where the late Mr. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, believed that an unnecessary number had been issued. The accompanying table gives the number of notices that the revenue was overdue sent out and the number of distraints in default of payment after the days of grace had expired :—

	Number of			
	Notices.		Distraints.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Northern Division	32,317	29,889	1,692	977
Southern do.	23,198	29,793	1,943	1,658
Sind	10,631	13,477	1,292	734
Total...	66,146	73,159	4,927	3,369

Canal Revenue.

A statement of revenue from irrigation works is given in the Appendix. It comprises direct receipts from water-rates and miscellaneous during the official year 1875-76 credited to, and accounted for, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation and revenue due or dependent on the works realized during the revenue year 1874-75 credited and accounted for under land revenue. The works have been divided into two classes: the first comprising works entirely constructed or extensively improved by the British Government, and for which capital as well as revenue accounts are kept; and the second, old works existing at the time the country was taken possession of by the British Government, and on which no large sums have been spent on improvements, but which are maintained and kept in order by the State. The statement is not quite complete, the figures for Dharwar and Khandesh not having been included.

No comparison between outlay, working expenses, and revenue on the new works is feasible, the revenue report of the Irrigation Department for 1875-76 not being yet ready, but for next report information on the area irrigated and provided for, on the expenses of maintenance, and on the general condition and results of irrigation in this Presidency will probably be forthcoming.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.

(1).—*Port of Bombay.*

The Customs revenue of the port of Bombay for 1875-76 shows a decrease of Rs. 2,21,549 over the preceding year 1874-75, and of Rs. 63,327 over the year 1873-74, as per following statement. The falling off is principally in the export customs, which is accounted for by the abolition of nearly all export duties during the last eight months of the year under report :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On general trade	57,26,371	56,81,480	56,07,011
On spirits	5,03,265	5,67,818	5,89,316
On tobacco	16,020	14,655	13,783
Total ...	62,45,656	62,63,953	62,10,110
Exports	3,71,403	5,11,328	3,43,622
Total ...	66,17,059	67,75,281	65,53,732

The import duties on general trade exhibit a decrease of Rs. 74,469. The decrease is chiefly apparent in the following articles :— **Decrease in Import Duties on General Trade.**

Articles of Import.	Decrease in Customs Duty.
	Rs.
Apparel	38,848
Cotton, twist and yarn	54,870
Drugs and medicines	19,214
Dyeing and colouring materials	23,366
Glass	19,986
Gums and resins	16,517
Copper, including brass	17,190
Metals, unenumerated...	26,987
Provisions	16,557
Silk, raw	1,98,970

There has been an increase in the duty collected on cotton piece-goods, thread—sewing, spirits, wine and liquors, iron, quick-silver, steel, tin, spices, sugar and sugar-candy, tea, and woollen piece-goods. The reasons for the increase under these items were explained under the head of Trade.

Value of, and Duty on, Liquor imported.

The following statement shows the declared value of the liquor imported in each of the three years, and the duty collected :—

	1873-74		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.	Declared Value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ale, beer, and porter ..	6,88,162	17,117	6,17,061	16,022	6,54,163	16,534
Spirits	13,60,725	4,97,726	13,26,926	5,71,111	20,02,333	5,95,474
Wines	12,11,571	1,61,747	14,17,465	1,75,194	15,15,677	2,16,251
Total ..	32,90,458	6,76,190	32,61,452	7,62,327	41,72,173	8,28,259

Decrease of Export Duties.

The export duties realized during the year show a falling off of nearly one lakh and sixty-eight thousand rupees as contrasted with those of 1874-75. The decrease is chiefly attributable to the introduction of the new Tariff Act XVI. of 1875 in August last, which abolished export duty on cotton goods, oils, seeds, spices, and hides, retaining only three articles subject to duty, *viz.*, rice, indigo, and lac, of which the last two are not products of this Presidency.

1874-75	Rs. 5,11,328
1875-76	,, 3,43,622
Decrease in 1875 76	Rs. 1,67,706

Percentage of Duty on the Value of Trade.

The following table, from which treasure and Government stores have been excluded, shows the percentage of duty on the value of the trade during the last four years :—

Years.	Value of Imports.	Import Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.	Value of Exports.	Export Duty collected.	Percentage of Duty on Value.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
1872-73	1,418	56½	3·99	1,911	3½	·173
1873-74	1,486	62½	4·20	1,987	3½	·186
1874-75	1,514	62¾	4·14	2,276	5 1/16	·224
1875-76 ..	1,709	62 1/16	3·63	2,074	3¼	·164

Bonded Warehouses.

There has been an increase in the value of goods bonded, cleared from bond, and remaining in bond during the year as compared with the transactions of the previous years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year...	6,25,948	4,56,519	2,83,503
Goods bonded during the year	10,30,488	8,21,149	13,70,086
Goods cleared from bond during the year.	11,99,917	9,94,165	11,08,876
Goods remaining in bond at the end of the year	4,56,519	2,83,503	5,44,713

Drawback.

The amount of drawback paid during the last year was Rs. 31,897 less than those of the previous year, and Rs 21,433 less than the average of the last three years.—

Years.	Amount.
	Rs.
1873-74	4,09,946
1874-75	4,09,442
1875-76	3,77,545
Total...	11,96,933
Average.	3,98,978

The following table exhibits the principal articles on which drawback is claimed on re-export and the amount of drawback paid :—

Description of Goods.	Amount.
	Rs.
Cotton, twist and yarn	14,967
Do. piece-goods	1,45,286
Gum	12,269
Ivory, unmanufactured	38,190
Liquors	11,184
Provisions	15,726
Silk, raw	12,666
Sugar and sugar-candy	66,834
Tea	10,779

Introduction of the Customs Indian Tariff Act of 1875.

By the introduction of Act XVI. of 1875 the following changes have been made in the tariff :—

1. Import duty has been generally reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent, excepting arms, ammunitions, &c., and wines and spirits, on which it has been increased.
2. Valuation has been altered in many cases.
3. An import duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed upon raw cotton not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon.
4. Export duty on the articles mentioned below has been abolished :—

1. Cotton goods.	4. Oils.
2. Tanned hides and skins.	5. Seeds.
3. Grain other than rice.	6. Spices.

Changes in Establishment.

The abolition of the export duties led to a revision of the fixed establishment, which has resulted in a saving of Rs 659-8 monthly. The Preventive Lascar Establishment has been remodelled without additional cost, with a view to provide for the maintenance of two steam launches which have been added to the Customs Flotilla, and in order that the Account and Dufter De-

partment under the Commissioner might be on a better footing. As regards pay, the establishment was revised but without increasing the cost to Government. The establishment kept up at the expense of the Imperial Cotton Press Company, Limited, (Rs. 138) was reduced at the Company's request from 1st September 1875, and owing to the opening of the Sassoon's Dock for the landing and shipping of goods an establishment at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,229 was entertained at the expense of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company during the year under report. The percentage cost is Rs. 7-2 on the revenue collected during the year, against Rs. 6-6 for 1874-75.

Seizure and Detention of Goods.

There were, during the year, 178 cases of seizure and detention of goods. Of these 122 cases were brought to light by the Preventive Department, and 56 by other departments of the Custom House. Confiscation was adjudged in 49 cases, and fines and penalties, including double and treble duty, were imposed in 114 cases. Fifteen cases were discharged on payment of fee for amendment of documents. The proceeds of confiscations and penalties, under Section 229 of the Customs Act, amounted to Rs. 3,485-4-5, out of which Rs. 2,223-6-1 were disbursed as rewards. No cases were prosecuted under the Passengers' Act during the year. One case was successfully prosecuted of a false declaration of myrabolams under Section 216 of the Customs Consolidated Act, and a penalty was adjudged of Rs. 1,000; and one case of under-valuation for duty was treated under Section 27 of the Consolidated Customs Act, and also ended in favour of Government.

Fees for extra work.

The realization from fees for working on Sundays and holidays and for extra work during the year amounted to Rs. 11,479-3.

(2).—*Continental Ports.*

Revenue collected.

Excluding salt, the Customs revenue collected by the Salt Department is made up of the items shown in the following table. Particulars are given for the three years, and the average of the last five years is also shown for purposes of comparison :—

		1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.	Average of 5 years ending 1874-75.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sea Customs.	Import sea customs	36,382 2 7	18,413 1 0	33,530 8 11	31,388 6 1
	Export do.	27,865 9 9	38,144 3 1	34,928 0 5	33,619 8 6
	Anchorage fees	341 6 0	321 0 8	375 12 8	393 6 0
	Registry fees	4,352 4 9	4,858 0 0	4,549 10 9	4,507 2 4
	Warehouse rent and wharfage fees.	729 10 6	568 10 11	654 8 1	742 5 3
	Fees for amendment and duplicate copies of documents	476 10 0	572 8 0	595 10 9	564 12 2
	Sale proceeds of derelict articles .	524 4 5	73 0 9	145 7 2	98 10 10
	Miscellaneous	435 1 2	1,041 10 9	301 1 3	552 12 10
	Total ..	71,110 1 2	63,992 9 2	75,080 12 0	71,817 4 0

The total sea customs collections in 1875-76 show an increase over those of 1874-75 of Rs. 7,117-8. They fall short of those of 1873-74 by Rs. 3,970-10-10, and of the average realizations of the last five years by Rs. 706 14-10.

The increase in imports, amounting to Rs. 17,969-1-7, is chiefly due to the levy, since August last, of the duty on salted fish imposed by Act XVI. of 1875. There has also been an increased importation into Honáwar of dried fruits from the Persian Gulf. Imports.

Export Customs show a decrease of Rs. 10,278-9-4. This decrease results from the operation of the Tariff Act of 1875, under which all articles, excepting indigo, rice, and lac, have been placed on the free list. A small increase in export collections is observable at the ports in Kanara, owing to a larger exportation of rice to Goa. The increase and decreases in the other items of revenue are trifling, and do not call for special remark. Exports.

(3).—*Sind Ports.*

The total gross receipts on account of import and export duty during the official year 1875-76—from 1st of April 1875 to 31st of March 1876—amounted to Rs. 3,73,103, against Rs. 4,00,775 realized in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 27,672 for 1875-76, the year under review. In addition to the above, Rs. 9,076 were realized against Rs. 5,417 in the previous year on account of miscellaneous customs receipts; and from sources not subordinate to customs—namely, on account of port dues, cotton fees, fishing licenses, and pearl fisheries, judicial fines, &c., and sale of stamped bonds—Rs. 52,465 against Rs. 34,908 in the preceding year 1874-75, making the whole collections from all sources Rs. 4,34,644 against Rs. 4,41,100 in the preceding year, as exhibited in the following statement:— Revenue.

Items.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.
Customs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Import Duty	2,28,254 11 4	2,49,102 13 4	20,848 2 0	....
Export Duty	1,72,520 0 9	1,24,000 6 5	....	48,519 10 4
Total..	4,00,774 12 1	3,73,103 8 9	20,848 2 0	48,519 10 4
Miscellaneous Receipts, Customs ..	5,416 15 9	9,075 11 4	3,693 4 10	34 9 3
Grand Total..	4,06,191 11 10	3,82,178 15 1	24,541 6 10	48,554 3 7
Deduct—				
Refunds and Drawback	7,220 3 0	13,626 12 10	6,406 9 10	....
Total after Deductions..	3,98,971 8 10	3,68,552 2 3	....	....
Other Sources	34,907 11 8	52,465 11 6	17,645 7 10	87 8 0
Grand Total..	4,41,099 7 6	4,34,644 10 7	42,186 14 8	48,641 11 7
Deduct—				
Refunds and Drawback	7,220 3 0	13,626 12 10	....	....
Total after Deductions..	4,33,879 4 6	4,21,017 13 9	....	....

There was an increase in the realizations of customs revenue on account of import duty in 1875-76, amounting to Rs 20,848, and a decrease in those on account of export duty of Rs. 48,520. The import duty collections are more chiefly from spirits and wines, fruits (principally dates), and provisions. The decrease in the export duties is entirely due to the exemption from duty of seeds, oils, spices, hides and skins tanned, grain and pulse (exclusive of rice) in the Indian Tariff Act XVI. of 1875 which came into force on the 5th August 1875. Contrasting the collections of customs duties at the ports of Sind for 1875-76 with the average realizations for the previous five years, an increase of Rs. 11,704 is observable in imports, but a decrease of Rs. 48,245 in exports. Notwithstanding the reduction of tariff rates of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent under the new Act, it is satisfactory to find that 39 out of 58 principal articles liable to duty at the reduced rate show increased collections as compared with 1874-75. The increase under wines and spirits is due to the raising of the duty from 5th August 1875. Under exports it is reported the total loss to the customs revenue from alterations in the tariff has been Rs. 1,53,955, or, adding remission of export duty on wheat in 1875-76, Rs. 2,32,496. If this nominal duty be added to the actual collections of 1875-76, a net increase of export duty of Rs. 1,47,393 over the returns for 1874-75 appears instead of the decrease above noticed.

Land Customs.

The land customs revenue collected by the Salt Department is shown in the following table :—

	1875-76.			1874-75.			1873-74.			Average of 5 years ending 1874-75.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Frontier Duties on Imports and Exports ...	74,737	5	11	63,036	5	0	56,740	10	0	58,985	8	5
Government Share of Land Customs and Transit Duties levied in the Foreign Territories of Cambay, Bansda and Dharampur	13,233	4	10	13,118	4	2	12,332	1	4	13,353	1	1
Proceeds of Confiscations under Act XXIX. of 1857	158	14	2	241	0	5	162	0	8	136	9	8
Total	88,129	8	11	76,395	9	7	69,234	12	0	72,475	3	2

The increase of Rs. 11,791 is mainly due to the imposition of a duty on salted fish, which has much more than made up for the loss caused by the exemption from export duty, under the new Tariff Act, of piece-goods, oils, &c. There has also been an increase in

	1875-76.	1874-75.
Goa Frontier ... ...Rs.	65,995 ...	53,852
Habsan or Rájpuri Frontier ... ,,	319 ...	621
Damán or Bagwara Frontier ... ,,	8,613 ..	8,663
Total...Rs.	74,927 ...	63,136

the importations of salt from Damán and Goa. The total length of the customs line on these frontiers remains at 284 miles, with 35 posts and 478 men on duty. The principal object of these lines is to prevent ingress of untaxed salt into our territory, and the total collections including salt amounted to Rs. 3,07,228, against Rs. 2,87,779 in the previous year. Total charges came to Rs. 61,059, or Rs. 5,477 less than in 1874-75. The establishments have been inefficient for the service required, and during the year Government permitted the strength of the Damán Frontier line to be raised from 115 to 186 men. The question of growing a barrier hedge is under consideration. The subject, referred to in last year's report, of a commercial treaty with Portugal for the assimilation of the customs tariff of her Indian settlements to the British Indian tariff, and for the regulation of the Portuguese Indian salt trade, which would do away with the need of retaining these preventive lines, so expensive and obstructive to development of trade as under the most considerate arrangements they must be, is still under consideration by the Government of India.

OPIUM.

Decrease of Revenue.

The opium revenue shows a considerable falling off (40 lakhs) in the year under report as compared with last year, when the shipments were unusually large. The exports are, however, close upon the average of the preceding four years. The market was very depressed in China during the latter part of the year :—

Year.	Opium Chests from Malwa	Opium Chests from Ahmedabad.	Total.	Amount of Pass Fee.	Pass Fee on Opium brought for use in Ahmedabad.	Total Pass Fee.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73.	42,379	1,163	43,542	2,61,25,200	.....	2,61,25,200
1873-74.	42,653	2,998	45,651	2,73,90,600	17,071	2,74,07,671
1874-75.	47,609	1,579	49,188	2,95,12,800	14,230	2,95,27,030
1875-76.	39,420	3,051	42,471	2,54,82,600	11,753	2,54,94,353

Exportation to China.

The exportation to China has been as follows :—

Months.		Number of Malwa Chests.	Number of Guzerat Chests.	Total Number of Chests exported.
April ...	1875.	3,429	66½	3,495½
May ...	"	4,672	189	4,861
June ...	"	3,005½	215	3,220½
July ...	"	2,672½	76	2,748½
August	"	2,957	116	3,073
September	"	2,656	171	2,827
October	"	2,622½	240	2,862½
November	"	3,690½	729	4,419½
December	"	2,806½	436	3,242½
January	1876.	2,916	347½	3,263½
February	"	3,606	261	3,867
March...	"	3,546½	90	3,636½
Total...		38,580	2,937	41,517

Opium remaining in Bombay.

In addition to the above, the chests noted in the margin have been shipped to places set forth against them, and 60 chests were purchased for the supply of licensed dealers throughout the Presidency, excepting Sind, so that it would appear 821 chests remained in Bombay at the close of March 1876. But the approximate number of chests in hand, including old stocks, may be estimated at

	Chests.
Liverpool	30
London	30
Zanzibar	7
Allepy	4
Mauritius	2

about 2,800. There has been no default in the realization of this large revenue, which has been collected at a cost of less than one-fourth per cent.

Three chests belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company paid transhipment fee Rs. 150 in May 1875 under Section 7 of Act VI. of 1873. At Aden the collections on this account were Rs. 200 during the year.

A pass fee, at the rate of Rs. 600 per chest was levied, on 19½ chests of opium imported from the Gaekwar's territory into the city of Ahmedabad for consumption there.

1874-75	Rs. 14,230
1875-76	„ 11,753
Decrease	Rs. 2,477

There is a decrease of Rs. 2,477 in the pass fee realized on opium brought for consumption at Ahmedabad, as shown in the margin.

Internal Trade.

The revenue derived from the fees for selling opium throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,48,780. To this must be added a sum of Rs. 13,980 realized as transit duty levied on opium used in the Panch Máháls, where the license system is not in force. The total figure of license fees shows an increase of Rs. 3,705 in the year under report.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the revenue from license fees during the last five years :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	14,850	7,617	18,740	15,500	13,765
Aden	2,181	1,866	1,917	1,825	2,238
Total ..	17,031	9,183	20,657	17,325	16,003
Northern Division.					
Tanna, including Kolába.	2,567	2,763	2,974	3,286	3,329
Surat	2,641	2,132	2,700	2,542	2,139
Broach	2,092	1,644	956	2,105	2,009
Kaira	1,722	1,310	313	1,425	* 1,549
Ahmedabad	2,614	2,531	2,993	2,776	3,139
Khandesh ..	22,949	20,962	9,970	10,073	13,371
Násik	12,596	11,957	5,630	5,955	8,756
Total Northern Division.	47,181	43,299	25,536	28,162	34,292
Southern Division.					
Poona	18,651	18,745	17,735	17,241	18,182
Ahmednagar	8,305	7,341	7,879	6,164	5,112
Sholápur	6,259	9,632	1,662	4,086	6,361
Satara	6,219	6,048	5,913	5,354	4,330
Kaládgi	422	633	520	588	482
Belgaúm	2,516	2,763	2,944	2,635	1,700
Dharwar	3,609	3,621	3,970	4,942	4,230
Kanara	548	930	639	485	358
Ratnágiri	1,001	846	884	963	986
Total Southern Division.	47,530	50,559	47,146	42,458	41,741

* Excluding transit duty in Panch Mahals, Rs. 13,980.

	1871 72.	1872 73	1873 74	1874 75	1875-76.
Sind.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kurrachee	19,977	20,000	20,965	19,469	18,876
Hyderabad	27,778	28,622	30,247	31,427	31,537
Shikárpur	6,813	6,302	6,174	6,234	6,331
Total of Sind...	54,568	54,924	57,386	57,130	56,744
Grand Total...	1,66,310	1,58,265	1,50,725	1,45,075	1,48,780

Causes of Increase or Decrease.

In Bombay there has been a decrease of Rs. 1,735 during the year, which is due to less competition. There has been a general increase in the Northern Division, chiefly in Khandesh and Násik. In these collectorates the increase is due to the abolition of the system of selling opium departmentally, which was in force in 1874-75, and to the re-establishment of the old practice of selling it through licensed vendors in 1875-76. In the Southern Division there has been a general decrease, excepting in two collectorates, namely, Poona and Sholápur, where there has been an increase, which is attributable to higher bids at auction for certain shops in Poona. The increase in Sholápur is due to three causes: 1st, opening of two new shops; 2nd, inclusion of the fees of Málsiras Táluka, which was transferred during the year from the Satara District; and, 3rd, higher bids. The decrease in Satara has been caused by the closing of opium shops at Rahimatpur and Khandála in that district, and that at Belgaum is due to the license fees for the sale of "chandul" having been credited to "Excise on Spirits and Drugs" instead of "Opium" from October 1875, under instructions from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

As regards the decrease in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, the Collector states as follows:—"The amount realized by the sales of opium contracts for the season, year 1873-74, amounted to Rs. 6,587, and that for 1874-75 to Rs. 5,240 only. The instalments on account of the contract for 1873-74 were received during the first seven months (April to August) of the financial year 1874-75, as all the opium contracts, except the one within the cantonment limits, commence from November. Instalments on account of the contract for the season year 1874-75, in which there was a failure, were received and credited during the seven months of the financial year 1875-76, and thus the decrease in the realization by the auction sale of 1874-75 affected the actual receipts on account of license fees during the financial year 1875-76."

The decrease in the Dharwar District is nominal. It is due to the outstandings for 1872-73 and 1873-74 having been received and included in the realizations of 1874-75.

Profits to Government on the sale of Opium.

Years	Revenue from Opium Licenses	Quantity of Opium purchased by Government in Bombay		Price paid by Government	Price charged to the License Dealers.
	Rs.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	1,11,744	208	30	1,75,530	1,93,784
1872-73	1,03,340	166	30	1,31,781	1,44,634
1873-74	93,339	202	2	1,61,593	1,82,758
1874-75	87,945	134	17	1,03,837	1,14,693
1875-76	92,036	102	3	78,458	88,536
Total ...	4,88,404	814	2	6,51,199	7,24,405
Average of five years ...	97,681	163	0	1,30,240	1,44,188

A consideration of the foregoing statement will show that the retail trade is still in an unsatisfactory condition. The licensees paid to Government for the opium purchased from Government Rs. 88,536, and for licenses they paid Rs. 92,036—in all Rs. 1,80,572. At the average selling rate of 2½ tolas for a rupee the out-turn would be Rs. 1,30,656, showing a loss of Rs. 49,916. To this must be added the expenses in the shape of establishment, &c. The new opium bill, which is under consideration and likely to become law during the present year, will doubtless provide a remedy for this as well as other equally unsatisfactory relations resulting from the present defective state of the law.

Seven cases of opium smuggling, &c., were brought to notice in the town and island of Bombay. Of these, five cases were prosecuted before the Court of Petty Sessions and the police magistrates under Regulation XXI. of 1827, and the parties were convicted and fined. Two out of these cases were brought up by the customs peons and the rest by the police. The quantity of opium confiscated was 6¾ Indian seers, which realized on sale by public auction Rs. 88, or Rs. 13 per Indian seer. One maund and 37 seers of opium was found unclaimed, and it realized on sale Rs. 841-12. From the magisterial returns, as far as they have been received, it appears that 83 cases of opium-smuggling were brought to notice in the different collectorates, exclusive of Sind. In 67 cases the parties have been severally convicted and fined, and in 16 cases they were acquitted for want of proof. The quantity of opium confiscated was 10 maunds 2 seers, 66 tolas 8½ grains.

Transactions with Kattywar.

The following table exhibits the opium transactions with the province of Kattywar during the last year as compared with those of the last five years. The opium to this province is issued free of pass fee :—

Years.	Opium received from Malwa.	Cost price and Carriage Expenses paid by Her Majesty's Government.	Opium sold.	Amount realized by sale to Vendors in Kattywar.	Deduct Expenses. Original Price paid for the quantity sold.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Agency.	Total.	Gain.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	700	3,37,599	664½	3,72,218	3,16,319	926	3,17,245	54,973
1871-72	400	1,99,180	614½	3,17,531	3,00,414	2,637	3,03,051	44,480
1872-73	700	3,00,552	661¾	3,61,927	3,05,872	2,805	3,08,677	53,250
1873-74	650¼	3,05,360	672	3,10,527	2,79,313	2,736	2,82,049	58,478
1874-75	700	3,18,935	671	3,75,490	3,20,388	2,644	3,23,032	52,458
	3,150½	14,61,626	3,243½	17,07,093	15,22,306	11,748	15,34,054	2,63,639
Average of five years..	630	2,92,325	649	3,50,539	3,04,461	2,350	3,06,811	52,728
1875-76	650	2,76,604	670	3,56,068	2,85,093	2,658	2,87,751	68,317

Eighty-six maunds of opium was supplied by the Malwa Agency free of pass fee to the Administration of the Central Provinces.

SALT.

Number of Salt Works.

The salt works at Anwarpur and Chorási in the Northern Division, 4 salt works in the Panwel Táluka, and 9 in the Karwar Táluka of the Southern Division were finally closed during the year. One new salt work in the Bassein Táluka and 4 in the Ghorebandar Táluka have been opened. The total number of salt works in operation was thus reduced from 580 to 568. In other respects the charge of the department remained unaltered. The department, during the absence of Mr. Pritchard, C.S., on special duty in Madras, was controlled by Mr. A. D. Carey, C.S., Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Revenue from all sources.

The revenue collected during the year 1875-76, the fourth year during which the department has been under the control of Mr. Pritchard, C.S., the Collector of Salt Revenue, amounts to Rs. 1,13,38,581. It exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 15,29,090, that of 1873-74 by Rs. 32,48,149, and the average collections of the five years ending 1874-75 by Rs. 32,01,658. There has been an increase in every head of revenue under the management of the department; but the greater part of this considerable increase is in salt revenue, in great measure due to the fact that the system of prepayment of duty on salt exported to ports in the Bengal and Madras presidencies, which came into force on the 1st October 1874, obtained throughout the whole of the year under review, but for six months only of the year 1874-75. Omitting these items, and the inland customs mileage duty collections, the salt revenue collections of the year show an increase of Rs. 4,95,176, accrued for the most part in excise on salt removed for home and inland consumption. This increase indicates increased *licit* consumption and diminished smuggling in the Bombay Presidency—so results which have been brought about by the abolition of the free export system with its facilities for fraud, by the introduction of the bagging system, and the improved arrangements for examining despatches at the preventive stations described in last year's Report, and by the settlement of the questions raised by the political officers in Kattywar respecting the right of the Government to maintain a preventive line in Kattywar territory.

Strength of Department and amount of business done.

The following table shows the strength of the department, the quantities of salt imported by sea and land and removed from salt works, the quantities excised, the quantities issued duty free, and the gross realizations on all accounts during 1875-76 as compared with the previous year :—

Years.	Number of Supervising Officers.	Number of Subordinate Officers and Men.	Number of Maunds of Salt dealt with by the Department.	Number of Maunds of Salt excised or imported by sea and land on payment of duty.	Number of Maunds delivered free of duty.	Gross Realizations, including excise on salt, sea and land customs collections, still-head duty, &c., &c.
			Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
1875-76 ..	13	4,563	5,403,718 8	5,341,338 32	62,379 16	1,13,38,581 9 7
1874-75 ..	12	4,500	5,567,246 4	4,462,534 21	1,104,711 20	98,09,491 11 0
Difference..	+1	+63	−163,527 36	+878,804 8	−10,42,332 4	+15,29,089 14 7

The receipts from salt for the last five years, together with the gross receipts of the department, are exhibited marginally. The large addition to the revenue is very satisfactory, as a considerable portion is due to increased consumption. The opposition to the new Salt Act has been successfully overcome, and Government have much pleasure in congratulating Mr. Pritchard on his very successful working of the department. The figures in the margin will also show that whilst expenditure has unavoidably increased, the percentage of charges on receipts is again materially improved. The arrangement by which the Salt Department pays for the whole Coast Guard and Frontier Preventive Service, although a portion of these charges should in fairness be debited to the Bombay customs and opium revenues, which it aids to protect, still continues, and unduly swells the percentage. The increase in expenditure appears, however, greater than it really is. Rs. 33,000 is merely a transfer item; Rs. 10,272 is due to certain charges formerly payable from the provincial budget being made to fall on the Imperial budget; and a further sum of Rs. 31,694-6-8, on account of refunds, is also no real charge, but the result of an arrangement intended to facilitate the trade in fully excised salt to Calcutta. The net increase of *actual* charges amounts to Rs. 1,446-5-6 only, and of the total expenditure charges aggregating Rs. 56,961 will not recur.

Years.	Salt			Total Gross Receipts		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
1871 72	63,53,864	9	10	71,45,914	15	0
1872 73	68,20 098	11	1	76 26 182	3	4
1873-74 ..	72,96,138	11	2	80,90,432	3	4
1874-75 ...	89,90,532	5	5	98,09,491	11	0
1875-76 ...	1,04,25,592	9	9	1,13,38,581	9	7

Years.	Total Charges.			Percentage of Charges on Receipts.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1871-72 ...	6,93,873	0	0	9	11	4
1872-73 ..	7,51,878	10	10	9	13	9
1873-74 ...	7,51,119	7	0	9	4	6
1874-75 ...	8,54,665	7	10	8	11	5
1875-76 ...	9,08,995	8	9	8	0	3

Chief events of the year.

The chief events of the year have been the final settlement of the Kattywar Frontier Preventive Line; the introduction, as an experimental measure, of arrangements for supplying His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and other Chiefs of Central India with salt at a reduced rate of duty; and the re-organization of the Damán Frontier establishment.

Scheme for regaining the lost Malwa Trade.

In his report for 1873-74 Mr. Pritchard drew attention to the serious falling off in the demand for Barágara from Malwa. He showed that the duty on from 2 to 3 lakhs of maunds of salt was in consequence lost every year, and in order to recover the lost ground a proposal was made to sell Barágara, at all stations on the Indore State Railway through a contractor, at prices fixed so as to enable it to compete on favourable terms with the kinds of salt that had driven it out of the market. Successive enhancements of duty, and the withdrawal of a privilege by which Wanzarees used to be allowed 94½ lbs. to the maund at the Runn,

works, gave unexcised Rájputána salts an overpowering advantage over Barágara, and a trade which a very few years back averaged 2 lakhs of maunds had dwindled down until the realizations in 1874-75 were no more than Rs. 26,368. Under these circumstances reduction of duty seemed the most promising means of regaining the lost revenue, and, shortly before the close of the year, sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the supply of Barágara to His Highness the Maharaja at Rs. 2-4 per maund, to be delivered at the terminus of the Indore State Railway. The remission of duty, after paying all charges, amounts to Rs. 0-14-1 per maund. This experiment was only sanctioned in the last month of the year, and its working will be a matter for subsequent report.

Working of Act VII. of 1873. (The Bombay Salt Act, 1873).

The difficulties attending the introduction, under the Act of 1873, of the system of licensing owners of salt works, of bagging salt, and of the examination of consignments of salt at floating preventive barges, were fully described in last year's Report. All these arrangements are stated to have worked with smoothness and success during the year under report, and the dislike to them as novelties to have entirely worn itself out. A marked improvement was observable in the accuracy of the weighments made at the works since the bagging system and barge examinations were introduced. At first excesses and deficiencies up to, and exceeding even 5 per cent were not infrequent, but now the deviation from the correct weight is seldom found to exceed 1 per cent. These reforms have provided a really effective check against the fraudulent removal of salt from the works, and to them no doubt is due a considerable portion of the increased revenue realized this year.

Opening of new Salt Works.

A new salt work of considerable size has been opened during the year by Mr. Maneckji Cursetji. It is situated in the Bassein Táluka, and adjoins the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. This work, when completed, is expected to be capable of producing some 2 lakhs of maunds annually. Large extensions have also been added to the works at Ghorebandar, in which salt has been manufactured during the past season. These extensions, however, will not be in full operation for another year. The Ghorebandar and Bassein salt works have rapidly risen in importance of late, the revenue derived from them last year being Rs. 14,75,404. They are most conveniently situated for both water and railway carriage.

Abolition of free export system.

Much has been written in previous years' reports on the injury to the revenue caused by the system of free exports to Madras and Bengal. The year under report is the first entire year that has elapsed since the system was changed. At first some disturbance of trade was inevitable; but the disturbance has been much less than was anticipated, and the course of trade has been interfered with to a far less extent than could have been hoped for. It was expected that this important reform would destroy the Calcutta trade. This, however, has by no means been the case, as the following table will show, and there are grounds for thinking that in a year or two the trade will have returned to its former dimensions :—

Years.	Calcutta.		Malabar Coast and Travancore.		Straits Settlements.		Allowances to Native Chiefs.		Total.	
	Mds.	s.	Mds.	s.	Mds.	s.	Mds.		Mds.	s.
1875-76 ...	339,742	0	892,777	0	.....		61,908	3	1,294,427	3
1874-75 ...	754,066	0	773,864	0	124,986	0	70,106	20	1,723,022	20
1873-74 ...	431,483	0	1,202,920	0	45,200	0	72,566	0	1,752,178	0
1872-73 ..	776,198	0	1,359,038	0	27,600	0	75,289	20	2,238,125	20
1871-72 ..	257,580	0	1,138,086	0	54,370	0	52,009	20	1,502,045	20
1870-71 ...	423,890	0	1,055,600	0	33,900	0	64,362	0	1,577,752	0
Average of five years ending 1874-75 ...	528,643	0	1,105,903	0	57,211	0	66,866	0	1,758,624	0

Credit system.

The increased charge for interest which falls on the merchants, while their cargoes are in transit, is covered by the arrangements made for granting credit to shippers on the deposit of Government securities. These credits are largely availed of, and the price of Bombay salt in Calcutta is reported to be no higher now than when export was permitted duty free. As regards Malabar also, it is satisfactory to observe that the change has not resulted in any increase of price to Government, but in a decrease. The price under the free export system averaged 7½ annas a maund; it now averages only 7 annas. In South Kanara, where the imports are comparatively small—about one lakh of maunds—the average price has been higher, but this is owing to a cause quite independent of the introduction of the prepayment system. As regards the revenue, the influence of the change has been highly beneficial. The home consumption of the Bombay Presidency has risen from 2,428,662 maunds in 1873-74 to 2,643,788 maunds in 1875-76—a result to which the establishment of the rule of prepayment has largely contributed.

Use of salt-earth by fishermen in Kanara and Ratnagiri.

Attention was drawn during the year to the injury to the revenue caused by the use for fish-curing and other purposes in Ratnágiri and Kanara of salt-earth, or earth very strongly impregnated with salt. Chemical analysis showed that this substance contained a large percentage of common salt. In his report on Indian fisheries Doctor Day remarked on the practice of imperfectly curing fish by means of this salt-earth, the result being a very unwholesome article of diet. This has been a special source of complaint against the fish cured in the Ratnágiri District. The use of the salt-earth appeared likely also to defeat the object Government had in view in imposing a duty on salted fish by the last Indian Tariff Act, *viz.*, to place home curers and foreign importers on the same footing. As the use of the substance, which is nothing but salt in a very impure state, seemed contrary to law, the matter was brought to the notice of the Collectors of North Kanara and Ratnágiri, and orders were in consequence issued by those officers prohibiting its use.

Gross collections.

The gross salt revenue collections of the year under report amount to Rs. 1,04,25,592, exceeding those of the previous year

by Rs. 14,85,060, those of 1873-74 by Rs. 31,29,454, and the average of the four years ending 1874-75 by Rs. 35,24,965.

Details of Collections.

The following table exhibits the details of salt revenue collections for the last two years, with the average collections of four years :—

	1875-76.	1874-75.	Average of four years ending 1874-75.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Excise Duty on permits issued (excepting Duty levied on Salt exported to Calcutta and the Malabar Coast)	70,63,777 0 1	66,17,402 12 11	63,70,865 7 10
2. Excise Duty on excesses discovered on examination of despatches at preventive stations and on re-weighment at places of import	1,275 0 8	2,222 6 1	2,738 10 4
3. Excise Duty on exports to Calcutta ..	6,15,782 0 0	50,548 12 0	....
4. Do. do. British Malabar.	13,84,062 0 0	9,79,400 8 5	....
5. Do. do. Foreign do.	2,36,444 0 0	81,852 8 0	....
6. Do. do. do. at nominal rates	8,770 15 6	7,180 15 6	19,276 14 5
7. Differential Duty on excess deficiencies on shipments of salt free and at nominal rates	6,881 3 4	1,08,605 13 5	87,322 11 7
8. Inland Customs Mileage Duty	6,37,150 7 0	7,27,703 0 7	....
9. Duty on importations by sea	91,473 12 0	78,108 11 2	1,03,090 1 2
10. Do. do. by land	2,41,770 6 2	2,18,300 15 5	2,03,348 6 0
11. Ground Rent	73,971 3 11	27,182 7 9	27,581 6 4
12. Farm of Government Salt Works ..	30,128 10 8	20,219 4 0	27,687 10 1
13. Proprietary right of Government in certain Salt Works	38,090 6 8	39,732 1 5	40,451 5 1
14. Recoveries from Shilotrees on account of survey of their Salt Works	518 9 6	....	....
15. Sale proceeds of confiscations	292 5 3	11,884 13 7	13,909 10 1
16. Forfeitures	....	....	....
17. Payments by Shilotrees of cost of establishments employed to watch their works	2,859 4 7	3,010 1 5	3,061 13 5
18. Miscellaneous	1,345 4 5	827 1 9	1,293 11 3
19. Contribution from Port Funds towards cost of Coast Guard Establishments ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	....
20. Contribution from General Fund towards cost of new boats	33,000 0 0	....	....
Total	1,01,25,502 9 9	89,90,532 5 5	69,09,627 11 7

Explanations of increases and decreases in collections.

The increase in the first item is owing to larger *licit* removals of salt, chiefly for home consumption. The increase in excise duty on exports to Calcutta, Malabar, &c., is due partly to the fact that prepayment of duty on these exports was made during the whole of the year under report, but for the last six months only of 1874-75. As notice was given some months before the rule of prepayment came into force, the free exports during the first [illegible] of 1874-75 were very large indeed. But in the year under [illegible] though the exportations to Calcutta were less, those to the [illegible] lied on residency were larger by 118,913 maunds than in the [illegible]

[illegible] items Nos. 6 and 7 is due to the cessation [illegible] a measure which, though highly bene- [illegible] caused a serious diminution in the [illegible] a few words of explanation :— [illegible] of the prepayment system an [illegible] was levied on all salt removed [illegible] and to Native States on [illegible] system this duty is

Carried by railway across the Inland C[illegible]	
Carried by railway to stations beyond Jeh[illegible]	
Exports to Calcutta, Malabar, &c.	
Removed under permits for Malwa	
Exports to Mysore	
Total quantity exported beyond the Presidency	
Total deliveries and imports	
Quantity consumed in the Bombay Presidency	

2ndly.—Before the rule requiring prepayment came into force, duty on deficiencies on invoices of Bombay salt landed in Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, and South Kanara was recovered in Bombay, and the proceeds were credited to Bombay revenue. Under the prepayment system, duty on the full quantity exported is prepaid in Bombay, and the *entire* realizations are remitted to Madras. Thus the Bombay revenue, though secured by the prepayment system against loss from smuggling, is reduced by these two items, involving a loss to Bombay of Rs. 1,05,134. But the change should cause no real loss to Government, inasmuch as the loss in the first item ought to be recouped by a corresponding reduction in the prices paid by the Collectors of the Madras districts concerned to the importing contractors; while there can be no loss on the second item, because full duty is levied before shipment on the gross quantities of salt removed. To obtain a correct comparison between the Bombay realizations—*i. e.*, the realizations on salt removed from works in Bombay for home and inland consumption of the year under report and those of previous years—the loss on both these items, in Mr. Pritchard's opinion, should be added to the realizations of this year, and the sums received in prepayment of duty on salt exported to Madras and Bengal ports, as well as collections on account of inland customs mileage duty should similarly be excluded. Applying these corrections the increase in 1875-76 over the collections of last year amounts to Rs. 5,06,281-4-5. So considerable an increase, especially after the large annual progressive rise in the salt revenue since 1871-72, is satisfactory, and support the policy which Government have adopted since the completion of Mr. Pedder's inquiry into the administration of the salt revenue. Since the year closed, under orders from the Government of India, free export of salt to the Malabar Coast and Travancore has been again permitted.

			Rs.	a.	p.
1871-72	...	...	63,53,864	9	10
1872-73	...	...	68,20,098	11	4
1873-74	...	...	72,98,138	11	2
1874-75	..	...	71,51,007	8	5
1875-76	...	...	76,57,288	12	10

Produce and deliveries of salt and loss and wastage.

The following table shows the gross totals of the stock accounts for the last two years, and the average totals for the five years ending 1874-75 :—

Years.	Stock on hand at the commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Removed during the Year. On payment of full duty.	Removed during the Year. Duty free, or on payment of nominal duty.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss on Stock.	Stock on hand close of year.
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds		
1875-76 ..	4,895,872 39	4,608,612 12	5,161,345 15	62,379 16			
1874-75 ..	3,507,055 23	7,398,937 6	4,299,000 17	1,104,711			
Average of five years ending 1874-75 ..	2,606,419 33	6,605,216 39	3,690,934				

The quantity of salt manu[illegible] of the produce of 1874-75, [illegible] collections of the year under report of the preceding five yes[illegible]8,592, exceeding those of the previous year

[illegible]ng special [illegible]gari Dis- to defeat the [illegible] duty on salted fish [illegible] home curers and for- [illegible] As the use of the substance, [illegible] impure state, seemed contrary [illegible]t to the notice of the Collectors of [illegible] and orders were in consequence [illegible]biting its use.

off was the strike among the Konkan salt-makers described in last year's Report. Manufacture has since steadily progressed, and there is no reason for any anxiety at the lowness of the stock on hand when the year closed. An unusually large crop of salt was stored during April and May last; stocks are now abundant, and prices very low.

Loss and wastage.

The quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage during 1875-76 amounts to Indian maunds 1,449,202, or about 15¼ per cent of the stock. The percentage in 1874-75 was 5½ per cent, and in 1873-74 rather over 5 per cent. This large increase is partly due to floods which washed away the entire stock in hand at Anwarpur, but mainly to deficiencies discovered at the Pen Salt Works. These are the only works at which the practice of sifting previous to removal had ordinarily been permitted. In the course of this process the salt was scattered all over the storage platforms, and then collected into small heaps of salt of variously-sized grain and of refuse. It was found impossible, in consequence, to keep a satisfactory stock account, the more so as, owing to the limited space available for storage at these works, and to the want of a law which enabled the department to regulate arrangements for storing, the produce of successive seasons had been added to the heaps of siftings and refuse salt of previous years, and the heaps were never wholly removed. For this, among other reasons, the practice of sifting was forbidden, and entire heaps are now cleared off as at all other works. The very large wastage written off this year at Pen is really, therefore, the wastage of several previous years as well as of the year under report. Putting aside Pen and Anwarpur the percentage of wastage to stock in 1875-76 was 8·03—an increase due to the severity of the monsoon rains and to the clearing up of old wastage accounts by insisting on the removal of entire heaps, including heaps opened, but not cleared in previous years. In the climate of Bombay a wastage rate of 8 per cent is not thought excessive, taking into account the carelessness with which heaps are often covered in.

Distribution of Salt issued.

It may here be interesting to give statistics, showing how the salt issued from our works and imported at our sea-ports is ultimately distributed for consumption among the different provinces and districts supplied from Bombay, for comparison with the statements furnished at page 150 of the Administration Report for 1873-74. The statistics have been compiled on the same principle, and from the same sources of information, and may be relied on as tolerably correct:—

	1875-76.	
	Mds	s.
Carried by railway across the Inland Customs Line	1,054,745	0
Carried by railway to stations beyond Jehwoor for the Nizam's districts .. .	113,857	0
Exports to Calcutta, Malabar, &c	1,212,510	32
Removed under permits for Malwa	49,172	0
Exports to Mysore	9,836	3
Total quantity exported beyond the Presidency	2,760,129	25
Total deliveries and imports	5,403,718	8
Quantity consumed in the Bombay Presidency	2,643,588	13

Effect of the Nizam's State-Railway on the importation of Bombay Salt into Hyderabad.

The opening of the Nizam's State Railway seems to have had but small effect upon the importations of Bombay salt to Hyderabad. This railway was opened in October 1874. Salt reaches the Nizam's country by the S E branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway only from Jehwoor and stations east of Jehwoor. In 1872-73 and 1873-74, before the Nizam's State Railway was opened, the quantities of salt carried to and east of Jehwoor amounted to Indian maunds 502,172 and 532,424, respectively; but in 1875-76, during the whole of which year the railway was in full work, only Indian maunds 517,321 were carried to the same group of stations, inclusive of the new stations on the Nizam's line.

Rate of consumption in the Bombay Presidency;

The total population of the Bombay Presidency, according to the census of 1872, is 19,208,963. The salt consumption of the whole Presidency, therefore, averaged 11·3 lbs. per head in 1875-76 The average consumption per head in 1873-74 was 10·4 lbs., and in 1872-73, 9·7 lbs. These results indicate progressive improvement.

in Guzerat;

The consumption of Guzerat, British and Foreign, may be estimated as follows :—

	1875-76.	
	Mds.	s.
Carried by railway across the Inland Customs Line ...	272,835	0
Carried by railway and Wanjarees to Khandesh, Násik, &c..	51,526	0
Removed under permits for Malwa	49,172	0
Total quantity exported beyond the province	373,533	0
Total deliveries and imports	1,111,169	25
Quantity consumed in the province	737,636	25

As the population of Guzerat, according to the recent census, is 6,264,912, the average rate of consumption per head in 1875-76 is 9·6 against 8·28 in 1873-74, and 8·66 in 1872-73.

and in the Deccan, Konkan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Kanara.

Deducting the quantity consumed in Guzerat from that consumed in the whole Presidency, the consumption of Khandesh, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta Country, and North Kanara is found to amount to 1,905,952 Indian maunds; and as the population of those districts is 12,944,051, the rate of consumption amounts to 12·1 lbs. per head against an average of 11·43 lbs. per head in 1873-74, and 10·26 lbs. in 1872-73.

Barágara.

The sales of Barágara in 1875-76 amounted to Indian maunds 805,199, against Indian maunds 668,815 in 1874-75, and 610,092 in 1873-74.

Places of Sales.	1874-75.				1875-76			
	For Local Consumption	For Consignment by Railway to Central Provinces	For Export to Malwa	Total.	For Local Consumption	For Consignment by Railway to Central Provinces	For Export to Malwa and Rajputna.	Total
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Khárágora and Runn Works	199,259	253,335	17,835	380,429	101,634	270,580	7,487	379,701
Ahmedabad Depôt ..	117,071	...	7,589	124,660	117,539	2,310	33,249	153,098
Broach do. ..	22,749	...	..	22,749	31,245	..	..	31,245
Surat do. ..	7,763	.	..	7,763	18,960	..	747	19,707
Contractor	133,214	...	..	133 214	213,759	..	7,689	221,448
	390,056	253,335	25,424	668,815	483,137	272,890	49,172	805,199

The following table shows the total issues at the Runn Salt Works for six years. The old works at Pátri, Uru, Jhinjhuwára, and Anwarpur were closed by degrees as the new works developed, and the process of concentrating manufacture at Khárágora has been completed by the closing of the Anwarpur Works in the year under review :— Runn Salt Works.

Year.	Full Duty.	Nominal Duty.	Free.	Total Issues.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1870-71	404,611	63,330	1,031	468,972
1871-72	396,721	50,828	681	448,230
1872-73	494,694	73,758	1,031	569,483
1873-74	538,026	70,684	1,382	610,092
1874-75	599,550	68,915	350	668,815
1875-76	743,792	60,335	1,072	805,199

The increase in the sales for local consumption is principally due to increased sales for the Gaekwar's territory and the districts adjoining the Northern Frontier Preventive Line. The Collector of Salt Revenue points out that this is a direct result of the settlement of the dispute with the Kattywar political officers, and the consequent cessation of the opposition which had so long impaired the usefulness of the line. As an example, the Viramgám Táluka is quoted. It has a population of 128,044 souls ; in 1874-75 the consumption of *licit* salt was 5,022 Indian maunds, or an average of 3·2 lbs. per head ; in 1875-76 the consumption was 14,754 Indian maunds, or 9·5 lbs. per head. There was also an increase in the removals for the Panch Máháls. Kattywar Trade.

Central Provinces Trade.

The exports to the Central Provinces show an increase of 19,555 Indian maunds over the previous year, thus fully maintaining the ground already occupied. The question of reducing to some extent the very heavy rates for freight prevailing on the East India and Indore State Railway still presses for consideration. Mr. Pritchard reports that the Bombay Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways charge *five and a half pies* per ton per mile (between Khárághora and Khandwa and Khárághora and Jabálpur), the East India Railway charges *nine pies*, and the Holkar State Railway between *thirteen and fourteen pies*. The maintenance of these very high rates seems decidedly adverse to the development of the salt revenue in Central India.

Malwa trade.

The sales for Malwa have nearly doubled during the year under report. This is chiefly due to the opening of the Branch Railway between A'nand and Dákor. The extension of this branch to Páli now being carried out will still more reduce the cost of carriage, and conduce to the recovery of the Malwa trade. Should the railway be further extended to Godhra, it may almost be hoped that Bombay salt will be able to drive out unexcised Rajputána salt from the states that lie west of Indore, and regain possession of the markets it formerly commanded.

Ahmedabad Depôt Sales.

The sales at the Ahmedabad Depôt have increased from 124,660 to 153,098 Indian maunds, or by 28,438 Indian maunds. The extra removals have been chiefly for the Gaekwar's territories and Malwa. When the railway bridge over the Sábarmati River was washed away by the disastrous floods at Ahmedabad in September 1875, temporarily suspending direct communication with Khárághora, consignments for the Central Provinces, amounting to 2,310 Indian maunds, were issued from this depôt instead of from the main stores.

Sales at Broach and Surat Depôts.

The sales at the Broach and Surat Depôts have increased by 8,496 and 11,944 Indian maunds, respectively. The increase, however, lies chiefly in the sales of ghussia or fine-grained salt, the preference for which over the large-crystalled Barágara shown by the people remains unaltered. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a second Khárághora at Bhatta, in the Maroli Táluka, to supply these coast districts with sea-salt, which is evidently liked best.

Contractors' Sales.

The contractors' sales have risen from 133,214 Indian maunds in 1874-75 to 221,448 in 1875-76, showing an increase of 88,234 Indian maunds. These agencies have worked, on the whole, very satisfactorily throughout the year. The increase is chiefly in the sales for the Gaekwar's territory, the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates, and the Panch Máháls, and the cause has been already explained.

The Season and Crop.

Khárághora has been so fully described in previous reports that the very shortest notice will here suffice. No changes of system were made during the year, and the progress of the works continued to be in all respects satisfactory. Owing to the lateness of the rains, manufacture did not commence until considerably after the ordinary time, and was afterwards retarded by

a long period of cloudy weather. But the season was fortunate in two respects, *viz.*, 1st, in the total absence of "raich," the disease which in former years destroyed so much salt; and, 2ndly, in an immunity from dust-storms. That the crop escaped injury from "raich" is perhaps due to the success of an experiment which had been tried on a small scale with promising results in previous years, and was adopted universally during the year under report. This was simply to drain the pans completely after two months' working, and so get rid of the lye, or excess of magnesic salts, accumulated in the brine exposed for evaporation. The removal of salt from the pans began on the 23rd March and ended on the 18th May, the total out-turn being 969,000 Indian maunds. The quality of the salt made this year is described as superior to that of any crop previously gathered. This is in some measure due to the emulation, among the Agrias, excited by the rewards for the best salt produced, for which Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 300.

New village.

The population of the new village has received an addition of 13 families of Agrias, and there are further applicants. Quarters for the peon establishment have been supplied; but more accommodation for the kárkuns, clerks, &c., is still much wanted, and will, it is hoped, be provided in the current year. The season was not a healthy one, and the want of water is again seriously complained of.

Salt-smuggling.

The following table contrasts the results of the last two years' administration in respect to salt-smuggling cases :—

Year.	Number of Cases adjudicated.	Number of Persons					Percentage of Convictions on Number of Persons sent up for trial.	Quantity of Salt confiscated.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent up for trial before Magistrates.	Convicted by Magistrates.	Acquitted by Magistrates.		
								Mds.
1874-75	1,214	1,250	17	1,203	966	238	80	16,395
1875-76	1,118	1,310	29	1,281	1,051	230	82	12,424

Increase in arrests and decrease in number of cases detected.

The diminution of the number of cases shows that smuggling has been somewhat checked, while the large proportion of arrests to cases shows that the fewness of the seizures is not due to less vigilance and zeal on the part of the establishment. Several affrays with smugglers occurred during the year, but in only two cases with fatal results. One of a party of men attempting to smuggle salt across the Dáman Frontier was shot by a sepoy, and a similar instance occurred on the Goa Frontier. In both cases the sepoys were tried before the Court of Session, but were acquitted.

Punishments

The amount of the fines awarded by the magistrates averaged Rs. 9-12-11 per man convicted, against Rs. 7-13 in 1874-75. The average duration of imprisonment to be undergone in default

of payment of fine was 23 days against 20 in 1874-75. Of 1,051 persons convicted during the year of offences against the salt and customs laws, 554 were sentenced to fine or to periods of imprisonment in default of payment, and 497 to imprisonment only. In the latter case the average duration of imprisonment was 14 days. The Collector of Salt Revenue again complains of the inadequacy of the sentences passed by the subordinate magistrates of Párdi and Umbargám. The contraband traffic is carried on by large organized bands of men carrying head-loads. It is seldom that more than two or three of the men engaged in each raid can be captured, and if they are released after a few days' detention—hardly any punishment at all to the class of natives who live by this traffic—no deterrent effect whatever is produced.

EXCISE.

Supply of country liquor in Bombay.

The town and island of Bombay are supplied with country liquor, partly from distilleries outside the island, under the management of the Salt Department, and partly from distilleries in the island itself, which are controlled by the Collector of Bombay and the municipal and police authorities. The supply of liquor in the interior is under the management of the Collectors of the land revenue, who either grant licenses to sell liquor, or dispose by auction of the monopoly of sale within a given district. The following table shows the number of gallons excised and the duty realized at the distilleries managed by the Salt Department during each of the last five years :—

	1875-76.		1874-75.		1873-74.		1872-73.		1871-72.	
	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.	Gallons.	Amount of Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Uran .	613,708	6,60,804	585,503	5,96,109	541,119·2	5,67,755	564,525	5,64,525	515,418·2	5,45,419
Bhándup .	6,879	6,879	4,237	3,889	3,496	3,496	13,168·2	13,168	16,138·2	16,138
Chembur .	3,513	3,514	..	..	1,133	1,133	..	..	..	..
Total..	624,100	6,71,197	589,740	5,99,998	545,778·2	5,72,384	577,693·2	5,77,693	561,557	5,61,557

There has thus been an increase of Rs. 71,198-12-8 in the still-head duty collections during the year under report. This gradual recovery of the revenue from its previous depression is due to the enhancement of the tree-tax, which enabled mowra spirits to compete with toddy spirit produced in Bombay on something nearer equal terms than was formerly the case. The distillers, however, still represent that they are at a disadvantage, and that but for the very large capital expended on their distilleries the trade would be abandoned. It is a fact that several of the distilleries have lately changed hands. Mowra spirit pays more revenue per gallon than toddy spirit, and the question of equalizing the pressure of the various taxes paid by these two descriptions of liquor is a very difficult one. It is now engaging the attention of Government in connection with orders recently issued by the Supreme Government for the raising, as much as possible, of the duty on country spirits in view of the recent enhancement, by the new Tariff Act, of the duty on spirits imported from abroad. Last year's report contains an account of the different systems on which the revenue from mowra and toddy spirit is raised in the island of Bombay.

Abkári Revenue in the Interior.

The Government of India having expressed a wish to obtain full information respecting the incidence of the duty levied upon the

consumption of spirit, fermented liquors, and drugs, the Appendix to this report contains eight statments filled up in the manner suggested, so far as the circumstances permit. From the Accountant General's figures it appears that the actual excise revenue collections for 1875-76 in this Presidency amounted to Rs. 39,75,281 compared with Rs 37,80,992 for 1874-75. The figures in the first of the excise statements in the Appendix shows this revenue in detail for each collectorate; but, owing to want of uniformity in the abkári system, receipts from the duty on spirit cannot in every case be distinguished from that on fermented liquor. Again, the receipts from licenses for the sale of intoxicating drugs sometimes include opium-licenses and sometimes do not. As the question of the better protection of the abkári revenue is now under consideration, it is useless to repeat a description of the varied methods in which it is at present collected.

STAMPS.

Receipts and Expenditure.

There has been a slight increase in the net receipts for stamps during the year 1875-76, as may be seen by the following table :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross income under General Stamp Act	18,72,070	18,11,052	.....	61,018
Gross income under Court Fees Act	27,73,379	28,57,163	83,784	.....
Total...	46,45,439	46,68,215	83,784	61,018
Charges	3,67,892	5,31,449	1,63,557	.....
Net Income	42,77,557	41,36,766	.....	1,40,791

This shows a percentage of decrease in general stamp revenue of 3·2 and of increase in court fees revenue of 2·9 as contrasted with 1874-75. The total net income shows a decrease from Rs. 42,77,557 to Rs. 41,36,766. The increase in charges from 7·9 per cent in 1874-75 to 11·3 per cent in 1875-76 is due to the inclusion, for the first time, of the cost of the establishment of the Superintendent of Stamps under "No. IX. Stamps," to the revision of process-serving establishments in the mofussil, and to the increase of charges for the Inspector-General of Registration and his establishments.

Decrease of Revenue under General Stamps.

Foreign bill stamps decreased 15·4 per cent for the whole Presidency, the decrease being most marked in Ahmedabad (56·9 per cent) and Bombay (13·8 per cent). The reason for this is the continued unfavourable state of foreign trade. India revenue and share stamps fell 6·8 per cent, the decrease being most noticeable in the above-mentioned places, being 34·3 per cent in Ahmedabad, and 17·5 per cent in Bombay, and from similar causes. Hundis fell 5·7 per cent. On other general stamps there is an increase of 4·4 per cent. Gross receipts from bicolour and denoted stamps were Rs. 13,69,918, and from court fee stamps Rs. 28,51,511, against Rs. 13,95,417 and Rs. 27,68,440, respectively, in 1874-75. The reasons of the general decrease are doubtless those mentioned by the Superintendent—depression of trade, and the poverty and indebtedness of the ryots.

The gross receipts for 1874-75 were Rs. 46,45,439 against Rs. 50,11,342 in 1873-74, or a decrease of 7·3 per cent. The gross receipts of 1873-74 exhibited a decrease of 5·3 per cent on those for 1872-73. The present year shows a slight increase of Rs. 22,766 in gross receipts, or a quarter per cent.

Realizations.

The value of stamps sold for cash throughout the Presidency is as follows :—

General Stamps.	Court Fee Stamps.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,88,382	28,51,511	46,39,893

from which it seems that rather over three-fifths of the stamps sold are court fee stamps and rather under two-fifths general stamps.

The realizations of stamp duty and penalties by civil courts and collectors on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents were Rs. 19,079 against Rs. 20,778 in 1874-75 The decrease was Rs. 1,699. Realizations from stamp duty and adjudication fees under Section 39 of the General Stamp Act were Rs. 3,026 as contrasted with Rs. 3,167 in 1874-75, of which sum Rs. 2,813 was received in the Presidency town alone. Stamp duty in pauper suits realized Rs. 5,651 compared with Rs. 4,938 in the previous year. Rs. 29-12-3 were obtained as cost of the new stamped paper granted in lieu of spoiled stamps. Other miscellaneous receipts amount to Rs. 535.

Charges.

Charges show a very considerable increase, from Rs. 3,67,892 to Rs. 5,31,448 in 1875-76, or from 7·9 per cent to 11·3 per cent on gross income. The causes of this have been already stated. Under the various heads there has been a decrease of Rs. 2,469 on account of discount, and of Rs. 653 on account of refunds; while under miscellaneous charges, process-serving establishments, and one-third salary of the Registrar-General and Inspector of Stamps there was an increase of Rs. 1,66,679.

Stamp vendors are again more numerous than they were last year, being 1,104 as compared with 1,057, and the further increase desired by the Superintendent will probably be made as the need becomes felt.

On the whole, the stamp revenue is still declining, and since 1870-71, the first year under the two Stamp Acts now in force, the falling off has now reached upwards of 11 lakhs of rupees.

OTHER SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE.

These have been treated of generally in the commencement of this chapter, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate here.

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

General financial result.

The result of the Provincial Services transactions for the year 1875-76 shows a surplus of Rs. 14,32,958 at the close of the year, as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
Actual balance on 1st April 1875	16,50,470
Actual receipts during year including allotment from general revenues	1,12,65,258
	1,29,15,728
Deduct—	
Expenditure	1,14,82,770
Balance on 31st March 1876 . .	14,32,958

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income. 1874-75.	Actual Income. 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allotment from General Revenues .	98,27,263	98,22,335	.	4,928
I. Jails	2,59,156	2,67,954	8,798	...
II. Registration . . .	2,44,957	2,30,907	...	14,050
III Police	4,03,723	4,15,356	11,633	...
IV. Education .. .	1,95,793	1,96,575	782	...
V. Medical	70,847	96,156	25,609	...
VI. Printing	38,819	42,907	4,088	...
VII. Miscellaneous ...	66,452	57,470	..	8,982
VIII. Allotment from Local Funds.	..	2,000	2,000	...
IX. Public Works	90,749	76,606	...	14,143
Total..	1,11,97,759	1,12,08,566	52,910	42,103

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure. 1874-75.	Actual Expenditure. 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds	11,162	7,682	..	3,480
2. Jails	7,80,288	7,98,283	17,995	. .
3. Registration	2,34,065	2,28,686	...	5,379
4. Police	40,05,644	40,37,858	32,214	...
5. Education	10,51,453	10,02,201		49,252
6. Medical	8,62,366	8,88,087	25,721	...
7. Printing	2,37,188	2,23,061	.	14,127
8. Marine	6,159	...	..	6,159
9. Minor Establishments	1,10,743	1,56,414	15,671	.
10. Office Rent, Rates, and Taxes	1,72,137	1,98,113	25,976	...
11. Miscellaneous	1,02,694	82,245	..	20,449
12. Allotment to Local Funds .	3,79,408	3,80,905	1,497	.
13. Public Works	31,19,839	33,45,139	2,25,300	.
Total..	1,11,03,146	1,13,48,674	3,14,374	98,846

Revenue.

The following are the explanations of the increases and decreases on comparing the actuals of 1875-76 with the actuals of 1874-75 :—

Allotment from General Revenues. Decrease, Rs. 4,928.—The decrease is due to several additions and deductions sanctioned by the Government of India.

I.—Jails. Increase, Rs. 8,798.—There is an increase of Rs. 28,810 on account of sale proceeds of jail manufacture, and, on the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 12,000 on account of recovery of jail charges from Native States and Colonial Governments, also Rs. 8,000 on account of miscellaneous receipts for extra-mural convict labour the result being a net increase of about Rs. 8,800 in round numbers.

II.—Registration. Decrease, Rs. 14,050.—The decrease is due to a considerable falling off in the registration fees since 1874-75.

III.—Police. Increase, Rs. 11,633.—The increase is due chiefly to the large balance of the clothing fund of the Thar and Párkar Districts which was in deposit, having been adjusted in the accounts for 1875-76.

IV.—Education. Increase, Rs. 782.—There is a decrease of Rs. 2,200 on account of interest on funded capital, and Rs. 6,500 for contributions; while, on the other hand, there is an increase of Rs. 6,700 on account of college and school fees, and Rs. 2,800 for miscellaneous receipts, the result being a net increase of about Rs. 800 in round numbers.

V.—Medical. Increase, Rs. 25,609.—The increase is on account of interest on funded capital, medical college fees, fees from paying patients, miscellaneous receipts on contributions.

VI.—Printing. Increase, Rs. 4,088.—There is a decrease of Rs. 2,100, chiefly on account of sale proceeds of Acts and Regulations, Rs. 700 of the Commissioner in Sind's Press, including the Educational Press, and Rs. 205 of the High Court Press; while, on the other hand, there is an increase of Rs. 6,500 in the receipts on account of the Central Press, and Rs. 500 on account of the Jail Press, thus giving the net increase shown above.

VII.—Miscellaneous. Decrease, Rs. 8,982.—There is a decrease of Rs. 250 on account of fees from stamping weights and measures, Rs. 2,200 for receipts from botanical gardens, Rs. 8,900 for model farms, and Rs. 3,400 for sale proceeds of old records; while, on the other hand, there is an increase of Rs. 1,000 on account of interest on the funded capital of the District Benevolent Society, Rs. 500 for fees from travellers' bungalows foreign states, Rs. 500 for rent of civil buildings, Rs. 900 for fees and miscellaneous receipts from cemeteries, and Rs. 3,000 fees for copying and searching revenue records, the whole resulting in the net decrease shown of nearly Rs. 9,000.

VIII.—Allotments from Local Funds. Increase, Rs. 2,000. The increase is due to the Leper Hospital at Ratnágiri not having been opened for patients until 1875-76.

IX.—Public Works. Decrease, Rs. 14,143.—There is a decrease of Rs. 3,500 on account of rent of buildings and land, Rs. 400 for sale of tools and plant, Rs. 5,600 for sale of buildings and land,

Rs. 23,700 for stock provincial; while, on the other hand, there is an increase of Rs. 17,000 on account of fines, refunds, and sale of old materials, and Rs. 2,000 for miscellaneous receipts, the whole resulting in a net decrease of nearly Rs. 11,200, as shown in the margin.

Expenditure.

Explanations of increases and decreases on comparing the actuals for 1875-76 with the actuals of 1874-75:—

1. *Refunds. Decrease, Rs.* 3,180.—This decrease is chiefly under Police, because in 1874-75 there was a refund of Rs. 4,000 made to the late Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee.

2. *Jails. Increase, Rs.* 17,995.—This increase is due chiefly to the adjustment of the military pay of an officer in medical charge of the Yerauda Jail from 16th December 1872 to 13th January 1875, aggregating Rs. 27,292-14, ordered to be debited to Provincial Revenues under Government of India letter No. 1502, dated 13th July 1876.

3. *Registration. Decrease, Rs.* 5,379.—The decrease is chiefly owing to the transfer of one-third cost of the Inspector-General's salary and of his establishment to Imperial Revenues for supervising the stamp revenue, which was adjusted in 1874-75 from 1st November 1874 only, whereas in 1875-76 the deduction was for the whole year.

4. *Police. Increase, Rs.* 32,214.—There is an increase on account of the Government contribution of Rs. 90,000 to the Bombay Municipality, which was not paid in 1874-75; while, on the other hand, there is a decrease of about Rs. 55,000 on account of the District Executive Force, and about Rs. 3,000 on account of the Bombay City Police due to additional expenditure incurred in 1874-75, in the latter case by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the Mahomedan riot in February 1874.

5. *Education. Decrease, Rs.* 49,252.—This decrease is chiefly on account of Rs. 27,000 for grants-in-aid to school buildings, Rs. 60,000 for contingencies of the Sind Book Depôt, Rs. 2,000 for encouragement of literature, and Rs. 12,300 for miscellaneous on account of reprint of Major Candy's English and Marathi Dictionary.

6. *Medical. Increase, Rs.* 25,721.—There is an increase of Rs. 4,700 under hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency, Rs. 13,950 for grants for medical purposes on account of new grants-in-aid dispensaries, and Rs. 10,850 for pay of Dr. Carter while engaged in making researches into leprosy, and Rs. 5,200 under Sanitary Commissioner, owing to Dr. Hewlett having acted for Dr. Lumsdaine, while the latter was absent on privilege leave for 3 months. On the other hand there is a decrease of Rs. 1,200 on account of vaccination, and Rs. 8,500 for hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil, resulting in the net increase of rather more than Rs. 25,000, as per margin.

7. *Printing. Decrease, Rs.* 14,127.—This decrease is chiefly on account of Rs. 8,600 for the Government Central Press, Rs. 700 for the High Court, Appellate Side, and Rs. 4,300 for miscellaneous printing charges.

8. *Marine. Decrease, Rs.* 6,159.—This decrease is due to the Perim Light-house expenditure having been re-transferred to Imperial Services from the beginning of 1875-76 (*vide* Government of India Resolution No. 912, dated 16th February 1876).

9. *Minor Establishments, Rs.* 15,671.—There is an increase of Rs. 1,100 on account of general management, of Rs. 1,100 of cemeteries, Rs. 1,500 for district post, Rs. 700 for botanical gardens, and Rs. 14,700 for model farms; for the latter the actuals for 1874-75 were included under Miscellaneous. On the other hand there is a decrease of Rs 3,900 on account of contingencies of the Victoria and Albert Museum, resulting in a net increase nearly of Rs. 15,200.

10. *Office-rent, Rates and Taxes. Increase, Rs.* 25,976.—This increase is chiefly on account of arrears for water-rate paid in 1875-76.

11. *Miscellaneous. Decrease, Rs.* 20,449.—The decrease is chiefly due to the expenditure on account of model farms having been debited in 1874-75 to "Miscellaneous," whereas in 1875-76 they are debited to "Minor Establishments;" also to there being no charge at all in 1875-76 on account of allowances to civil servants out of employ.

12. *Allotment to Local Funds. Increase, Rs.* 1,497.—The increase is chiefly on account of the Kattywar Road Fund.

13. *Public Works. Increase, Rs.* 2,25,300. The increase is due to a large outlay by the Public Works Department in 1875-76.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statements show the receipts and expenditure in connection with the several classes of local funds :—

Heads of Receipts.	Actual Receipts. 1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	25,64,647	25,22,333		42,314
Bária Tribute Balance Fund	29,138	51,102	21,964	.
Esplanade Fee Fund . ..	96,004	1,00,506	4,502	..
Kattywar Institution Fund	10,042	11,877	..	25,165
Cotton Improvement Fund .. .	1,86,788	1,43,165	..	43,623
Infanticide Fund ..	10,342	5,285	..	5,057
Kattywar Mohosulee Fund ..	31,643	3,693		27,950
,, Local Corps Fund	700	...	.	700
,, Police Fund	47,081	345	...	46,736
,, Rajasthan's Court Fund.	63,567	7,209	.	56,357
Station Improvement Funds	3,08,311	93,121		2,15,190
Indus Conservancy Funds	46,865	48,041	1,178	
Dispensary Funds	20,772	10,199		10,573
Port Funds ...	2,00,300	2,56,029	55,729	
Cantonment Fund	...	84,039	84,099	
Public Works Tolls	5,11,263	5,32,721	21,458	..
District Educational Fund	12,49,746	12,65,284	15,538	
College and School Fund	10,584	10,824	240	..
Scholarships and Prizes Fund	11,731	12,602	871	
Minor Funds. .	1,48,127	76,082	..	72,045
	55,77,649	52,40,808	2,08,879	5,45,720

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure. 1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	27,66,055	29,14,921	1,48,866	
Bária Tribute Balance Fund	34,824	48,693	13,869	.
Esplanade Fee Fund	97,179	65,336		31,843
Kattywar Institution Fund	29,615	75,529	45,914	.
Cotton Improvement Fund	1,39,843	1,32,863		6,980
Infanticide Funds .	29,554	21,180		8,374
Kattywar Mohosulee Fund	47,834	43,692		4,142
,, Local Corps Fund	2,610			2,610
,, Police Fund	42,576	18,137	.	24,439
,, Rajasthanik Court Fund.	76,293	20,090	...	56,203
Station Improvement Fund .	2,22,792	1,95,437	...	27,355
Indus Conservancy Fund . ..	59,150	59,216	66	..
Dispensary Funds	19,005	24,308	5,303	..
Port Funds ...	1,66,610	1,99,828	33,188	.
Cantonment Funds	...	82,178	82,178	
Public Works Tolls	5,12,481	5,35,545	23,064	..
District Educational Fund	13,01,748	13,99,669	97,921	.
College and School Fund	16,089	9,572		6,517
Scholarship and Prizes Fund	9,415	10,064	649	..
Minor Funds	1,39,056	1,25,210	.	13,846
	57,12,759	59,81,468	4,51,018	1,82,309

The Kattywar Local Funds were transferred to "Deposits" in the accounts for 1875-76, and the transactions of the funds for three months only have appeared in the accounts for that year; hence the large decreases in the comparison of the receipts of the year with the actuals for 1874-75. The same explanation applies to the comparison of the expenditure from the Kattywar Local Funds, the increases under some of the funds being due to the transfer of the balances to "Deposits" by debit to the funds.

The other principal increases and decreases in the actuals for 1875-76 over 1874-75 are under the following funds :—

Receipts. Increase.

Bária Tribute Fund, Rs. 24,964.—Increase in the contributions on account of roads connecting Bária, &c., with the Godra and Dohad road.

Esplanade Fee Fund, Rs. 4,502.—There has been a falling off in the rent of land and miscellaneous fees to the extent of Rs. 10,500, and an increase of Rs. 15,000 in the sale proceeds of stores.

Port Funds, Rs. 55,729.—Increase of Rs. 18,000 under Bombay Port on account of adjustment of credits for previous years, of Rs. 20,000 under Kurrachee Port on account of pilotage receipts and port dues, of Rs. 13,000 under Aden Port on account of increase in the port dues and sale proceeds of stores, and of Rs. 4,000 under the southern ports on account of increase in the port dues.

Cantonment Funds, Rs. 84,099.—No actuals for 1874-75, the Funds having only been transferred to the Civil Department in 1875-76.

Public Works Tolls, Rs. 21,458.—Increase in the toll collections on provincial lines of roads.

District Educational Funds, Rs. 15,538.—Increase under Contributions ... ... Rs. 51,300
Collection of the cess ... ... „ 1,300

Rs. 52,600

Decrease under—

Sundry receipts	Rs. 27,000	
Interest	„ 6,000	
Recovery of advances	„ 4,000	
		37,600
		Rs. 15,600

Decrease.

Decrease occurred under the following headings :—
District Road Funds, Rs. 42,314.

Contributions	Rs. 47,500
Recovery of advances	„ 36,700
Loans	„ 5,250
Sundry receipts	„ 20,300
Stock account	„ 9,300
	Rs. 1,19,050

Deduct Increases :—Toll collections	.Rs. 21,250	
Fees and fines ...	„ 26,800	
Collection of the cess .	„ 28,600	
		76,650
		Rs. 42,400

Cotton Improvement Fund, Rs. 43,623.—Decrease in the fees under the Cotton Frauds Act.

Infanticide Funds, Rs. 5,057.—Decrease owing to the transfer of the Kattywar Infanticide Fund to "Deposits."

Station Improvement Funds, Rs. 2,15,190.—Decrease owing to the transfer of the Rájkot Station Fund to "Deposits."

Dispensary Funds, Rs. 10,573.—Decrease owing to the transfer of the Kattywar District Dispensary Fund to "Deposits."

Minor Funds, Rs. 72,045.—Decrease owing to the transfer of the Kattywar Funds to "Deposits."

Expenditure increased under the following heads :—

District Road Funds, Rs. 1,48,866.—Increased expenditure on Public Works	Rs. 1,46,700
Balance of Kattywar Road Fund transferred to "Deposits"	„ 98,200
	Rs. 2,44,900
Deduct—Transactions of the Kattywar Road Fund transferred to "Deposits"	„ 96,100
	Rs. 1,48,800

Bária Tribute Fund, Rs. 13,869.—Increased expenditure on public works in consequence of the increase in the contributions received for roads in the Bária State.

Dispensary Funds, Rs. 5,303 :—Increase due to the transfer of the balance of the Kattywar District Dispensary to "Deposits."

Port Funds, Rs. 33,188.—Increased expenditure from the Aden Port Fund on public works	Rs. 30,500
Increased expenditure from the Bombay Port Fund on account of claims against the late Harbour and Pilotage Board	„ 8,100
	Rs. 38,600
Deduct—	
Decreases under minor headings ...	„ 5,400
	Rs. 33,200

Cantonment Funds, Rs. 82,178.—No actuals for 1874-75, the funds having been only transferred to the Civil Department in 1875-76.

Public Works Tolls, Rs. 23,064.—Increased amount transferred to the Public Works Department in consequence of the improvement in the toll collections on provincial lines of road.

District Educational Funds, Rs. 97,921.—Increased expenditure on school buildings	Rs. 19,300
Balance of the Kattywar Educational Fund transferred to "Deposits" and other refunds ...	,, 78,600
	Rs. 97,900

Decrease.

The following are the particulars of decreased expenditure :—

Esplanade Fee Fund, Rs. 31,843.—Decrease in the expenditure on public works, which is regulated by the financial condition of the Fund.

Cotton Improvement Funds, Rs. 6,980.—Decrease owing to several appointments not having been filled up in 1875-76.

Infanticide Funds, Rs. 8,371.—Decrease owing to the transfer of the Kattywar Infanticide Fund to "Deposits."

Station Improvement Funds, Rs. 27,355.—Decrease due to the transfer of the Rájkot Station Fund to "Deposits."

Colleges and Schools' Funds, Rs. 6,517.—Decrease due to the transfer of the Guzerat Provincial College Fund to Provincial Services.

Minor Funds, Rs. 13,846.—Decrease owing to the transfer of the Kattywar Local Funds to "Deposits."

The above particulars relate to general receipts and expenditure. In the Appendix will be found [V.—B.—(1)] a statement giving the opening and closing balances and the receipts and expenditure for each collectorate of the Presidency, including Sind. The sources of revenue are a two-third share of the one-anna cess on the revenue from land, and receipts from tolls, ferries, cattle-pounds, contributions, and various miscellaneous items. Expenditure is incurred on the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, ferries, and rest-houses, water-works, tanks, wells and reservoirs, vaccination, dispensaries and tree-planting, and in fact on all works of a local character which the comfort, convenience, or health of the people appear to require. It was noticed last year that supervision of construction of works involving any considerable expenditure which local-fund committees decide to undertake has been entrusted to the officers of the Public Works Department. This plan has not as yet been productive of any marked inconvenience, and ensures good and durable work. In the Northern Division the year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,69,118,* the receipts amounted to Rs. 10,86,459, and the

* Balances for Panch Máhál and Násik not included.

expenditure to Rs. 12,10,082; the closing balance stood at Rs. 6,94,278. In the Southern Division the year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,65,097,* and closed with one of Rs. 3,84,506;† receipts amounted Rs. 8,88,362, and expenditure to Rs. 9,04,136. In Sind there was a balance of Rs. 1,54,162 at the commencement of the year, to which Rs. 4,73,232 were added during the year; Rs. 4,35,709 were expended, and there remained, when the year ended, a balance of Rs. 2,01,785.

ROAD CESS—EDUCATIONAL CESS.

It was explained, last year, that there is no separate road cess in this Presidency, but that expenditure on roads is undertaken from local funds. Expenditure of the one-third of the one-anna cess on the land revenue devoted to education will be found explained in the chapter on Instruction, where such revenue is included in the general receipts of the Educational Department.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Municipal matters having been commented on earlier in this report, nothing need be added here, except to call attention to the statement of receipts and expenditure of municipal revenue contained in the Appendix.

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* Balance for Ahmednagar not included.

† Balance for Sholápur not included.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Births.

By the census of 1872 the enumerated population of the registration districts was 16,228,774, of whom 8,482,388 were males and 7,746,386 females, so that for every 100 of the former there were 91·32 of the latter. The Presidency is divided into four geographical divisions, known as the Deccan, the Konkan, Guzerat, and Sind; and, differing as these do in physical and climatic conditions, they must always more or less be considered separately in drawing any general conclusions from vital statistics. For local purposes the registration circles are arranged with respect to similarity of soil, water, altitude, and climate; and as the returns become more accurate and knowledge of telluric and atmospheric peculiarities more perfect, it will eventually be possible to trace a connection between the death-rate of an area and its ascertained sanitary influences. The unit of registration is, of course, the village; and remembering that in many villages, where there is no resident Government officer competent to keep a register, information can only be periodically collected from the oral statements of the villagers, some failure to overtake the number of births and deaths occurring must be expected; but within most circles registration might easily be more complete, and Government anticipate that the efforts of Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner, to ensure greater accuracy will receive the earnest attention of the revenue and municipal authorities. The progress made during the year under notice is so far satisfactory that the number of births registered is the highest total yet recorded. When registration was introduced in 1871 the number of births for that year was returned at 252,609; for 1875 the number was 340,829, and though this shows only an excess of 8,021 over the returns of last year, yet on the five years a decided advance has been made. Taking the births by sexes there were 178,892 males born in 1875 to 161,937 females, or for every 100 males there were 90·52 females, the respective per-

centages being 52·49 and 47·81. The mean percentages for the five years ending 1875 are 52·87 and 47·13. The ratio of births per 1,000 of total population was 21·01, which, though an improvement on preceding years, Dr. Lumsdaine still thinks to represent little more than half the true ratio. The ratio per mille to total population in the Deccan was 25·72; in the Konkan, 20·16; in Guzerat, 20·40; and in Sind, where the returns are deplorably defective, only 5·92. The greatest number of births returned for any one month was 31,262 in July; and the least, 24,469 in February. The mean for five years shows July the most and February the least prolific month. The Sanitary Commissioner has very properly drawn attention to circles where registration is evidently neglected, and His Excellency trusts the local officers concerned will exert themselves to secure better information.

Deaths.

The following statement shows the total mortality in each registration division for the decennial period ending 1875:—

No.	Registration.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
1	Deccan	108,311	79,651	101,564	143,427	108,507	131,464
2	Konkan . . .	43,768	39,903	41,511	50,010	48,556	61,520
3	Guzerat	22,417	24,612	27,385	62,068	42,109	63,288
4	Sind . ..	11,462	18,827	14,767	29,303	20,586	23,454
	Total of Presidency.	185,958	162,996	185,230	284,838	219,758	279,726

No.	Registration.	1872.	1873	1874.	1875.	Total.	Average Deaths for ten years.
1	Deccan	201,508	133,838	140,511	212,608	1,361,392	136,139·2
2	Konkan	66,999	63,197	57,037	70,588	543,092	54,309·2
3	Guzerat	67,048	72,624	60,751	72,660	514,962	51,496·2
4	Sind	20,405	21,313	20,313	19,892	200,362	20,036·2
	Total of Presidency.	355,960	290,972	278,652	375,718	2,619,808	261,980·8

It will be seen that the last total is the maximum, owing in great measure to the fatal prevalence of cholera and fever during 1875. In 1874 the births recorded exceeded the deaths by 54,156; but in 1875 the deaths were more numerous by 34,889. The ratio of deaths per mille of total population during 1875 was 23·15, the average for the ten years being 17·97. The true ratio, according to Dr. Lumsdaine, should be 35 per mille. In the Deccan the ratio was 26·69; in the Konkan, 21·64; in Guzerat, 25·85; and in Sind 9·08. Of the total deaths registered, 199,712 were of males and 176,006 of females, or a proportion of 53·15 of the former to 46·85 of the latter. The percentages in 1874 were 53·32 and 46·68, respectively. The maximum mortality for the year was in Khandesh (31,051), and the minimum (711) in the Upper Sind Frontier. In 1874 the maximum and minimum were, respectively, in Dharwar (21,845) and the Upper Sind Frontier (925). Dharwar in 1875 returned 30,538 deaths. The

greatest number of deaths in any month was in July (43,274) and the least (22,071) in February; but for the last six years the maximum has been in August and the minimum in February.

Deaths by ages and sexes.

The deaths at the different age periods, the numbers living, and the proportion of deaths to living are shown below:—

Age period.	Enumerated Population.		Total Deaths.		Proportion of Deaths to total Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males, one in	Females, one in
Infants unable to walk (under 1 year)	293,375	289,296	37,315	31,381	8	9
Boys and girls (2 to 12 years) ..	4,031,188	3,645,865	54,249	48,481	74	74
Adults (13 to 50 years)	3,940,535	3,575,582	65,637	56,604	60	63
Old people (above 50 years) ..	217,290	235,643	42,501	38,537	5	6
Total..	8,482,388	7,746,386	199,712	176,006	43	44

Out of every 100 persons dying, 18 are infants, 28 are boys and girls, 33 are adults, and 21 are old people. In 1875 the total of deaths among infants was 68,696; in 1874 it was 49,945; and in 1873, 45,173. Among boys and girls deaths in 1875 amounted to 103,743; in 1874, to 70,965; and in 1873, to 71,622. For the same three years deaths among adults were 122,241, 67,413, and 71,193, respectively; and among old people, 81,038, 90,329, and 96,609. The year 1875 appears to have been particularly fatal to adults. The "*born dead*" are omitted from the standard forms; but the total for 1875 was 5,780, and for the year before 6,197.

Deaths by caste or class.

The table* subjoined shows by caste or class the numbers living, the deaths, and the death-rate per 1,000 for 1875:—

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus	Other Classes.	Total.
Population by census of 1872	106,072	2,842,762	13,110,464	169,476	16,228,774
Number of deaths registered.	2,171	42,893	326,226	4,428	375,718
Ratio of deaths per 1,000	20·47	15·09	24·88	26·13	23·15

Such are some of the results obtainable from the registration statistics; but, as already remarked, these statistics are still so incomplete that any conclusions based upon them would certainly mislead. The measures now adopted for testing the returns through the vaccination officers will, it is hoped, lead to marked improvement.

* For similar table see page 256, Report 1874-75.

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this heading.

Medical Relief.

(1).—Civil Hospitals.

Numbers treated.

The number of civil hospitals (45) remains the same as last year. The total number of *persons* treated in 1875-76 as contrasted with 1874-75 is shown marginally. If the re-admissions in both years are counted, the increase of in-patients is 1,511 and of out-patients 14,402. The daily average of in-door sick was 1,404·6 against 1,407·7 last year, while the mortality this year among in-patients increased from 1,689 to 2,192, or 8·1 per cent, being 1·5 more than in 1874-75. The daily average of out-door sick was 2,205·8, or an increase of 218·7 over that of the year before. There is said to have been a total mortality among out-door sick of 540; but, as pointed out by the Surgeon-General, the statements as to the number of deaths among out-patients are necessarily untrustworthy.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.
In-patients ...	22,789	24,081	1,292
Out-patients .	204,915	218,008	14,385
Total. .	227,704	242,089	15,677

Operations.

Major operations were 1,156, an increase of 44, among in-patients, and 197, an increase of 24, among out-patients, while minor operations were 5,124 and 7,863 amongst in and out-patients, respectively, as compared with 5,073 and 6,846 last year.

Principal Diseases.

The percentage of the principal diseases to total treated was as follows:—

Disease.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Malarial fevers	20·8	18·6	22·8	21·6
Rheumatic affections ...	4·1	3·7	3·5	3·3
Lung diseases	6·1	6·0	6·0	6·5
Dysentery	4·1	3·8	1·5	1·6
Diarrhœa	2·8	3·5	2·9	2·8

Admission and discharges.

There remained at the close of 1874-75 1,322 in-patients, and in 1875-76 there were admitted 22,759 and re-admitted 2,776, or

a total of 26,857; of these 23,266 were discharged cured, 81 absented, 2,192 died, and 1,318 remained at the end of the year. Of out-patients there were 3,341 remaining from the previous year, 214,667 were admitted and 13,043 re-admitted, or a total treated of 231,051. Of these 207,385 were discharged cured, 19,462 absented, 540 died, and 3,664 remained under treatment when the year closed. Of the actual number of persons treated as in-patients, 20,087 were males, 3,360 females, and 634 children of both sexes. Of the total persons treated as out-door sick, 114,084 were males, 39,802 females, and 64,122 children.

Patients distributed by castes.

The following table shows the castes of those treated and the percentages as compared with last year:—

Castes.	In door.		Out-door.	
	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.
Christians .. Europeans ..	6·35	7·07	1·19	1·50
Christians .. Eurasians	1·61	1·92	0·61	0·48
Christians .. Natives	9·25	8·31	3·33	3·57
Hindus	47·50	47·71	59·74	58·72
Mahomedans .	31·22	31·69	30·91	31·03
Parsis	3·29	2·73	3·36	3·88
Others	0·78	0·57	0·86	0·82

Income.

The chief items of receipts are shown below:—

Receipts.	1875-76.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Payments by patients ..	16,025	12,486	3,539	.....
Grants from Local Funds.	1,092	1,080	12	.....
Grants from Municipal and Railway Funds	45,077	29,925	15,152	.....

The increase under payments by patients was almost entirely due to increased receipts at the European General Hospital. The increase of Rs. 15,152 was due to the municipal grant to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital having been paid for the whole instead of a portion of the year. Complete figures of expenditure are not available at this date; but from the returns available it appears that there has been a decrease in controllable expenditure, which is creditable to Dr. Thom's management. The year has unhappily been distinguished by epidemics both of cholera and small-pox, the former of which has been very general throughout the Presidency, but neither of these diseases has been to any great extent treated in the civil hospitals. The complaint of syphilis being generally and virulently prevalent is reiterated, and the cases treated have risen to 7,340, or 1,302 more than in 1874-75.

Chief Civil Hospitals.

Adverting to the summaries of the chief civil hospitals it appears that in the European General Hospital, Bombay, there were

amongst in-patients 1,131 admissions, which, with re-admissions and patients remaining from the previous year, bring the total treated to 1,377, being an increase of 235 upon last year's return. Small-pox was one of the chief causes of increase, there having been 97 cases treated, of which 17 ended fatally. The total number of deaths from all causes was 78. There were 30 births in the obstetric ward. Government have pleasure in endorsing the favourable opinion of the establishment expressed by the Surgeon-General. Arrangements for providing a new European General Hospital as well as for the temporary location of the patients are being considered. In the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital the numbers both of in and out-patients are somewhat less than last year, while the percentage of deaths was 2 per cent higher, due to the epidemics of small-pox and cholera. There were more admissions for syphilis by upwards of 50 per cent than from any other cause, which Government much regret to learn. The death-rate from cholera was high—51 per cent, and in treating confluent small-pox the antiseptic plan of administering carbolic acid in 5-minim doses three times a day proved very unsuccessful, the death-rate to treated being 61·3 per cent. There was a diminution of 2,417 in the attendance of out-patients, due chiefly to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital having attracted many patients. The obstetric ward has continued to be useful and advantageous. In the Sir Cowasji Jehangier Ophthalmic Hospital there was a decrease of in and out-patients, the numbers being 417 and 5,311, respectively, as compared with 476 and 5,618 in 1874-75. The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital has been of much service; but, as it has only been established for 18 months, the results cannot be compared with those of the previous year. Amongst in-patients there were 2,526 admissions, 136 re-admissions, and 101 remaining from previous year. The death-rate was 9·55 per cent. The treatment in small-pox was satisfactory, only 4 deaths having occurred among 43 admissions, and all of the deaths were of unvaccinated persons. Cholera proved fatal to 58·02 per cent of the cases treated. Out-patients numbered 7,805. In Poona at the Sassoon Hospital, the admissions of in-patients numbered 1,703, and with those remaining and re-admissions there was a total of 1,881 treated as compared with 1,729 in 1874-75. The sanitary state and water-supply were excellent, and there was plenty of accommodation for the sick, amongst whom were 123 European loafers. At the Hatesing Hospital in Ahmedabad of in-patients there were 1,721 admissions, 136 remained from previous year, and 272 were re-admitted, making a total of 2,129 as compared with 1,904 in 1874-75. Out-patients numbered 10,224 compared with 9,291 in the previous year. There were 594 admissions from cholera. Government notice that Dr. Wiche considers the water-supply of Ahmedabad to be good, which is contrary to all previous opinion on this point. In Kurrachee the general health having been good, there were 598 admissions, 24 remaining, and 103 re-admissions, giving a total of 725 as compared with 956 in-patients last year. Out-patients decreased from 9,191 to 8,921.

(2).—Dispensaries.

Number of Dispensaries.

There were some changes in the classification by divisions of the dispensaries, the chief of which are as follows:—In the Presidency Division a new dispensary was opened at Mahád, that at Karwar was amalgamated with the civil hospital, and that at Siddápur transferred to the Poona Division, in which also dispensaries were opened at Saundatti, Chopra, and Jalgaon; while the Miraj State Dispensary was placed under control of the Medical Department. The total number amounted to 122—an increase of 4 upon last year, of which details are given in the margin. As the dispensary at Bhuj is reported to be, to all intents and purposes, a civil hospital, it will be entered as such in next year's report. There have been no changes in the Sind and Northern Divisions.

Grant-in-aid	99
Endowed	8
Government	9
Native States	6
Total...	122

Numbers treated.

The numbers both of in and out-patients have increased, the former slightly, and the latter to a very great extent, the respective numbers being shown in the following table:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.
In-patients...	5,509	5,605	96
Out-patients	5,09,266	5,52,014	42,748
Total...	5,14,775	5,57,619	42,844
Deaths among in-patients	348	378	30
Do. out-patients	400	2,211	1,811
Total...	748	2,589	1,841

Amongst in-patients the death-rate increased from 6·32 to 6·74 per cent, and the large total increase of mortality is due to the epidemic of cholera, which prevailed so generally in the year under notice.

Chief diseases.

The Poona Division again occupies the unenviable position of having the largest percentage borne by malarious fevers to total in-patients treated, this being 31·34. Next come the Presidency Division with 22·37, Sind with 19·38, and the Northern Division with 14·81. Of the total in and out-patients treated for all diseases this class represents a percentage of 20·11 as compared with 22·8 in the previous year. The cases of cholera increased from 10 to 5,687; but these are only a small portion of the total returns, which will be considered in discussing the Sanitary Commissioner's report. Rheumatic affections have again largely increased this year, from 18,681 to 19,272—the deaths, curiously enough, being the same; while, as in the civil hospitals, syphilis shows an increase, there being 7,047 cases to 6,683 in 1874-75.

Diseases of the eyes and lungs have, respectively, increased from 35,363 to 40,541 and from 27,250 to 28,242. These figures, while they undoubtedly show that 1875-76 was a very unhealthy year, yet also prove that the dispensaries have done excellent and useful work, and are much appreciated by the sick poor for whose benefit they are mainly established

Details of treated.

The average number of daily treated was—for in-patients 251·5 as compared with 257·8, and for out-patients 6,072·4 to 5,699·9 in the previous year. There were 422 major and 21,873 minor operations, being altogether 22,295 as compared with 19,663 in 1874-75. Of 5,605 in-patients 4,842 were discharged cured, 378 died, 152 absented, and 233 remained at the close of the year. Of out-patients 472,580 were discharged cured, 2,211 died, 69,494 absented, and 7,729 remained under treatment. The total number of persons treated, exclusive of re-admissions, increased by 27,114, *viz.*, from 478,506 to 505,620. There were 4,521 male in-patients and 251,868 male out-patients; 534 female in and 96,762 female out-patients. Of children the numbers were 197 and 151,738, respectively.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure increased from Rs. 2,30,125 to Rs. 2,41,719, due partly to the opening of four new grant-in-aid dispensaries, and partly to increase of pay of officers and subordinates on their promotion in the department. The cost of bazaar medicines, house-rent, and repairs was somewhat less, and the average cost per patient amounted to 7 annas 5 pies, or 3 pies less than in the previous year. The average cost of diet remained 2 annas 4 pies.

Receipts.

Income, including the Government grant of Rs. 1,40,954, amounted to Rs. 2,53,270 as compared with Rs. 2,10,663 in 1874-75, while the balance over total expenditure was Rs. 11,551. Local funds have contributed Rs. 38,931, or about Rs. 1,400 more than last year, which is creditable to them. Government notice with regret that municipal contributions have fallen off by upwards of Rs. 2,000. Donations and subscriptions have, however, increased by Rs. 2,700; while fees from patients, though but a small item, show a rise from Rs. 123 in 1874-75 to Rs. 442 this year.

(3).—Lunatic Asylums.

Particulars of Population.

The annual report on the lunatic asylums of this Presidency for 1875 has been drawn up for the calendar year agreeably to the orders of the Government of India, and consequently includes 3 months of a year already reported on. There is an increase in the total number of inmates of asylums from 849 during 1874-75 to 874 in the year under notice. Of this population 734 were males and 140 females. On 1st January 1875 there remained 449 males and 97 females; the new admissions were 264 males and 39 females. 21 males and 4 females were re-admitted. The total number discharged was 228—205 males and 23 females. Of these 91 were cured (77 males and 14 females), 127 were transferred to friends, of whom 26 males and 3 females showed signs of

improvement; 10 males were transferred or escaped; 65 males and 13 females died. At the end of December 1875 there remained 464 males and 104 females, a total of 568. The daily average strength was 449·7 males and 97·8 females, a total of 547·5 to 553·9 in 1874-75.

Health of the Inmates.

The general health of the inmates was good, except at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad, where the floods affected it. The daily average number of sick was 57·6 to 46·6 in the previous period of report. Of the daily average strength, 16·6 per cent were cured, and 14·2 per cent died; of those admitted, 27·7 per cent were cured and 23·8 per cent died. The chief form of disease was ague, which was prevalent at Colaba, as also was skin disease. Dysentery and diarrhœa were also a frequent cause of sickness.

Criminal Lunatics.

Of criminal lunatics there remained at the beginning of 1875 74 men and 2 women; 37 men and 2 women were admitted, and 2 men were re-admitted, making a total of 117, against 106 in 1874-75. At the close of the year 88 men remained and 4 women; of the total males 11 were cured, 2 improved, 4 escaped, 3 ceased to be criminal, and 5 died. The daily average strength was 80·58, which shows an increase over last year. The funds necessary for a separate asylum for this class of lunatics are unfortunately not available. The chief crimes were murder (42) and theft (25).

Class, age, &c., of lunatics.

Out of 328 admissions into asylums 89 were Europeans, being 11 less than before. Of these 84 were British soldiers. The remainder were contributed from all parts of the East. Forty-four were paupers and mendicants. By far the largest number of lunatics are between the ages of 20 and 40; next in order, but at a long distance, come persons between 40 and 60. There were only 2 lunatics over 60, and only 9 under 20.

Types and causes of insanity.

Acute mania accounts for 348 cases, and chronic for 180. Of the former 62 recovered, 17 improved, and 24 died; of the latter 5 recovered, 1 improved, and 19 died. Of melancholia 73 cases were treated, of which 4 recovered, 5 improved, and 2 died. Acute dementia gave 130 cases; 17 recovered, 3 improved, and 15 died. Of the chronic form of 86 cases, 1 recovered, 1 improved, and 11 died. Of 29 idiots 5 died. Of other forms of insanity there were 28 cases, of whom 2 died. The causes of insanity are classed as "unknown" in 420 cases, or nearly 50 per cent of the total population. Physical stood to moral causes in the proportion of 381 to 73. To "ganja" were attributed 154 cases; to hereditary causes, 37; to alcohol, 35; epilepsy, 33; and opium 9. Of moral causes, "grief" accounted for 36, "religion" for 8, and "fear" for 6 cases.

Expenditure.

The expenditure from the treasury for the year was Rs. 88,193, from which a sum of Rs. 6,670 recovered by receipts from sales of manufactures and garden produce must be deducted, leaving the actual cost to the State Rs. 82,523. The expenditure during 1874-75 was Rs. 88,820, and the actual cost Rs. 83,444. The net cost per head, inclusive of Europeans, was Rs. 148-13-1, or less

than in 1874-75 by Rs 1-12. The actual cost to the State per head in each asylum was for—

	Rs.
Colába	178
Dharwar	172
Poona	164
Ahmedabad	118
Hyderabad	92

The most notable reduction took place at Colába, the cost per head last year having been Rs. 199. In Ahmedabad the floods caused an increased expenditure. The average daily number of employed lunatics rose from 238 to 277, with marked benefit to the insanes. At Colába, especially, Dr. Murphy appears to have been very successful.

Sanitation.

Amalgamation of the Sanitary and Vaccination Departments.

It was noticed last year that, with a view to the improvement of sanitary administration throughout the Presidency, His Excellency in Council had directed that from 1st April 1875 the superintendents of vaccination should, in addition to their own duties, act as health officers of their respective districts, and that, when on tour, they should examine the birth and death registers, advise generally with regard to surface conservancy, ordinary drainage, and water-supply, watch the causes and course of epidemics, and endeavour to trace any distinguishing characteristics of the more prevalent diseases. These orders were issued, because His Excellency in Council had long been sensible that, except in some of the more important towns and cantonments, no real progress in sanitation was possible so long as the sole officer to whom His Excellency could look for assistance—the Sanitary Commissioner—was unsupported by a body of skilled sanitary officers travelling through the districts, counselling the municipal corporations, and insisting in every village upon simple and practical rules of ordinary cleanliness. Fortunately there existed a department to which these simple but important duties might be entrusted with but a small increase of remuneration, and accordingly His Excellency addressed the Government of India, pointing out the desirability of amalgamating the Sanitary and Vaccination Departments, and requesting sanction to the new arrangements he considered it necessary to adopt. The Government of India having recently agreed to the proposals made, the Sanitary Commissioner will now take charge of the amalgamated department, the office of Superintendent-General of Vaccination being done away with; the superintendents of vaccination will, in accordance with a suggestion of the Government of India, be styled deputy sanitary commissioners, it being understood that vaccination is to form a most important part of their work, and they will receive a slight increase of allowances in consideration of the extra duty imposed; the vaccination circles will be brought into accord with the registration districts; and in order that all statistics with which health officers have to deal may be made up for the same period of time, vaccination returns will be compiled for the calendar year, and, under direction from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, will, in future, be included in the general report of the Sanitary Commissioner.

General Conservancy.

His Excellency is glad to notice that already efforts have been made to introduce some system into the general conservancy of the large towns. Mr. Hewlett, the Acting Sanitary Commissioner, was able to visit Poona, Tanna, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar,

Satara, Kolhápur, Belgaum, Dharwar and other important centres of population. His reports are full, practical, and valuable, and, besides giving useful information as to the physical and climatic conditions of the places visited, describe in detail the sanitary state and present conservancy of each town, and conclude by suggesting the measures necessary to protect the public health. These reports are being printed, and will eventually be bound up together, and His Excellency trusts the Sanitary Commissioner will spare no pains to complete a series that will form the basis of all sanitary efforts in towns and cities for many years to come.

Public Health.

The year 1875 has not been a healthy one. Cholera and fever were very prevalent and fatal. A comparative statement of the total mortality from all causes for the total population is given below :—

Sections into which the entire Population has been divided	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints	Injuries	All other causes.	Total.
				1875.			
General Population .. .	47,555	3,461	219,176	33,650	6,217	65,649	375,718
Cantonments* .. .	71	8	94	229	49	1,131	2,159
Jails ...	7	...	48	65	4	137	261
Native Troops ..	71	..	25	9	3	105	213
British Troops ...	74	1	29	14	9	103	210
Total	47,761	3,470	220,363	33,967	6,273	67,158	378,832
				1874.			
General Population	37	5,903	183,717	26,990	6,165	57,840	278,652
Cantonments* ..	1	48	889	169	32	903	2,042
Jails . .	...	..	35	11	..	121	167
Native Troops .. .	..	2	42	11	1	122	178
British Troops	2	.	22	6	9	74	113
Total	40	5,953	184,705	27,217	6,207	59,060	281,182
Mean for 10 years ...	15,998·2	9,873·5	151,732·5	26,651·1	5,317·1	54,933·1	264,505·3

* Isolated registration areas.

The figures, though not accurate, are sufficiently so to indicate that 1874 was remarkably free from epidemic disease, whilst during the year just passed, though small-pox was again infrequent, cholera was severe over a large area.

Cholera.

During the decade closing with 1875 the total of deaths from cholera has been 158,960, the annual mean is 15,869, and the rate per 1,000 is 1·11. The marginal table exhibits how these deaths have been distributed. As in 1865 the total deaths were 83,148, and as the returns for 1876 will show a considerable cholera mortality, the triennial recurrence theory must be looked upon with suspicion. The attack in the past year began on the 22nd March in the town

Years.	Reported Deaths in Civil Population.	Rate per 1,000.
1866	23,037	1·85
1867	5,143	0·39
1868	6,447	0·50
1869	52,380	3·77
1870	2,666	0·20
1871	5,821	0·41
1872	15,642	1·03
1873 ...	232	0·02
1874 .. .	37	0·01
1875	47,555	2·93
Mean of 10 years.	15,896	1·41

of Násik, and Dr. Cody (the local medical authority) inclines to the belief that it originated in the exposure, the irregularities, and the excesses of the Holi festival which occurred during that month. Before the end of the month 10 deaths had occurred, in April 481 persons died, and in May 1,014. The disease did not cease till November, by which time it had numbered 2,812 victims. But meantime the poison had spread far and wide. In April, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Poona, in the Deccan; Ratnágiri, Bombay, and Tanna in the Konkan; and Kaira and the Panch Máháls in Guzerat were added to the list of affected collectorates, though as yet the mortality out of Násik was slight. In May cholera appeared in Kolába and Broach; and in June in Satara, Sholápur, and Surat. By July cholera was in every district in the Deccan, the Konkan, and Guzerat, except Dharwar and Kanara. In July the epidemic reached the climax; but though its virulency rapidly declined, it never wholly died out, and during the present year has re-visited every district, and in many with increased severity. The greatest number of deaths in any one district occurred in Khandesh, where 6,224 persons died; Ahmednagar came next, with 4,933; and Poona next, with 4,646. In Kanara only 137 deaths occurred. The total deaths in the Deccan reached 32,206; in the Konkan, 9,203; and in Guzerat, 6,098. Sind escaped, only 48 deaths from cholera being reported in the whole province. The ratios per 1,000 of population for the 4 divisions just mentioned were 4·04, 2·82, 2·17, and 0·02, respectively. Of districts the ratio was heaviest in Tanna (7·42), Ahmednagar (6·37), Khandesh (6·05), and Poona (5·12). Except in Tanna, and perhaps in Kolába and the Panch Máháls, cholera was nowhere severe out of the Deccan.

In all, out of 96,012 persons attacked up to 31st December last, 47,555 died, or 47½ per cent. Of those dying 25,397 were males, and 22,158 females, or a proportion of 87 females to 100 males. Of the total deaths 35,382 took place in the rainy season between June and September. June, July, and August were by far the worst months. Out of more than 13 million villages, however, not more than 96,000 were affected by cholera. Several interesting reports have been received as to the origin of the outbreak at different points, but any attempt to trace the spread of the disease has failed. Sometimes a traveller appears to have carried the poison, and sometimes cholera appeared spontaneously; occasionally it was traceable to bad water; but no sufficient number of facts have been brought together to render any history of the origin and spread of the disease possible, nor is there as yet any satisfactory explanation of the fact that what produces cholera one year appears innocuous in the next.

Small-pox.

In 1875 from small-pox 3,461 deaths were recorded, or 0·21 per 1,000 of the population. In 1874 the deaths were 3,903, or a ratio of 0·24 per mille. During the decade ending with 1875 there have been 98,185 deaths from small-pox, or an average mortality of 9,848 per annum. The maximum number was in 1872, when 26,699 deaths occurred, and the minimum number is in 1875, which is satisfactory. Of the total deaths in 1875, 1,708 were of males and 1,753 of females. The disease was worst in

Guzerat, and, as a rule, is most prevalent from January to June, ceasing with the commencement of the rains.

Fever.

From fever 219,156 persons are said to have died, against 183,717 in 1874. Under this head the native reporters generally class not only all true cases of fever, but also all deaths which they cannot accurately define. In 1875 the ratio per 1,000 of population was 13·54, or higher than in any year during the last decade, except in 1872, when the ratio was 13·60. Both ratios are far above the average. Of the total 219,156 deaths, 116,157 were of males and 102,999 of females, or a proportion of 89 females to 100 males. If the total of deaths from "all causes" be taken as 100, the total deaths of the years 1874 and 1875 may be distributed and compared as under :—

	1874.	1875.
Cholera	.....	13
Small-pox	2	1
Fevers	66	58
Bowel complaints	9	9
Accident or violence	2	2
All other causes	21	17
All causes...	100	100

For two years, in 7 out of the 24 districts, the deaths in each exceeded 10,000, and in each year the maximum was in Satara. In 1875 in 11 districts the figure of 10,000 has been exceeded, and Satara was left far behind by Khandesh and Belgaum. By ratio of deaths to population, mortality was, as in 1873 and 1874, highest in Surat, Khandesh coming next, and Dharwar and Kaira next. In Satara and Poona the disease was least fatal. In the city of Ahmedabad the death-rate from fever was as high as 30·92 per 1,000. By months the maximum mortality, as in 1874, was in November, but in 1873 it was in January. In the last quarter of the year, as usually occurs, most deaths took place; but July, August, and September were also trying months. The table given last year at page 254 is repeated below :—

Seasons.	Deaths per fever 1875.	Rate per 1,000 on total population.
Cold—December to March	68,801	4·21
Hot and dry—April and May	31,260	2·13
Rainy—June to September	76,165	4·72
Hot and damp—October and November ..	39,630	2·45
Total...	219,156	13·54

Bowel Complaints.

Under bowel complaints are registered deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, and to these causes 33,650 deaths are attributed

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

in 1875, against 26,090 in 1874, or more than in any year during the decade, except in 1872, when there were 33,664 deaths. But the ratio of deaths to population was 2·07 per mille, which, though heavy, has been several times exceeded. Of the total number of deaths reported in 1875, 18,761 were males, and 14,889 females, being in the proportion of 79 females to every 100 males. Complaints of this nature were worst, both as to the number of cases and severity in Dharwar. The attacks were again most frequent in August.

Accident or Violence.

Deaths due to accident or violence in 1875 are reported at 6,217, against 6,165 in 1874. Of the former total 3,640 were men and 2,577 women, or a proportion of 100 to 71, nearly the same as for the preceding year. Per 1,000 of population the ratio was, as in 1874, 0·38. The maximum mortality was in Tanna, whilst in 1874 it was in Ratnágiri. No less than 2,845 of the total deaths from violence are set down to drowning, whilst snake-bites account for 1,207. Snakes appear to be most deadly in Hyderabad, Ratnágiri, and Tanna. There were also 114 deaths from poisoning, 220 from hanging, 143 from wounding, 80 from wild beasts, and 1,308 from other causes. Deaths from all causes, other than the causes specified above, numbered in 1875 65,679, of which 34,049 were deaths of males and 31,630 of females, being a proportion of 100 to 93. The ratio per 1,000 to the total population was 1·05. Deaths from similar causes in 1874 numbered 57,840.

Native Troops.

Compared with last year the mean strength of Native troops was 22,819 to 22,750, the average daily sick being 772·7 to 835·7. The total number of admissions into hospital was 26,157 as compared with 27,102 last year, being less than during any of the four previous years. Amongst cavalry regiments the Poona Horse at Sirur and Dhulia was the healthiest, and the 3rd Sind Horse at Jacobabad the unhealthiest; whilst the 11th Regiment N. I. at Bhuj and the 10th N. I. at Mahidpur and A'gar occupied the same relative positions amongst the Infantry. Cholera attacked the 3rd N. I. at Ahmedabad, the 9th and 22nd N. I at Baroda, and the 10th N. I. at Mehidpur and A'gar, the total number of attacks and deaths being 87 and 50, respectively.

Returns for European troops will appear in the next report. From the sanitary reports received from cantonment committees it seems that the general health of the troops has been, notwithstanding the general unhealthiness of the season, good,—at many stations unusually so. In Kolaba, owing to the want of surface drainage and other reasons, malarious fevers prevailed, and fever was also prevalent at Kirkee, Kurrachee, and Jacobabad. Cholera appeared at Poona, Baroda, Neemuch, and elsewhere, but not to a great extent.

Vaccination.

The annual report on vaccination for 1875-76 shows that vaccination has been considerably extended at a comparatively less cost than in any one of the preceding seven years. No changes of system took place during the year; but, under the orders of Government, alluded to in our last Report, the superintendents of vaccination undertook, in addition to their regular duties, the inspection of dispensaries, of birth and death registries, and of the sanitary condition of towns and villages.

Establishment.

The number of circles was 9, and the strength of the department, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:—

Year.	Superintendent General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Clerks.	Vaccinators.	Peons.	Total.
1874-75	1	9	31	15	389	419	864
1875-76	1	9	30	15	393	423	871

This shows an increase of 4 vaccinators and 4 peons and a decrease of 1 assistant superintendent. All the vaccinators, except 6 in Government employ, are paid by local, municipal, and Native States' funds, and 2 superintendents and 3 assistant superintendents are also paid from the same sources. It is stated that additional vaccinators are needed for some of the more populous parts of Poona and Ratnágiri.

Numbers vaccinated.

The total number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated was 808,353, or 75,729 more than in 1874-75, in which year the number was 80,401 in excess of the returns for 1873-74. The increase occurred in all the circles except Eastern Guzerat, but the greatest advance was made in the Presidency and southern circles. An outbreak of small-pox in the city of Bombay during the first few months of the year 1876 contributed to induce the public to resort more freely to the vaccinators; but the progress made in the Southern District, which hitherto has been one of the most backward, is highly gratifying and does credit to the exertions of Dr. Raby, its superintendent. The total increase is due to 18,822 more primary vaccinations, and to 56,907 more re-vaccinations, and was distributed among the various establishments as marginally indicated. The total number of primary vaccinations was

207	Vaccinators, Local Fund ...	34,662
130	,, Native States ...	15,797
50	,, Municipal ...	21,766
—	Dispensaries	2,552
4	vaccinators, Army	1,027
	Increase...	75,804
	Deduct—Decrease.	
2	vaccinators, Government ...	75
	Net Increase...	75,729

690,639, of which 660,556 were successful. In his last report Dr. Pinkerton estimated that eight-tenths of the available children had already been reached, and if this calculation is correct, future progress in primary vaccination, as pointed out by the Surgeon-General, must be slow. But it is satisfactory that Dr. Pinkerton is able to state that the results of the re-organization of the department in 1871 have been to bring every British and nearly every independent village within reach of the vaccinator. The total number of persons re-vaccinated was 117,714, distributed as shown in the margin. There is a large increase in Sind and in the Presidency, and considerable progress in the Southern, Central, and Guzerat circles. In Bombay it is said that the desire for re-vaccination during the epidemic became very great, especially among the European and Parsi communities. The crews of 58 ships in the harbour, the employés in 27 public offices and workshops, the residents in 5 hotels, the subordinates in 32 private offices and banks, and the scholars in 14 schools and colleges were re-vaccinated. Nearly 50 per cent of the total operations were tested by the superintendents and their assistants, and only 602 names were found incorrectly entered. Twelve vaccinators were dismissed for falsification, chiefly in Kattywar.

Sind ...	87,092
Presidency	17,027
Southern	3,425
Central	3,317
Eastern Guzerat	2,191
Western do.	2,152
Native Army	1,652
Western	678
Cutch	83
Aden	72
Baroda	25
Total	117,714

Sex, age and caste of persons primarily vaccinated.

The sex, age, and caste of persons vaccinated are only recorded for primary vaccinations, nor do the returns include British troops. The disparity between the sexes has been reduced from 4·96 to 3·74 per 100 persons; that is, during 1875-76, 51·87 were males and 48·13 females. The disparity is most conspicuous in Sind, where the males vaccinated exceed females by 28·72 per cent. There were 317,414 infants under one year old vaccinated, and 372,400 persons above that age, or a proportion of 46·01 to 53·99. The increase in infantile vaccinations over the figures for 1874-75 was 22,573, and the percentage more by about 3. That the whole increase in primary vaccinations has been among infants is very gratifying and, as stated by the Surgeon-General, is the best possible sign of satisfactory progress. 4,094 Christians, 535,230 Hindus, 100,110 Mussulmans, 2,848 Parsis, and 47,532 of other castes were primarily vaccinated. The percentages are respectively ·59, 77·59, 14·51, ·41, and 6·90.

Percentage of Success.

Excluding British Army returns the average percentage of success in primary vaccinations was 97·0, which is higher than the average (96·4) of 1874-75; and in re-vaccinations, 85·2, which is also higher than before (80·8); but, owing to the difficulty of determining what is a success, there is said to be considerable doubt as to the correctness of the latter percentage. As the number of successful primary operations was 660,556 in a population of 25,167,234, the rate per mille protected was 26·2, which was 0·9 higher than

in the preceding year. In British territory 27·1 per mille were successfully vaccinated during the year, and in Native States 24·4.

Lymph.

On lymph the Surgeon-General remarks that it was generally good; but he agrees with Dr. Pinkerton that two annual supplies from England are desirable. Cow-lymph was kept up in Bombay throughout the year, and alone enabled the department to meet the sudden demand occasioned by the appearance of epidemic. Animal vaccination is also practised at Poona and Kolhápur.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,22,802, or an increase of Rs. 2,139 over the year 1874-75. It was distributed as follows:—

		1875-76	1874-75
Government	Rs.	1,05,570 ...	1,07,445
Municipal	,,	16,123 ..	15,687
Local Funds . .	,,	60,686 ..	59,753
Native States	,,	40,423 ...	37,778
		2,22,802 .	2,20,663

The increase is chiefly due to the slight addition to establishment before noticed.

Average Cost of each operation.

The average cost of each successful vaccination was, exclusive of the pay of superintendents, 3 annas 8 pies, being a decrease of 3 pies from last year. Including all charges it was 4 annas 11 pies, or 5 pies less than in 1874-75. The circles which have most reduced the cost are the Presidency, from 8 annas 9 pies to 4 annas 4 pies, and Cutch from 14 annas 8 pies to 10 annas 11 pies. In the last-named there is still much room for improvement. The average number of persons vaccinated by each operator was 1,995, the number varying from 436 in Cutch to 3,060 in Sind.

Small-pox.

Inoculation has been discovered in Cutch and Ratnágiri. No ill-effects from vaccination have been reported. The total number of deaths registered from small-pox for the calendar year, including Aden and the army returns, was 3,609, but Dr. Pinkerton fears measles are often recorded as small-pox. The year 1875 was not an epidemic one, but towards its close small-pox appeared, and in January of this year broke out with unprecedented virulence. Fortunately the attack was in a great measure confined to Bombay. One consequence has been to draw the attention of Government to the need of compulsory vaccination in the city of Bombay, and a Bill for this purpose, drafted by Dr. Pinkerton, is now under the consideration of Government, who are confident that it will meet with the support and approval of intelligent public opinion. From the general results of the operations of the department it would not appear to be necessary for the mofussil, as Government believe that there the opposition to, and prejudice against, vaccination are being overcome.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Income.

xclusive of balances) which forme (local) of the Educational Department in 1874-75 and 1875-76 was—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cess	6,99,807	7,18,334	18,527	...
Fees.. { Provincial	*1,25,010	†1,34,622	9,612	...
Fees.. { Local	1,00,920	1,05,318	4,398	...
Funds of Native States .	1,34,250	1,37,971	3,721	...
Popular subscription .. .	31,169	17,999	.	13,170
Municipal assignments . . .	60,754	53,443	. .	7,311
Interest on endowments . .	56,476	45,570	. .	10,906
Miscellaneous	1,287	5 773	4,486	...
Total.	12,09,673	12,19,030	40,744	31,387

* Inclusive of Rs. 5,045, the fees of the Medical College, which appear in the Medical Budget.
† Do. of Rs. 7,715, ditto ditto.

The cess receipts, notwithstanding the large increase shown above, were still more than Rs. 5,000 below the receipts of 1873-74.

The increase under Fees (Provincial) is this year due to schools as well as to colleges and certificate examinations. The increase under Fees (Local) is due partly to the increased number of schools and scholars and partly to an increase in the rates of fees levied in some collectorates. The increase under "Funds of Native States" is owing to extended educational operations in Kattywar, and to the inclusion of a tálukdári school at Sádra, in the Máhi Kánta Agency. The decrease under "Popular Subscriptions" is mainly owing to a falling off in contributions for buildings. The decrease under "Municipal Assignments" is owing to the closing of some schools, and to the late receipt of contributions for others. Besides this, arrears recovered from municipalities raised the total shown in the report for 1874-75. The decrease

under "Endowment Funds" is owing to the interest of several funds not having been credited within the year. Besides this, about Rs. 8,000 on account of the Guzerat Provincial College Fund were shown in 1874-75, while in the year under report no receipts on that account are shown. The increase under "Miscellaneous" is due to a loan of Rs. 1,500 received by the Inspector in Sind from the Collector of Shikárpur; to a receipt of Rs. 617-12 on account of room-rent from pupils in Elphinstone College, &c.; to a refund of Rs. 800 from the Central Depôt, Bombay, for establishment; and to an increase in the receipts on account of the *Sind Sudhar*.

Expenditure.

The table in the Appendix [VII.—A.—(1)] gives the educational expenditure of the year. The grand total comes to Rs. 29,98,877 or Rs. 94,000 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. But the 10th column includes expenditure from the private funds of aided institutions, and the cost of education in those Native States which consult the Government Inspector and place their schools under inspection, but administer their own funds. The total of the 10th column comes to Rs. 6,02,332, and if this sum be deducted from the grand total already given, the actual expenditure from funds administered by Government officers will be Rs. 23,96,545. Grants from Imperial revenues (amounting to Rs. 11,36,326) show a decrease of Rs. 6,377; but the local funds enumerated in the previous paragraph bore an expenditure of Rs. 12,60,219, or Rs. 64,156 more than in the previous year. The net increase in expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 57,779. This increase is accounted for by an increased expenditure of Rs. 38,204 on new buildings, and by additional charges for vernacular education.

Distribution of expenditure.

Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,96,545 from funds controlled by Government officers gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table:—

$1\frac{4}{5}$ University.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ Middle Class Schools.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Direction.	$38\frac{1}{2}$ Primary Schools.
$8\frac{3}{5}$ Inspection.	$2\frac{3}{5}$ Girls' Schools (including Mixed Schools).
9 Colleges.	$3\frac{1}{5}$ Scholarships.
$2\frac{1}{5}$ Normal Schools.	$8\frac{1}{2}$ Buildings.
$1\frac{1}{5}$ Technical Schools.	$2\frac{2}{5}$ Miscellaneous.
$10\frac{4}{5}$ High Schools.	

These figures, as compared with those given for 1874-75, show an increase under Buildings and Primary Schools, and a decrease under Inspections, Normal, Technical, Middle Class, and Girls' Schools, and Miscellaneous.

Number of Schools and Scholars.

A second table in the Appendix [VII.—A.—(2)] gives the number of Government aided and inspected colleges and schools open at the end of the year under report. The same table shows the number of scholars on the rolls, the average daily attendance, and the caste or race of the scholars. The figures show an increase for the year of 144 schools and 12,026 scholars, the number of schools having risen from 4,334 to 4,478, and that of scholars from

238,686 to 250,712. For the whole year the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 232,495 to 243,032, and the average daily attendance from 177,547 to 186,834. The ratio which the average daily attendance bears to the average monthly number on the rolls remains at 76, notwithstanding the large increase in lower schools where attendance is expected to be less regular than in the case of institutions of a higher grade.

Increase of Schools and Scholars.

The increase of schools and scholars is divided between Government, aided, and inspected schools as under :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government institutions	84 ...	9,097
Aided institutions	24 ...	1,894
Inspected institutions	36 ...	1,035
Total net increase...	144 ...	12,026

Classification of Schools and Scholars.

Classified according to the quality of instruction, the schools of the Presidency give the following returns :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1874-75	1875-76	Increase.	Decrease	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges	7	7	..	..	989	1,027	38	..
School of Art	1	1	..	..	104	122	18	..
Technical Schools	3	4	1	..	209	239	30	..
High Schools	45	45	..	..	7,616	7,737	121	..
Middle Class Schools	167	167	..	..	17,624	17,497	..	127
Primary Schools	3,871	4,011	140	..	2,00,347	2,11,785	11,438	..
Girls' Schools	229	233	4	..	11,135	11,697	562	..
Normal Schools	11	10	..	1	662	608	...	54
	4,334	4,478	145	1	2,38,686	2,50,712	12,207	181
Deduct Decrease..			1				181	
Net Increase..			144				12,026	

Schools classified by Caste.

The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under :—

	1874-75.	1876-75.
Christians	5,037 ...	4,982
Hindus. { Brahmans	59,059 ...	60,439
Hindus. { Others	1,40,126 ...	1,48,379
Mahomedans	24,310 ...	26,277
Parsis	7,421 ...	8,209
Jews	424 ...	408
Aboriginal and Hill tribes	980 ...	1,212
Others	1,329 ...	806
Total ...	2,38,686	2,50,712

There is a slight decrease under Christians, which is due to smaller returns for Europeans and Indo-Europeans and for Native Christians. On the other hand, under Portuguese the numbers

have risen slightly. Under Jews there is a slight decrease. Under Hindus, cultivators have risen from 42,720 to 44,583, artizans from 18,257 to 20,132, labourers from 5,300 to 6,207, and low castes from 1,626 to 1,790. There is also an increase under Hill tribes, and the Mahomedans show an increase of nearly 2,000.

Distribution of Colleges and Schools.

A third table in the Appendix [VII.—A.—(3)] shows the distribution throughout the Presidency of the colleges and schools connected with Government; but the figures for some of the Native States are incomplete.

Increase in Schools, &c., how distributed.

The net increase of the year was divided between the different educational divisions as under :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	58 ...	2,585
North-East Division	... ...	741
Northern Division	58 ...	6,689
Southern Division	26 ...	180
Sind	6 ...	1,831
Total...	148 ...	12,026
Deduct Decrease of schools in the North-East Division	4 ...	...
Net Increase ...	144 ...	12,026

The increase would have been larger, but for the dulness of trade and other unfavourable circumstances. In Bombay an outbreak of small-pox caused much irregularity of attendance. In the Southern Division cholera was prevalent throughout the year, and parts of Guzerat also were visited by this disease. In the Ahmedabad District damage was done to schools by high floods.

The University.

Endowments.

The Senate of the University has made several important alterations in the mathematical course of studies for the F.A. and B.A. examinations, and a few minor alterations in other matters. In September the Senate accepted a sum of Rs. 2,500, subscribed for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings. The University has lately been offered the sum of Rs. 2,500, subscribed with the view of establishing, in connection with the University, a prize or scholarship in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of the University.

Visit of the Prince of Wales to the University.

On the 11th of November, at a special convocation held for the purpose, the University had the honour of presenting an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to which His Royal Highness was pleased to give a gracious reply. Sir Bartle Frere afterwards forwarded, by direction of His Royal Highness, a copy of the Mahabhasya in six large and costly volumes, and an engraving of Her Majesty the Queen, which were specially prepared by order of His Royal Highness for presentation to the University, and which were presented by His Royal Highness in commemoration of his visit to Bombay and of the pleasure which it had afforded him.

Death of Dr. Wilson.

At the annual meeting of the Senate the University placed on record its deep regret at the death, on the 1st December, of the venerable and venerated Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, late vice-chancellor, and for several years and at his death dean and syndic in arts. Dr. Wilson's memory will be preserved in the University by the Wilson Philological Lectureship, which was founded in his honour in the year 1870; and the Senate have now resolved on an additional memorial, in the form of a bust, to be placed in the University Buildings.

Examination Results.

The fourth table in the Appendix [VII.—A.—(4)] shows the results obtained by high schools and by affiliated colleges in the university examinations during the year under report. The results of the entrance or matriculation examination will be noticed under High Schools. For the other or higher university examinations the figures are satisfactory, as the number of passed candidates has risen from 150 to 173, and as the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates has risen to something above 2 out of 5. This favourable result is due to the special faculties only, the Arts Faculty showing a falling off in the number passed and in the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates.

Examinations in Art.

In the F.A. examination there were 193 candidates, of whom 174 came from the two Government and 19 from the two aided colleges. The Government colleges passed 61, and each of the aided colleges passed 4 candidates. Of the 69 candidates 36 passed in Sanskrit, 19 in Latin, 13 in Persian, and 1 in Arabic. In the selected subjects of the examinations, 31 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 19 in Chemical Physics. For the B.A. degree there were 88 candidates, of whom 16 passed in the second and 2 in the first class. Of the 18 successful candidates 14 came from the Government colleges, and 3 from St. Xavier's, and one had attended at the Free General Assembly's Institution and afterwards at the Deccan College; 10 passed in Sanskrit, 7 in Latin, and 1 in Persian. In the selected subjects 9 passed in history, 11 in logic and moral philosophy, 10 in political economy, 6 in dynamics and hydrostatics, 6 in analytical geometry, 3 in differential and integral calculus, 7 in chemical physics, and 2 in inorganic chemistry. For the M.A. degree in languages there were 2 candidates, both of whom obtained a 2nd class in English and Latin. One was from Elphinstone and the other from the Deccan College. For the degree in history and philosophy there was one candidate from the Deccan College, who passed in the second class. In mathematics and natural philosophy there was one candidate, who failed to pass the examinaton. In natural sciences there was one candidate from Elphinstone College, who passed in the second class.

Arts' Colleges.

Elphinstone College.

In numbers the Elphinstone College shows a decrease, the average daily attendance having fallen from 190 to 182, and the average monthly number on the rolls from 210 to 205. The number

of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 226 against 245 in the previous year. In the F.A. examination of 1875 the number passed from the college, *viz.*, 44, was the highest ever passed. In the B.A. examination the college was less successful, only 10 students out of 40 passing the examination; on the other hand the college obtained the only two first classes awarded in the examination. For the M.A. degree two candidates were successful, one in English and Latin, and one in natural sciences. The Bhagwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship was awarded to a graduate of the college.

The Deccan College.

The number of students in the Deccan College has fallen from 117 to 96. This decrease is due partly to the greater strictness now observed in the levy of fees. In the M.A. examination 2 candidates offered themselves. Both passed the examination. In the B.A. examination, out of 31 students and ex-students who presented themselves, only 4 passed. In the F.A. examination out of 50 students who presented themselves 17 passed; and of 11 ex-students who presented themselves one passed. The conduct of the students is unfavourably reported upon by the Director of Public Instruction, and towards the close of the year a large number of them committed a grave breach of discipline, for which 11 of the seniors were sent down for six months, lighter punishments being awarded to the juniors.

Aided Colleges.

The results obtained in the university examinations by the two aided colleges have been noticed above. A former pupil of the Free General Assembly's Institution, who had migrated to the Deccan College, obtained the Ellis Scholarship for having passed the B.A. examination with the highest marks in English. The grants paid to the aided colleges for passed candidates were Rs. 1,200—Rs. 800 to St. Xavier's, and Rs. 400 to the Free General Assembly's College. The grants for the previous year were Rs. 3,100.

Special Colleges.

Law School.

The number of students on the rolls of the Law School in the previous year and the year under report was:—

	March 1875.	March 1876
Seniors	6 ...	15
Juniors	17 ...	30
Candidate class	79 ...	90
Candidates for the pleader's examination	3 ...	4
Total...	105 ...	139

Vernacular Classes.

In November the Perry Professor examined 40 candidates in Jurisprudence and Roman Law, and passed 36 candidates. The Jurisprudence Prize of Rs. 100 was gained by a student from Elphinstone College. Eleven students presented themselves for the LL.B. examination held in November 1875. Out of these 2 were students of that year, both of whom passed. Of the remaining 9, who were students of the previous year, 3 passed, 1 did not appear at the examination, and 5 failed.

Grant Medical College.

The Grant Medical College has suffered a loss by the death of Mr. Narayan Daji, who was educated in the college, and was the first of its graduates to occupy the honourable post of a Professor within its walls. The number of students on the rolls for the year under report, and for the previous year, was :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Graduates and under-graduates	179	194
Hospital apprentices	56	30
Hospital assistant	1	1
Vernacular classes	72	81
Marathi midwife class	0	6
Total...	308	312

On the working of the college the Principal reports that the result of the past year "will bear comparison with the most successful year of the thirty which have lapsed since the foundation of the institution." Fifty-nine freshmen have been admitted to the college classes, which, added to the number left after the university examinations, brought the strength of the graduate and under-graduates classes up to 194—"a number unparalleled in the history of the college, and all the more remarkable, seeing that the fees paid by a student amount to Rs. 625 for the full curriculum." In the university examinations the proportion of successful candidates was larger than in any previous year. For the M.D. degree there was one candidate, Mr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A., who passed, being the first to obtain this degree in the University of Bombay. For the L.M. examination there were 19 candidates, of whom 16 passed, 6 of them in the first class. One of those who failed went to England, and returned within six months, having in the intervalsucceeded in passing the examination for the diploma of M.R.C.S., England, and L.R.C.P., Edinburgh. For the first L.M. examination there were 46 candidates, of whom 30 passed, 5 of them in the first division. Another student, who originally belonged to this class, has left the college in order to complete his education in one of the medical colleges in London.

Hospital Assistants and Apprentices.

In the hospital assistant class one candidate appeared for examination, but failed to pass. Of the hospital apprentices 14 passed the final examination in September, 29 resigned during the year, 2 were discharged, and 1 left on sick leave. In his last report Dr. Hunter commented severely on the behaviour of the hospital apprentices, but his report for the past year is more satisfactory. At the suggestion of the Surgeon-General the number of new admissions is to be restricted to 20 annually, so that 60 will be the maximum number of the class. At present the number is 30 only, the smallest class that has been in college since 1869.

Vernacular Classes.

The vernacular classes contain native medical pupils belonging to the Army Medical Department and candidates for civil employ. Of the Native medical pupils 7 passed the examination held in September, 1 resigned, and 1 was discharged. Of the candidates (Marathi) for civil employ, 6 passed the final examination, 10 were discharged, and 1 left the college. Of the newly-established Guzerati class, 5 were discharged, 3 resigned, and

2 left the college. In the annual entrance examination 12 candidates were selected for the Marathi and 15 for the Guzerati classes; the strength of these classes being thus raised to 29 and 24, respectively.

Midwives.

The Marathi midwife class was lately re-opened with 6 pupils. Assistant-Surgeon Sukharam Arjoon, L.M., who voluntarily undertakes the teaching of these women, speaks highly of their general intelligence and character. Four Bania women joined the Guzerati midwife class; but were found so wanting in intelligence and other qualities as to necessitate their being discharged, and the class for the present being broken up. It says little for the Guzerati-speaking population that suitable candidates cannot be found, more especially when it is remembered that while obtaining a free education in this collateral branch of medicine they are supported by the bounty of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier.

Poona Civil Engineering College.

The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year shows an increase in the first two departments, and a decrease in the third department, the figures being :—

	1874-75.	1875 76.
University Department	63 ...	72
Second Department	32 ...	41
Third Department (including apprentices)	77 ...	50
Total...	172 ...	163

The Principal reports that at the university examinations the students of the college were remarkably successful. Out of 12 candidates for the L.C.E. degree 9 passed, of whom 3 were placed in the first class. For the first examination in civil engineering, 24 candidates presented themselves, of whom 21 passed; 13 having been placed in the first class. Last year may be considered the most successful that the college has seen in respect to the university examinations. In the second department the number of students in the first-year class was 18, and for the entrance examination 50 candidates presented themselves, of whom 21 passed, but of these 4 subsequently matriculated. For the final examination of the second department 17 candidates presented themselves, of whom 10 passed. The third department, the Principal writes, is at present in a transition stage, it being the intention in future that all who enter it must serve for at least two years in the college workshops, and subsequently enter the class in the college to learn surveying, drawing, and the other necessary theoretical branches. Next year a small class will be turned out of lads who have been here for two years and upwards working in the shops as apprentices. The following year the first regular class of the apprentices will be examined finally.

Technical Schools.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art.

The average monthly number on the rolls of the School of Art was 115, and the average daily attendance rose from 65 to 71. Mr. Kipling's work was taken by Mr. Griffiths until December, when Mr. Griffiths resumed work at Ajunta, assisted by the 6

students who accompanied him the previous year. After Mr. Griffiths left for Ajunta, Mr. Terry had sole charge of all the departments of the school. The report of the examiners was favourable, especially if the numerical strength of the teaching staff is taken into account.

Sind Engineering School.

The Engineering School at Hyderabad was examined as usual by a committee. There were 2 candidates for examination from the first class, and one of them passed, and was appointed to the Public Works Department. Revised rules for the school have been published by Government, and the executive engineers, whose head-quarters are at Hyderabad, have been appointed visitors of the school, with power to advise the head-master as to the method of instruction.

Dharwar Industrial School.

In the Dharwar Industrial School there were 54 boys, of whom 9 passed in the 3rd standard, 18 in the 2nd, and 15 in the 1st, and the school is believed to be successful in turning out boys capable of earning their living.

Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Bombay has this year been visited by the Educational Inspector. It is not a purely Government institution, though Government contribute by far the larger portion of the expenditure, and the institution is managed by a committee, of whom the Senior Magistrate at the Presidency is chairman. Provision for the instruction of the inmates is made in the following trades :—

Carpenters and turners.
Smiths and metal-workers.
Painters and carriage-builders.

All the inmates also attend school, and instruction is provided in Marathi and Guzerati and (latterly) in English. The results of the Inspector's examination were very poor, and it has since been arranged that the institution should be placed under the regular inspection of the department.

High Schools.

University Matriculation.

The figures for the university matriculation in the year under report and in the previous year are as under :—

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of Passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government or Native States.	Aided or Private.	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions	From Aided or Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions.	From Aided or Private Institutions	From Private Tutors.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Europeans.
1874-75	25	27	52	481	409	225	1,115	168	81	13	262	9	160	3	71	8	11
1875-76	29	33	62	494	549	226	1,269	234	183	27	134	14	292	3	111	1	13

Of the 434 who passed, 116 took up Sanskrit, 37 Latin, 3 Portuguese, 80 Marathi, 144 Guzerati, 20 Canarese, 2 Hindustani, 30 Persian, and 2 Sindhi.

The examination was easier than in the previous year, as the increase in the number of candidates presented was only 154, while the increase in the number of successsful candidates was 172. The increase is shared by all classes of schools, the proportion of successful candidates having risen from a third to nearly a half for Government and Native State schools, and from a fifth to a third for private schools. For students under private tuition the figure has risen from 1 in 17 to 1 in 8; and the Ellis Prize for the highest marks in Marathi was won by one of these private pupils. More than half of the successful candidates appear to have joined one or other of the affiliated colleges, as the Elphinstone College admitted 90, the Deccan College 41, the Grant College 59, the Engineering College 28, St. Xavier's 25, and the Free General Assembly 34 new men during the year.

	1874.	1875.
1. Elphinstone	29	42
2. Poona	18	29
3. Surat	17	22
4. Rájárám (Kolhápur)	12	20
5. Dharwar	5	15
6. Ratnágiri	15	13
7. Ahmedabad	10	10
8. Satara	4	8
9. Sirdars' School (Belgaum)	9	7
10. Ahmednagar	5	7
11. Akola (Berar)	2	6
12. Shikárpur	1	5
13. Hyderabad	4	5
14. Násik	3	5
15. Rájkot (Kattywar)	2	4
16. Nariad	6	4
17. Holkar's (Indore)	2	4
18. Broach	8	3
19. Kurrachee	4	3
20. Dhulia	3	2
21. Bahadur Khanji's School, Junágarh	...	2
22. Bhaunagar	2	2
23. Amráoti (Berar)	4	2
24. Alfred (Cutch)	1	1
25. Sholápur English School	2	1
26. Rájkumár College, Rájkot	..	1
27. Deva's English School (Indore)	..	1
Total...	158	224

The high schools returned as Government or Native State high schools passed the numbers shown in the margin. Of these schools the Berar (Akola and Amráoti) and the Indore Schools (Holkar's and Deva's) may be left out of consideration. Of the rest, the Kolhápur, Rájkot, Junágarh, Bhaunagar, and Cutch schools are in Native States, but are administered or inspected by the department.

The Elphinstone, Poona, and Surat schools have maintained their places at the top of the list; and the Kolhápur, Dharwar, Satara, Ahmednagar, Shikárpur, Násik, and Rájkot schools have improved their positions; while Rátnágiri, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Nariád, Broach, Kurrachee, and Dhulia have lost places. The two Jagonnath Sunkersetb Sanskrit scholarships were awarded to pupils of the Elphinstone and Kolhápur high schools: and the Bai

Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize for proficiency in general knowledge was awarded to a pupil from the Hyderabad school. There being no Cutch candidate entitled to receive the second Ráv Sir Pragmaljee Scholarship, it was awarded to a pupil of the Ratnágiri school for having obtained the highest number of marks among the Native candidates at the matriculation examination.

Private High Schools.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians which passed candidates for matriculation are shown in the margin. Of these schools, St. Mary's and St. Vincent's are for Roman Catholics, and the other four institutions for Protestants. St. Mary's again succeeded in carrying off the Cawasji Jehanghier Prize for Latin in the matriculation examination.

	1874.	1875.
St. Mary's Bombay	14	25
St. Vincent's School, Poona	3	6
Bishop's High School, Poona	3	3
Scottish High School, Byculla	4	2
Diocesan High School, Bombay.	1	2
John Connon High School, Bombay	...	2
Total..	25	40

Mission Schools.

The Mission schools represented at the university examination are given in the margin. All of these schools are aided by Government. The Mission schools more than doubled the number of candidates successful at the matriculation examination; but the list which follows shows that the private schools maintained by Natives did more than this, and nearly trebled the number passed in the previous year.

	1874.	1875.
General Assembly, Bombay	1	10
Ahmedabad Mission	3	8
Belgaum Mission	2	5
Free General Assembly, Bombay	5	4
Surat Mission	..	4
Robert Money, Bombay	3	3
Poona Free Church Mission	2	1
Hyderabad Mission	...	1
Kurrachee Mission	1	..
Total .	17	36

Other schools.

Of other private schools the Bombay Proprietory School, the Alfred High School, the Parsi Boarding School, Bandora, the Gopipura Private English School, the Tanna Private High School, and the Poona Native Institution are unaided, and the Nowsari Madressa is only under inspection. The other schools are aided, the Benevolent Institution receiving a fixed grant and the others grants by results. The Parsi High School in the Fort is said to owe

	1874.	1875.
Parsi High School, Fort	2	23
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	6	19
Bombay Proprietory	10	19
Bombay Private English School..	3	7
Alfred High School, Bombay	2	7
Baba Gokhales, Poona	4	6
Chandanwadi, Bombay	6	6
Bombay High School	4	5
Prabhu Seminary, Bombay	1	4
Parsi Boarding School, Bandora	...	3
Sir Cowasji Jehangier Nowsari Zoroastrian Madressa	1	2
Gopipura Private English School	.	2
Tanna Private High School		2
Poona Native Institution	.	1
Framjee Mothabhai's Private English School, Surat.	...	1
Total.	39	107

something of its success to the Elphinstone High School, as out of the 23 pupils who passed the matriculation examination no less than 17 had been at the Elphinstone High School within the 18 months preceding the examination.

General Remarks.

The returns of all high schools connected with Government show an increase of 121 scholars. Government schools show an increase of 83, and aided schools an increase of 60 pupils; while inspected schools show a decrease of 22. The increase under Government schools was unexpected, as orders have been issued reducing the number of free* students from 10 to 5 per cent. On the other hand, the popularity of Government schools has been increased, as the work has been reduced to the level of that prescribed for aided schools by the limitation of vernacular studies to oral and written translations in all classes learning Sanskrit.

Middle Class Schools.

Under middle class schools the returns for the whole Presidency show a decrease of 127 pupils. This is due to a decrease of 72 scholars under Government and of 2 schools with 262 scholars under inspected schools. On the other hand, aided schools show an increase of 2 schools and 207 scholars.

Efficiency of Middle Class Schools.

The chief tests of the efficiency of middle class schools are the zillah examinations for certificates qualifying for public employment. These examinations are held once a year by district committees, and the numbers of pupils presented and passed at the examination for the year under report were :—

Division.	First Class Certificates, 5th English Standard.		Second Class Certificates, 6th Vernacular Standard.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Central Division . .	586	221	1,345	484
North East do.	149	65	678	214
Northern do.	51	32	432	135
Southern do.	276	95	821	239
Sind† do.	33	17	263	167
	1,095	430	3,539	1,239

The number of successful candidates has risen from 373 to 430 for the first class, and from 928 to 1,239 for the second class certificate.

The examination returns of the Inspectors also show that the middle class schools have, with few exceptions, made some progress

* The alternative of 10 per cent on half fees is allowed.

† In Sind the 5th vernacular standard was the test instead of the 6th, as in other divisions.

during the year. In the Central and North-East divisions the schools at Wai (since closed), Tanna, Kalyán, Málegaon (since closed) were the only ones returned as unsatisfactory. In the Northern Division the Inspector reported unfavourably of the Government schools at Dholka and Ránder (since closed); whilst the private schools at Nowsári and Gandevi are said to languish for want of support from the Baroda State; the schools at Bhuj and Mándvi are also defective in different ways. In the Southern Division the Haliyál and Kaládgi schools are in a feeble state. In Sind general progress has been made.

Classical Languages.

Government institutions of the higher class (including such middle class schools as teach English) have now 9,593 boys learning English, or 259 more than before reported. There is also a large increase in the number of scholars learning English in aided schools. But the increase is due chiefly to the Central Division, the returns for which show an increase of 519 pupils learning English in Government and aided schools. And it is in the town of Bombay itself that the desire of learning English gives most sign of development, as no less than three-fourths of the English learners shown for the Central Division attend schools in Bombay.

The number of boys learning a classical language is, for Government institutions of the higher or middle classes, 3,772, or 29 more than previously reported. Latin has risen from 242 to 289, and Persian from 757 to 835, while Sanskrit has fallen from 2,742 to 2,648.

The falling off in Sanskrit is due to the new rule under which boys are allowed to choose between their vernacular and a classic. This rule has been applied in the Central Division, North-East Division, and Southern Division; but in Guzerat the old rule of studying both the vernacular and the classic is still followed. In Sind boys are allowed to give up their vernacular for Sanskrit; but if they take up the easier subject of Persian, they continue to study their vernacular.

Social Position of Students.

The returns for Government colleges, high schools, and Anglo-vernacular schools of the first grade show that out of a total of 8,159 boys, 1,299 are returned as sons of persons of property, 607 of professional persons, 579 of merchants, 9 of contractors, 1,643 of Government officials, 57 of pensioners, 296 of officials in Native States, 1,265 of private clerks, 199 of village officers, 615 of petty tradesmen, 272 of priests, 130 of shroffs and money-lenders, 254 of artizans and servants, 288 of cultivators, 127 of beggars, and 121 of day-labourers, while 398 are unclassed.

Vernacular Schools (Boys').

The number of vernacular schools for boys now amounts to 4,011 with 211,785 scholars, the increase of the year being 140 schools and 11,438 scholars. These figures may be divided as under:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of Schools	Increase of Scholars.
Government	3,403	184,379	86	8,778
Aided	168	9,191	18	1,404
Inspected	440	18,215	36	1,256

The increase in Government schools was partly paid for out of savings in the Provincial grants for higher institutions. The local cess expenditure (including expenditure on buildings, &c) amounted to Rs. 7,73,614, or Rs. 55,280 more than the cess income of the year, the difference being met out of balances accumulated in previous years. Fees showed an increase of Rs 1,398—the increase being due partly to an increased attendance, partly to a raised scale of fees intended to touch the town schools. This new scale, which is now adopted in some collectorates, fixes the following fees as the ordinary maximum charge :—

	Cess payers	Non-cess payers.
Vernacular Standards I, II., III	½ anna	2 annas
Vernacular Standard IV. ..	1 "	3 "
Vernacular Standard V	2 "	4 "
Vernacular Standard VI. ...	2 "	4 "

From municipalities less assistance was received than usual, except in Sind, where the municipality of Sukkur set a good example by taking over all the vernacular schools belonging to the town The Sukkur Municipality also pays a large contribution for English schools supported by provincial funds The other municipalities in Sind are also liberal in their grants for education, the total expenditure in Sind from municipal grants being Rs. 21,939-0-8, or nearly half the total shown for all five divisions. The increase under vernacular schools is divided between the several divisions as under

	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars
Central Division .	56	1,999
North East Division ...	0	1,011
Northern Division	56	6,376
Southern Division	26	472
Sind ...	5	1,580
Total .	143	11,438
Deduct—decrease of schools in the North-East Division	3	0
Net increase ...	140	11,438

The number of scholars in the cess schools, with the proportion which children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls, is shown below — Proportion of Cess payers to other Scholars.

	Anglo and Anglo Vernacular Schools Vernacular Schools with English Class			Vernacular School		
	Total Number on Rolls	Cess payers	Proportion per Cent	Total Number on Rolls	Cess payers	Proportion per Cent
Central Division	1,092	673	61	47,530	32,986	69
North East do	1,208	667	55	32,613	19,915	61
Northern do	100	76	76	4,639	3,190	68
Southern do.	1,430	858	60	25,035	16,122	69
Sind do.	1,088	133	12	11,36	1,881	16
Total	4,918	2,407	48	162,483	103,424	63

The figures for the previous year were—for cess-payers in Anglo-vernacular schools 2,356, and for cess-payers in vernacular schools 98,046. This year each division shows an advance, Sind in particular having more than doubled the number of cess-payers attending school.

Primary Schools (Boys').

Under lower class schools (boys') the Central Division shows an increase of 35 schools and 968 scholars (Government), of 2 schools and 585 scholars (aided), and of 19 schools and 446 scholars (inspected). The Government schools for boys, with the exclusion of night, jail, and police schools, now number 923, with 48,102 scholars on the rolls. The increase of the year has been possible only owing to the strict ecomony practised. Want of funds is the main obstacle to the extension of vernacular education, and all that can now be done is to improve existing schools by getting rid of inefficient teachers in favour of certificated men from the Poona Training College. The increase of the year is confined to the Poona, Sholápur, Satara*, and Tanna collectorates.

In lower class schools the North-East Division shows a decrease of 1 school and an increase of 1,160 scholars (Government), and a decrease of 2 schools and 149 scholars (aided). In Khandesh there are 7 new schools and 1,462 additional scholars. In Ahmednagar with a decrease of 1 school 21 more scholars are shown. In Násik 5 new schools have been opened, but the attendance has fallen off, there being 49 less scholars this year.

Under primary schools for boys the Northern Division shows an increase of 49 schools and 5,857 scholars (Government), an increase of 2 schools and 6 scholars (aided), and an increase of 5 schools and 513 scholars (inspected). In the Government districts new rules have been introduced regarding fees. In Ahmedabad the fees of non-cess-payers have been raised. In Broach it has been arranged that fees should be paid quarterly or half-yearly, and lists of cess-payers have been supplied by the revenue officers for the guidance of masters. In the same zillah Machhi and Bhil boys have been allowed to come to school free of charge, and in Southern Surat the Dheds are admitted free, and the Machhi boys at half rates. In the same schools the Southern Division shows an increase of 13 schools and 134 scholars (Government), of 1 school and 41 scholars (aided), and of 12 schools and 297 scholars (inspected).

Sind shows a decrease of 10 schools and an increase of 659 scholars (Government), and an increase of 15 schools and 921 scholars (aided). The increase in attendance at Government schools may be partly due to the introduction of new standards. The Inspector speaks favourably of the progress made.

Night Schools

The figures for night schools are included in the figures given under vernacular schools (boys'). The separate returns for the whole Presidency give 87 night schools and 2,650 scholars, or a decrease of 3 schools and 68 scholars. Some of the night schools

* Owing, however, to the transfer of the Malshiras Táluka from the Satara to Sholápur Collectorate, the figured tables show no increase in Satara.

in or near Bombay are attended by operatives of the cotton mills, and are fairly useful. The evening classes in Guzerat and Sind have improved in numbers of pupils and in efficiency. The Kolhápur and other schools in the Southern Division are said to be doing good, and it is encouraging to find that the Jalgaon Municipality in Khandesh has specially given Rs. 8 per mensem for an evening class.

Jail and Police Schools.

The jail and police school returns call for no special notice.

Schools for Mahomedans

The figures already given show that the number of Mahomedans at schools connected with Government has risen from 24,310 to 26,277. There are also 19,924 Mahomedans in indigenous schools. Besides the increase of pupils in Government schools the most encouraging symptom of the year is the report of the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, who finds some of his best pupils among the 35 Mahomedans attending his school. On the other hand the Mahomedans have not yet supplied many pupils to the special classes established for them in the Bombay and Poona Anglo-vernacular schools.

In the Central Division there are now 22 Hindustani schools, and the attendance has improved, although the difficulty of getting efficient teachers has not yet been got over. In the North-East Division there are 30 Hindustani schools, a few of which are efficient. In the Northern Division things are better, the returns showing an increase of 700 Mahomedan boys, the number of schools having risen from 38 to 40. The examination results were also more satisfactory. In the Southern Division there are 23 Hindustani schools, some of which are well attended.

Girls' Schools.

Girls' schools show a decrease of 2 schools and an increase of 314 scholars (Government), an increase of 4 schools and 171 scholars (aided), and an increase of 2 schools and 77 scholars (inspected). In the Central Division the number of Government schools has risen from 24 with 1,227 to 25 with 1,371 scholars, and it appears that the interest taken in these schools by the community is becoming a little more real. At Tasgaon, in the Satara Collectorate, the municipality pays Rs. 5 per mensem for a girls' school, and the Kurrar school in the same district, with three schools in the Tanna and two in the Ratnágiri District, are fairly well taught by trained female teachers. In Bombay the Churney Road School meets with large support from Native gentlemen; and the Telegu community have lately set up a school under trained female teachers. The number of girls learning English in Bombay private schools is also increasing, and now comes to between eight and nine hundred, of the schools in the North-East Division, Parola in Khandesh is under a trained mistress, and Yeola passed a girl for the second class certificate. In the Northern Division the schools have improved in examination results, and the two mistresses sent out last year are working well. In the Southern Division the schools are poor, except in the towns of Kolhápur, Belgaum and Karwar, and in the Dharwar

District. In Sind an improvement is shown in attendance and examination results. The school at Kolhápur has been put on an improved footing, and arrangements have been made for the attendance of ladies from the palace and of the wives of Sirdars in the school. A new female teacher from the Poona Normal School has been appointed to teach Marathi under the general supervision of Miss Moysey, governess to the ránis.

Normal Schools.

Training Schools for Masters.

The closing of the Shikárpur School has reduced the number of training schools for men to 6 with 516 men under training. The number of men in the Poona College at the end of the year was 192, of whom 19 were Mahomedans. 514 candidates appeared for the annual entrance examination, of whom 67 passed, though only 62 eventually joined the college. Twenty-two others, who held second class certificates of qualification for the public service, were also admitted without further examination, making 84 admissions in all. The annual examination of the college gave the following results :—

	Numbers examined	Numbers passed and obtained	
		First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.
For second year's certificate	12	1	10
For first year's certificate	74	...	53
Preliminary course...	105	...	78

In all, 41 trained men and 9 old masters holding certificates were sent out to schools during the year. At Dhulia 30 men passed the entrance examination, of whom 15 were admitted to the school For the first-year's certificate 10 men passed, who, with 6 men from Poona, were sent to schools as masters.

The result of the examination of the Ahmedabad Training College was as under :—

	Presented.	Passed.
Second-year class ...	4	4
First-year class	30	26
Preparatory class ...	61	39
Urdu class	7	3

Last year changes were made in the curriculum with the view of giving the preparatory class elementary instruction in the method of teaching and in Sanskrit. But this year the improvement shown by the vernacular schools has led to a proposal for the abolition of the preparatory class.

The examination results of the Rájkot College were :—

	Presented.	Passed.
First-year	24	19
Preparatory	34	33

With the consent of the Political Agent 3 first-year men, who passed with more than 70 per cent marks, were sent to Ahmedabad for a further year of training.

The number of students in the Dharwar College at the end of the year was :—

	Paid by Government.	Paid by Native States.	Total.
Second-year students	16	4	20
First-year do.	70	3	73
Preparatory class	24	3	27
Total	110	10	120

No entrance examination was held during the year, as the college has enough men for present requirements. The college has made considerable progress since it was moved to the new building, and the examination results of the year were satisfactory. The number of men passed for certificates was :—

	Paid by Government.	Paid by Native States.	Total.
For first-year certificates	30	5	35
For second-year do.	12	0	12
Total	42	5	47

In Sind, out of 57 candidates for admission to the Hyderabad Training School 28 passed in all subjects. Of these, 17 were Hindus and 11 Mahomedans. At the annual examination there were 19 pupils presented from the second class, and of these 12 passed in all subjects.

Training Schools for Mistresses.

The 3 Government institutions for the training of mistresses have now 46 pupils, or 5 more than in the previous year. The Poona School has been very carefully superintended, as in past years, by Mrs. Mitchell, assisted first by her daughter, and, after her resignation, by Miss Morris, a lady who has had considerable practical experience at home, and who has rendered substantial help in teaching, as well as made considerable way in the affections of her pupils. Five students have been sent out as mistresses during the year—3 to schools in the city of Poona, and 1 to the Khandesh Collectorate, and a fifth has been appointed Native female teacher in the Normal School itself. Besides these, one of the mistresses previously trained has been sent to Kolhápur to teach some of the female members of the Raja's family. One student has been dismissed and six new ones have been admitted. Of the Ahmedabad School the Inspector reports that it is in an improving condition. "The result of the examination was satisfactory generally, though no pupils have been sent out as mistresses. Miss Carpenter visited the school and presented to the library a volume of 'Travels in the Highlands,' a special gift from Her Majesty the Queen."

The Female Normal School at Hyderabad was examined in September. There were 8 presented for the examination, and they all did well.

Aided Schools.

The grants paid by Government to aided schools were :—

Grants paid according to results	Rs.	70,792	0	0
Special grants	"	33,215	0	0
Total	Rs.	1,04,007	0	0

At the end of the year there remained claims for settlement on account of result grants amounting to Rs. 13,719, the total award for results having risen from Rs. 78,294 to Rs. 82,044. The result grants paid during the year were divided between 127 institutions as under :—

	Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.	Missionary	Native.	Amount of Grant.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges	...	2	...	1,200	0	0
High Schools..	9	6	7	34,572	8	0
Middle Class Schools	17	9	8	13,482	8	0
Lower Class Schools	1	28	14	3,041	8	0
Girls' Schools..	7	9	10	12,351	8	0
Mixed Schools (included among Boys' Schools)	.	.	..	6,144	0	0
Total.	34	54	39	70,792	0	0

The institutions receiving special grants were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools (for Europeans)	5,280	0	0
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution	6,000	0	0
Rustomji Jamsetji Guzerati Schools	2,260	0	0
David Sassoon's Reformatory	18,029	12	1
Alexandra Institution	1,200	0	0
Indigenous Schools in the Island of Bombay ...	346	0	0
Sanskrit Class at Násik	100	0	0
Total Rs.	33,215	12	1

The first three of these are charitable institutions under Government inspection, and receive fixed grants according to promises made before the grant by results came in. The fourth is an industrial school for boys, belonging to the criminal classes. The payment to the Alexandra Institution was made on the breaking up of the Government Normal Class for mistresses; and the payments to indigenous schools in Bombay and Násik were made as rewards for improvement in method and discipline.

Grants from local funds, amounting to Rs. 2,598-12-9, were also made to indigenous schools in the mofussil.

The total cost to Government of all aided schools was, therefore, Rs. 1,06,606,* while the returns from managers show an expenditure of 3,51,110

The number of aided schools has been shown above as 263 schools with 20,202 scholars, the increase of the year being 24 schools and 1894 scholars.

Indigenous Schools.

The number of indigenous schools known to be in existence is shown below :—

	Number of Indigenous Schools.	Number of Hindu Pupils.		Number of Mahomedan Pupils.	Number of Parsis.	Grand Total.
		Brahmans.	Others.			
Central Division ..	1,066	3,486	15,019	4,867	4,384	27,786
North-East do. ..	246	770	3,731	510	260	5,271
Northern do. ..	660	3,364	15,674	6,055	620	25,713
Southern do. ..	711	1,726	9,384	1,544	114	12,768
Sind	667	22	474	6,948	....	7,744
Total	3,330	9,368	44,312	19,924	5,378	78,982

Grants were made to 46 indigenous schools in the Central Division, to 6 in the North-East Division, and to 5 in the Northern Division for improvement during the previous 12 months. In Sind the number of aided indigenous schools is 44 with 806 scholars, the increase of the year being 9 schools with 223 scholars.

Schools in Native States.

The expenditure from the funds of Native States is divided as follows :—

(*a*). Expenditure from the funds administered by officers of Government :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Division ...	Rewa Kánta	1,156	12	3
	Kattywar	1,28,760	2	4
	Mahi Kánta	3,555	11	0
	Cambay	878	15	10
North-East do. ...	Point State	2,400	0	0
	Total...	1,36,751	9	5

* Exclusive of Rs. 31,789 for buildings.

(*b*). **Expenditure * on schools not administered by the department, but under inspection :—**

		Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division...	Bhor	3,176	0	11
	Akalkot	7,174	1	6
	Sawant Wári	10,235	11	1
	Modnimb (Miraj)	1,572	0	5
	Mangalvedha (Sángli) ...	1,760	13	5
	Jawhár	309	1	0
Northern do.	...Kattywar	32,526	13	10
	Rewa Kánta	15,988	1	2
	Mahi Kánta and Pálanpur ...	19,628	4	10
	Cutch...	28,278	7	2
	Surat Agency...	763	12	9
Southern do.	...Kolhápur	61,850	9	6
	Sángli	17,915	11	11
	Miraj	5,879	13	1
	Jamkhandi	4,452	11	0
	Sawanur	2,394	0	10
	Mudhol	14,302	7	3
	Ráindurg	699	0	0
	Lakshmeshwar	2,326	4	5
	Total ...	2,31,523	14	1
	Grand Total ...	3,68,285	7	6

Remarks on education in the Native States of the Presidency have been already made in the Political Chapter, and further particulars will be found in the Appendix.

Rájkumár College.

The number of boys in the Rájkumár College is 32, or 3 more than in the previous year, 4 new boys having joined, while 1 pupil, Ram Wala of Bilkha, has been withdrawn. The 4 new boys are:—Hari Singhji of Lakadiya, Cutch; Nathoobhai Godarbhai of Kali Talao; Chandra Singhji of Nawánagar; Zulficar Ali, Moer of Surat. Two of the above 4 may be considered as representing an extension of the college influence, and lately the Principal has been encouraged to hope that other reinforcements may be received from Guzerat and Sind, and even the Deccan. Throughout the year the work of the college has been steadily carried on, and with two exceptions the attendance of the boys has been regular and their progress good. The exceptions are Madhav Singji of Choora and the two brothers of Mangrol.

Hari Singhji of Bhaunagar, the head of the college, passed the matriculation last November. His success was gratifying, for he is the first to lead where many will follow. For the last three months he has resumed his studies in the college, but next term he wishes, for a while at least, to attend to his private estates, which are in some disorder. He will not, however, give up reading, of which he is naturally fond; and possibly may renew his connection with the college hereafter. His whole career has been most satisfactory, and the Principal speaks gratefully of his example and general influence.

* These returns, as well as the figures given for the number of schools and scholars in Native States, are not complete.

Jaswant Singhji, Thakor of Limri, also presented himself for examination, but did not succeed. His studies just before the examination had been interrupted by constant fever. In some respects he was considered equal, if not superior, to Hari Singhji, and though he did not pass on the whole, his marks were satisfactory in English, Guzerati and Mathematics. By his own desire, and with the approval of Government, he is to accompany the Principal to England. He expects to be back in the autumn, and still cherishes the hope of again offering himself for matriculation. Of the other older boys the Principal notices with commendation the work of Hari Singhji of Sihor, and of Wakhat Singhji, Raja of Lunáwára; and, of the younger boys, of Bhoopat Singhji of Bhimrad, and of Bhagwat Singhji, Thakor of Gondal. The whole second class, though young, have worked with an eager spirit.

The Principal speaks in high terms of the conduct of the boys, and states that their general health has been good. They have continued their mounted drill, and most of them are good riders: they have also had regular instruction in gymnastics. A new stimulus has been given to cricket by the institution of matches between the college and Kattywar High School, which are likely to be of good service to both.

The Tálukdári School, Ahmedabad.

In the Tálukdári School at Ahmedabad Hari Singhji, the second son of the Thakor of A'mod, has again been favourably reported on. He now attends the matriculation class of the Ahmedabad High School. The attendance of the boys was irregular during the early part of the year, as the school was closed during an outbreak of cholera at Ahmedabad. At the half-yearly examination in November, 4 out of 12 boys were absent. In the last half of the year the attendance was more regular, and the April examination was fairly successful.

Miscellaneous.

Buildings.

The Government expenditure on buildings and repairs shown in the Appendix [VII.—A.—(1)] amounts to Rs. 2,02,648-15-2. This sum was distributed as under:—

	Provincial Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fifty-four new buildings ...	49,774	3	1	94,488	0	0	1,44,262	3	1
Do. grants-in-aid ...	31,789	0	0	.....			31,789	0	0
Repairs	1,048	5	0	25,549	7	1	26,597	12	1
Total...	82,611	8	1	1,20,037	7	1	2,02,648	15	2

Out of the total expenditure Rs. 28,504-12 were spent on Government high schools, Rs. 186-14 on Government 1st grade schools, Rs. 30,089 on aided high schools, Rs. 700 on aided 1st grade schools, and Rs. 1,43,168-5-2 on vernacular and normal schools.

In addition to the sum of Rs. 2,02,648-15-2 expended from educational budgets, there was expenditure from the Public Works budget (provincial) as under :—

	Rs.
(a). Repairs...	16,541
(b). Minor works (up to Rs. 1,000)	2,395
(c). Large works* (above Rs. 1,000)	1,76,303
Total Public Works Department Budget...	1,95,239

Physical Exercises.

On physical exercises the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Chatfield, reports that in the Central Division cricket and gymnastics are still popular with the students in the Elphinstone College, and that the cricket club flourishes. The gymnasia attached to the Poona and Ratnágiri high schools and to the Poona Training College are well attended. None of the 1st grade Anglo-vernacular schools have gymnasia except the Poona Camp School, for which a grant for the pay of a gymnast has been sanctioned this year. In the vernacular schools of the Satara Collectorate some attention has been paid to gymnastic exercises.

In the North-East Division an excellent gymnasium has been built at Dhulia to replace the one destroyed by the floods. In the Northern Division gymnasia are attached to the high schools at Ahmedabad, Nariad, Surat, Rájkot, Broach, and Bhuj, to the Sir Cawasji Jehangier schools at Nowsári and Gandevi, to the Táluk-dári School at Ahmedabad, and to the training colleges at Ahmedabad and Rájkot. Cricket is played at Surat and at Rájkot. At this last place the high school and Rájkumár College played three matches.

In the Southern Division a grant of Rs. 700 has been given in aid of a gymnasium to be erected by the committee of St. Mary's

* The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the budget for the Public Works Department :—

	Provincial.	Contribution.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Improvements to Training School, Ahmedabad	1,203 0 0	....	1,203 0 0
Elphinstone High School, Bombay	68,000 0 0	24,700 0 9	92,700 0 0
School of Art, Bombay	46,131 0 0	....	46,131 0 0
Fort Christian School	....	8,592 0 0	8,592 0 0
High School, Nariád	....	21 0 0	21 0 0
Anglo-vernacular and High School, Kurrachee..	....	2,431 0 0	2,431 0 0
European and Indo-European School, Kurrachee	....	15,183 0 0	15,183 0 0
Additional accommodation for students in the Deccan College	6,300 0 0	....	6,300 0 0
Guzerati Mission School, Kurrachee	....	3,742 0 0	3,742 0 0
Total..	1,21,634 0 0	54,669 0 0	*1,76,303 0 0

School at Belgaum. The Kolhápur and Dharwar high schools have gymnasia, and the master of the Belgaum school reports that his boys play football. In Sind the Kurrachee High School has a cricket club, and at Hyderabad gymnastic exercises are encouraged.

Supply of School-books.

The net cost to Government of the book depôts was Rs. 10,651, or nearly Rs. 5,650 less than in the previous year. The chief cause of the reduction is the amalgamation of the Educational Printing Press in Sind with the Commissioner's Press, and the establishment of the Sind Depôt on the same principle as that applied to the Bombay Depôt. Government publications of the value of Rs. 10,826 were sold or distributed gratis, and the value of school books sold (including some losses on account of books written off as obsolete) was Rs. 1,58,227.

Vernacular Committees and Translators.

The revision of school books, in accordance with the advice of the vernacular committees, has been attended to as opportunity offered throughout the year. In Marathi 4 books were prepared or revised for school use. In Guzerati 3 new books were issued, and several revised and re-printed. In Kanarese a new book on Indian history has been prepared and 3 books were reprinted after revision.

The Dakshina Fund.

The expenditure from the Dakshina Fund amounted to Rs. 20,682-13-10, and included the following charges :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Brahmins	2,993	2	5
Allowances to teachers and students...	11,145	1	2
Rewards to authors	3,923	12	0
Prize Committee examiner and accountant ...	2,620	14	3

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

The charges on account of the establishment of the Keeper of the Catalogue and the Reporter on the Native Press amounted to Rs. 7,040-12-3—Rs. 1,536-4-11 more than in the previous year. The increase is caused by arrears of pay having been drawn, and by larger expenditure on account of subscription to newspapers.

Number of Publications.

The number of works entered in the catalogue of 1875 shows an increase of 34 over the total of the previous year, the figures for the two years being :—

	1874.	1875.
Books...	522	539
Pamphlets	19	15
Periodicals	151	147
Miscellaneous	9	34
	701	735

Language and subject of Publications.

Out of these 735 works, 627 were written wholly or partly in oriental languages, 103 were in English, and 5 in Portuguese ; and 433 are returned as original works, 45 as translations, and 257 as republications. [See Appendix VII.—B.—(1).] Again, 167 are classed as educational, and 568 as non-educational [see Appendix VII.—B.—(2).] Classified by subjects, 244, or a third of the whole number of publications, come under Miscellaneous. Under Poetry there are 131 publications, the most important of them being reprints of well-known oriental works. Under Religion there are 97 works ; and under Languages 72, consisting chiefly of school books ; under Fiction there are 60 books, chiefly reprints or translations. Under History there are 32 books, and under Science 48 ; most of these are intended for school use.

Oriental works belong chiefly to Marathi and Guzerati ; Marathi having 34, and Guzerati 30 per cent of the whole number. Publications in Kanarese, Sindi, and Hindustani take up 13 per cent, and works in Sanskrit, Magadhi, Arabic, Persian, Zand, and Pahlavi about 9 per cent. Publications in more than one language have about 13 per cent. Besides reprints of well-known works, the oriental publications of the year include a rare Sanskrit poem on King Vikramaditya, the Persian poem of Sikandar Náme, a Guzerati translation of the Shah Náme, an Arabic treatise on the duties of the Kazi, and a Guzerati translation of Mill's Political

Economy. The philosophical works published were reprints, and included the "Wiweka Sindhu," which is believed to be the oldest Marathi work. Most of these reprints treat of the popular doctrines of Vedantism; but there was among them a Hindustani book called "Ganje Khubi," or "the Store of Beauties," containing essays on moral subjects.

Place of Publication.

The entries in the catalogue show that there are now 87 presses in the Presidency. Bombay has 47 presses, and issued 473 works; the Deccan has 20, and issued 134 works; Guzerat has 12, and issued 89 works; the Southern Mahratta Country has 3, and issued 12 works; and Sind has 5, and issued 27 works. Of the whole number of publications 543 were printed and 192 lithographed.

Encouragement of Literature.

The grants for the encouragement of literature amounted to to Rs. 9,522, or Rs. 2,000 less than in the previous year. Three new libraries have been registered during the year, and the total number now is :—

Central Division	26	libraries.
North-East Division	6	"
Northern Division	24	"
Southern Division	10	"
Sind	6	"
Total...	72	

Sanskrit Manuscripts.

Under the orders of the Government of India Dr. Bühler made an extensive tour through Northern India in search of Sanskrit manuscripts. Beginning with Srînagar in Kashmir, Dr. Bühler writes as follows :—

"Babú Nilámbar, Chief Justice to His Highness the Maharaja, had had prepared before my arrival a list of about seven hundred Sanskrit works known to exist in Kashmir, which was forwarded to me by Major Henderson. I at once went over it with the compiler, and selected some seventy works for copying. At the same time the principal pandits of Srînagar came to visit me by order of the Maharaja, and brought me lists of their books.

"As at first it seemed doubtful whether I should be able to acquire an old MS. of the Râjataraṅgiṇî, the ancient chronicle of Kashmir, and as I knew that it would not be of much use to get a fresh Devanâgari transcript made, I borrowed an excellent annotated old copy of the work, which had been transcribed by one Ganakák Pandit from the *codex archetypus* belonging to Kesavrâm Pandit, and began to collate it with the printed edition. This work of collation occupied me four to five hours a day until September 29th, when the 8,000 slokas were finished. Several particularly important passages were also collated with Kesavrâm's copy. I found that the published editions contain a very large number of mistakes, most of which seriously affect the meaning of the text, the form of the names, &c. To give one example only, the name of the oldest Kashmirian dynasty is not, as usually read, Gonarda, but Gonanda.

"In order to clear up the numerous geographical and other questions connected with the Râjataraṅgiṇî, I had frequent meet-

ings with some of the pandits best acquainted with the antiquities of Kashmir, and I made several excursions to ancient sites in the western half of the Valley. These inquiries resulted in the identification of a considerable number of the sacred and historical places mentioned in the Râjataraṅgiṇî, *e. g.*, of the Pradyumnapîtha with the Hariparvat or Sârikâparvata in Srînagar, of the Muhâpadama or Ullola, with the Wollur Lake, of Jayavana with the village of Zevan, of Shaḍarhadvana with the village of Hârvan, of Jayapîḍa's Dvâravati with the village of Bahirkût near Sumbal, * of Chakradhara with the Chakdhar hill or mound, &c.

"They also led to the discovery of the real nature of the Kashmirian era, which has been used by Kalhana in the last three books of his chronicle, and is still in use among the Brahmans of Kashmir. Its true name, derived from the supposed secular procession of Ursa major, is the era of the Saptarshis. It began on Chaitra Sudi, 1st of the 26th year of the Kaliyuga, or March-April 3076 B.C. In using it the Kashmirians usually leave out the hundreds, though there are instances in which they have been added. The year 24, stated by Kalhana to be equal to Saka 1070, is really the year 4224† of the Saptarshi era. With this key it will become possible to fix the chronology of the later Kashmirian kings with perfect accuracy. I may add that General Cunningham's dates very closely agree with those obtained by reducing Kalhan's Saptarshi years to years of the Christian era.

"Very soon after the beginning of my search a great many ancient manuscripts were offered to me for sale, out of which I selected upwards of 160, more than 40 of which are written on birch bark. As I also increased the number of manuscripts to be copied to more than 100, the total of books which I finally took with me from Kashmir is considerably over 270.

"All the old manuscripts, with two or three exceptions only, are written in Sâradâ‡ characters. This alphabet, and not the Devanâgirî, is commonly used in Kashmîr, and must be of great antiquity, as it occurs also on the coins of the 9th century. § Like all Indian alphabets, it has been derived from the old Pâli alphabet of the As'oka inscriptions. It preserves, however, more ancient forms than any other modern alphabet which I have seen. Manuscripts written in Sâradâ characters are mostly pretty correct. But nearly all old Kashmîrian manuscripts are more or less mutilated. Very frequently the end and the beginning are missing, or, at least, single lines, words, or letters. The cause of this state of things is chiefly that the birch-bark, which before Akbar's time was the only material used for writing on, is exceedingly

* Not Andarkût, as conjectured by General Cunningham, whose mention of the site in his geography, however, led me to visit the place.

† *i. e.*, 3076 + 78 + 1070 = 4224.

‡ Sâradâ or s'âradâ is a name of Sarasvatî, and Sâradâksharâni may be translated by "characters sacred to Sarasvati." Similarly Kashmir is sometimes Sâradâdesá, "the country of Sarasvati."

§ Foramânâs coins show characters nearly identical with those of the Gupta inscriptions.

fragile. As soon as birch-bark manuscripts reach any considerable age, or are used frequently, they begin to split and to tear in all directions, and the surface of the pages begins to slough. Of course letters, words, and even whole lines are lost or become illegible. The destruction of the first and last pages is owing to the custom of having the manuscripts bound in rough country leather, without inserting blank leaves for protection.

"Modern manuscripts are mostly complete; but in many cases, where few copies only of a book existed, it is very probable that the lacunæ have been filled up at random. One pandit confessed to me that he had RESTORED more than *twenty-four pages* of the Vishnudharmottara. Another pandit asked me if the copies to be prepared for myself were to be made complete or not. I do not believe, however, that this course has been adopted for those works which are to be found in a great number of copies. There it is likely, and I have heard it asserted as a fact, that complete copies are obtained by comparing a number of mutilated manuscripts.

"As to the contents of the acquired books, poetry, poetics, grammar, and Saiva philosophy are best represented, as these subjects have been since time immemorial the specialities of the Kashmîrians. But there are also curious and rare works from all branches of Hindu learning."

A full account of the books obtained at Srînagar will be given by Dr. Bühler in his detailed report. Of Jamu, the lowland capital of the Maharaja of Kashmîr, Dr. Bühler writes:—"In Jamu the Maharaja was good enough to have prepared for me a complete catalogue of his library, and to allow me to inspect such books as I cared to see. The library is an extensive one, and contains more than a thousand manuscripts, which appear to be mostly old and correct. But it contains no unknown works, nor any that are not to be had easily elsewhere. It is richest in poetry, Vedânta, and Dharma."

From Jamu Dr. Bühler proceeded to Sealkot, Lahore, and Delhi. At Delhi a number of books were found to be for sale, including "a large library which had belonged to a Kashmîrian emigrant, and which contained many Sâradâ manuscripts and some on birch-bark." Dr. Bühler purchased nearly 70 of these manuscripts, including some works which he had been unable to procure in Kashmîr itself. With the Digambara Jainas of Delhi Dr. Bühler had several interviews. "I visited their two temples in company with Pandit Vis'ves'varnâtha, and was received by their chief priest, the Bhattârka, and the ascetics (who are called pandits) in a very friendly manner. They readily answered my questions regarding their religion; they showed me one of their libraries which is kept in the temple near the Chándni Chouk, gave me a list of the Bhattârka's books, and offered to copy anything I might require."

Dr. Bühler left Delhi for Jepur *viâ* Mathurá and Agra. "Neither Mathurá nor Agra furnished anything of importance. But Jepur, which I reached on November 30th, surpassed my most

sanguine expectations. During a fortnight's stay I became acquainted with some of the best Digambara pandits, and obtained through them a good foundation for a collection of the works of their sect, and more copious information regarding their faith than has fallen to the share of other Sanskritists. From the statements of the Jepur pandits, which agree in general with those of their Delhi brethren, it appears that the Digambara Jainas are scattered over a great part of eastern Rájputána, of the Panjab, of the North-Western Provinces, and of the Central India Agency, and have even some outlying settlements in Guzerat. They name the following towns as the locations of their Vidyâsthânas, or seats of learning: 1 Jepur, 2 Delhi and Sonpat (where a large bhandâr is said to exist), 3 Gwalior, 4 Ajmir, 5 Nâgar in Rájputána, 6 Rámpur-Bhânpur near Indore, 7 Karanji, and 8 Surat. These cities, together with Karnâta, and a fabulous island Jainabadhri, which is placed 1,500 kos from Jepur beyond Rámisseram, are said to contain altogether sixteen Vidyâsthânas, among which that at Jepur is the principal one. The list does not fit the state of things in our days. For instance, in Ajmir, and in Surat there is now no learning. There are only small Digambara communities whose spiritual wants are attended to by very ignorant Bhattârkas. It is also clear that the author of the list had no very clear idea of the extent of the Jaina colonies of Southern India, as one Vidyâsthâna only is allotted to the Karnâta country. But the list seems to give the gadis, or seats of high priests, correctly for Central and North-Western India. It is also indisputable that Jepur is now the chief seat of Digambara learning. The Digambaras called themselves the Mulasamghu or 'primitive church,' and assert that the S'vetâmbaras seceded from them, while the latter state exactly the opposite.

"Like the S'vetâmbaras they are divided into ascetics and laymen or srâvakas. The former are now divided into Bhattârkas or high priests and pandits or common ascetics, and into four gachhas, sects or schools, *viz.*, the Nandi gacchha, the Sarasvatî, the Bhâratîgachha, and the Syenagachha. In older times the Digambara ascetics used to go naked, and from this custom they derive the names Digambara, 'sky-clad,' Nirgranthas, 'without a knot,' Nagnâtas, 'naked mendicants.' Now they make a compromise with the spirit of the times and the British law. They maintain, as formerly, in theory that a man can only obtain salvation when he is perfectly 'nirmama,' free from all possessions and all desire to possess, and that hence clothes ought not to be worn by a true ascetic. But the pandits wear the usual dress of the country, and even the Bhattârkas cover themselves with a chudder, which they put off when eating. At their meals they sit perfectly naked, and a pupil rings a bell to keep off all strangers. The laymen are divided into three Jatis or sub-divisions—Khanderwal, Agrawal and Bahirwal, who will eat with each other. But each marries within his own class. Where, as in Delhi, a portion of the Jainas have left the faith and turned Vaishnavas, still intermarriages between them and their Jaina caste fellows may take place. There are, besides, further sub-divisions of the three Jâts. Thus among the Jepur Khandarwâls there are Vis panthis and

Therâpanthîs. The former worship standing, &c., and the latter seated. The literature of the Digambaras is divided into four Vedas, *viz.*:—

1. The *Prathamânuyoga*, which comprises all works on their Itihâsa, their legends and history; to this division belong the twenty-four Purânas, which give the lives of the twenty-four Tîrthankaras, the Uttarapurâna, Harivamsapurâna, etc.

2. The *Karanânuyoga*, which includes the works describing the origin and the order of the universe, *e. g.*, Trilokasâra, Tulokabhûshana, Jotishasâra, Bijaganita, Chandrarprajnapti, Sûryaprajnapti, etc.

3. The *Dravyânuyoga*, which treats of their doctrine or philosophy. Some of the chief works belonging to it are the Jomattasâra, Prâvachanasara, Ashtasahasri, Prameyakamala-Mârtanda, Râjavarttika, etc.

4. The *Charanânuyoga*, which treats of the Achâra, customs, worship, &c. To this sub-division belong the Trivarnâchâra, Mulâchara, Jogamula, Ashtapâhuda, Padmânanda-pachchisi, &c.

"These divisions are likewise known to the Svetâmbara Jainas, though they usually prefer to classify their sacred literature as Angas, Upângas, Pâinnas, Chheda and Mûlasûtras. I was particularly anxious to find out whether the Digambaras agreed with the Svetâmbaras about any of their inspired works. I soon found that the former hold the twelve Angas, the Dvâdosângî, in as high esteem as the latter. A list of the Angas which they gave me agreed very nearly with that of the Svetâmbaras. But they asserted that their Angas, though bearing the same names as the Svetâmbara books, differed in substance. In order to test this assertion, I handed to the pandits a copy of the Svetâmbara Bhagavatî, and they at once conceded that it was the same text which they used every day. In a like manner they recognized, the Jnâtâdharmakathâ, the Upâsakadasânga and Avasyahasûtras, But they were very positive in rejecting as spurious the Svetâmbara Achârânga, Sûtra Kritânga, Nisîtha, Raipasenî, Kalpa, Vrihat Kalpa, Nandi, Mahâmsîtha Anuyogadvâra, and Vyavahârasûtras, as well as ten Pâinnâs. Of some they declared they actually possessed different versions. But as they produced no manuscripts, I have my doubts on this subject. On the whole it would appear that their libraries are poor in Angas and other Agamas, and that they do not explain them daily as is done by the Svetâmbaras. But the important point which my inquiries have settled, is that some of the Angas, at least, are common to both Digambaras and Svetâmbaras, and that the two sects do not possess entirely different sets of scriptures as has been hitherto supposed. I secured nearly one hundred Digambara works referring to all the four 'Vedas,' and a few works belonging to their profane literature, among which I may mention copies of Jainendra's grammar, with a short commentary and a long one. The former was written 1205 A.D. in the neighbourhood of Kolhâpur;

arrangements were also made with one of the pandits to get copies made of a number of works which could not be procured at once. He has since sent me several packets of manuscripts. I visited also the library of the Maharaja of Jepur, which is extensive, but has unfortunately no trustworthy catalogue. I selected a few Nataks and astronomical works for copying. The collection is rich in the latter, as the Maharaja Jesingh, the founder of Jepur, was a great mathematician and astronomer, and many of his manuscripts are still extant."

From Jepur Dr. Bühler went to Ajmir. "The libraries of the Digambara and Svetâmbara Jainas who live there are not considerable: still I acquired a few of the common Sûtras for Cambridge. On the 20th December I proceeded to Merta, the bhandâr of which town had been mentioned to me in Bickaner as one of the oldest and best of the Svetâmbaras. It was very fortunate that Mr. A. C. Lyall, the acting Agent Governor General in Rájputána, whom I met in Ajmir, had given the most distinct orders to the Jodhpur Vakil and Darbár that the bhandâr was to be shown to me. For I have seldom met with a more obstinate and intractable set of men than the Merta Panch. They first tried to deny the possession of books, then they asked for several delays in order to await the return of certain Seths who had gone on a pilgrimage, and, finally, they flatly refused to show their treasures. Explanations, orders, entreaties by the officials of the town, offers of money, were equally fruitless. They surrendered only when the Jodhpur Minister sent an order that if within 24 hours they did not show their books, the khotwál was to undertake the task and to open the bhandâr on the part of the Rája. Thus I was kept waiting for nine days, and had, finally, the mortification to find that the library was not worth so much trouble. It contained about 800 well-kept and well-written manuscripts, which were neither distinguished by their age nor by their contents. The only interesting news I obtained was the name of the son of the famous Bânabhatta who continued the Kâdambarî after his father's death. He was called Bhûshona-bhatta. After copying the catalogue of the Merta Bhandâr I went back straight to Jepur, and had again interviews with the Digambara pandits, from whom I collected further information and more books. Among my visitors was also the chief disciple of the present Bhattârka, who will, in all probability, succeed his master. It is rare that such people leave their Mathas, and I fully appreciated the honour which he did me, though he somewhat diminished it by giving a false name.

"From Jepur I proceeded *viâ* Allahabad to Málwa, the last province which I had to visit. I reached Indor on January 10, visited next Ujjain, where I staid from January 12th to 24th, then Dhar, January 25th to 28th, and, finally, returned to Indor.

"I had set great hopes on finding some of the ancient astronomical works in Ujjain. But I saw no manuscripts of this class, except those of works which are obtainable in Guzerat also, such as the Varâhî Samhetâ, Vasishtha and Surya Siddhantas. On the other hand I found some books which I did not expect to meet

with. In the large library Raghunath Shastrî, commonly called Sorathî Bâvâ, I met with a number of rare works on Vedânta and the Yoga and Brihayâjnavalkya Smrities, which, though quoted in the law books, are exceedingly rare. With another pandit I found a play, entitled Parvâtîparinaya, which is attributed to the famous poet Bana.

"In Dhâr I found in the Maharaja's library a complete copy of Vâsishtha Samhitâ, a very rare astrological work, and with a pandit a new poem, entitled Tripuradâha, which appears to be of some antiquity. I used the opportunity also to visit the so-called Pathasâlâ of King Bhojadeva (now a mosque), and to take copies of the inscriptions found there, as well as of those on the Jaina statues lately dug up by Colonel Kincaid.

"In Indor I found a new Prakrit grammar, called Buddhâ Jama."

Sanskrit Series.

On the progress made with the Sanskrit Series Dr. Kielhorn reports as follows:—"The only work actually published during the year is Dr. Bühler's edition of Bilhanas Vikramânkadevacharita, an historical poem of considerable importance, which was hitherto unknown. But I am glad to be able to state that the printing of Professor Bhandarkar's edition of the play Mâlati Mâdhava has likewise been finished, and that the work will be issued almost immediately. This will be the first edition of a Sanskrit play accompanied from beginning to end by full Sanskrit commentary; and, judging from the portion of Professor Bhandarkar's work which I have studied, I have no hesitation in saying that the text given by him as regards correctness surpasses that of any other play hitherto edited."

Shankar P. Pandit's edition of the play Vikramorvasî is in the press, and the remaining works mentioned in last year's report are still in preparation.

Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.

The Society now numbers 183 members; there are also 26 members in the geographical section, and 22 subscribers. The Society suffered a great loss by the death of Dr. Wilson in December last. Dr. Wilson was elected a member in 1830, and five years later became president, and filled that office for seven years. In 1843, on proceeding to England on account of ill health, he was elected honorary president, and from that time until his death he occupied the same position. During the years he was connected with the Society Dr. Wilson contributed many papers and addresses containing the results of his own researches and commenting on those of others; and by his wide knowledge and by the assistance he gave to others materially increased the reputation of the Society as a scientific body.

THE PRESS.

Newspaper Statistics.

The Reporter's list for 1875 gives 61 newspapers against 55 last year: 2 of last year's papers having ceased to appear, and 8 new ones having been started, but his figures do not always agree with the table in the Appendix [Literature, &c.—B.—(3)] which has been

prepared from statements supplied by the Collectors. Of these 61 papers 34 are Marathi, 26 Guzerati, and 1 Hindustani: 37 are printed and 24 lithographed. Of the Marathi papers 11, and of the Guzerati 3, more or less regularly print English articles and extracts; and 3 of the Marathi papers admit Kanarese correspondence. Most of the 61 papers appear once a week; but Poona has a paper which appears twice a week, and in Bombay 3 Guzerati papers and one small Marathi sheet are dailies. Of the 34 Marathi papers 6 are printed in Bombay, and 4 in Poona: Satara and Tánna have 3 each; Ratnágiri, Násik, Dharwar, Belgaum and Ahmednagar have 2 each; and Sholápur, Dhulia, Alibág, Kaládgi, Pandharpur, Kolhápur, Jamkhandi and Mudhol have 1 each. Of the 26 Guzerati papers 12 are published in Bombay, 4 in Ahmedabad, 3 in Surat, and 2 in Kaira; and Broach, Náriad, Mahudha, Rájkot, and Kurrachee have 1 each. Thus North Kanara, Shikárpur, and Hyderabad are the only zillahs without a newspaper. The price of the cheapest weekly paper is 12 annas for the year; and there are several other papers which cost less than Rs. 2 for the year. The highest price of a Guzerati daily paper published in Bombay is Rs. 24. Of the 61 papers 33 are conducted by Marathi and 15 by Guzerati Hindus, 10 by Parsis, 2 by Mahomedans, and 1 by a European. Two of the papers* edited in Bombay by Parsis have existed for 57 and 45 years, respectively, and the paper (Dyánodaya), edited by a European, has appeared in Bombay for 35 years. The two oldest Marathi papers have existed for 28 years. Of the papers entered in the Reporter's list, one is a missionary periodical, two are organs of the Bombay Theistic Association, one is intended to spread the knowledge of the Zoroastrian religion, and one is an illustrated paper in imitation of *Punch*.

Subjects discussed by Vernacular papers.

The other papers have no special object, and are largely occupied with questions of social or religious interest and with local grievances, such as the decay of Native industries, cases of the police courts, and the faults of the railway or municipal authorities. Last year there were topics of interest in the floods of the Sábarmati, the Deccan riots, and the opening of arbitration courts. The death of the Ráv of Cutch called forth expressions of regret; and many of the Native papers spoke with feeling of the death of Dr. Wilson, and of the loss thus caused to science and to the cause of progress. Among Native States, Baroda, as usual, received most notice; no step taken by Government in connection with Baroda being approved of, except the appointment of Sir T. Madhavrao as Dewan. The Darbár at Delhi called forth a good deal of discussion as to the use of such gatherings: but the chief subject of discussion was the visit of the Prince of Wales. Most of the papers gave accounts of the Prince's tour, and discussed incidents connected with it. The legislative measures of the year appear to have been particularly unacceptable. The Salt Act, the Tolls' Act, the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, and the new Tariff Act have been generally condemned; and protests have been made against a Factory Act. Much discussion has been caused by the

* The Bombay Sumáchar and the Jám-e-jamsed.

Royal Titles Bill; and suggestions have been common as to the constitutional rights which should now be given to Natives. Other proceedings in England have been condemned freely, such as the enlargement of the powers of the Secretary of State and of the Indian Executive, the rumoured restriction of the liberty of the Press, and the attempt of Manchester to procure the repeal of the import duty on cotton goods.

Arts and Sciences.

The Victoria and Albert Museum.

The work of preparing the new cases for the reception of specimens has been completed, and the final re-arrangement of the present collection carried on. The ores and minerals, scientifically classified and re-labelled, now form a highly interesting group, and close to these is displayed a large collection of soils brought from different parts of the Presidency. The splendid specimens of zeolite and quartz from the Bhor Ghát have been removed from their obscurity and deposited in one of the new slope cases. The drugs, dyes, tans, condiments, spices, gums, and gum resins, and the collection of raw cotton, numbering 110 specimens, of which 16 are American, 3 Egyptian, and the rest Indian, have been re-arranged and labelled, together with the whole of the fibre collection. Many dried plants, illustrating the sources from whence specimens in the various groups are derived, have been prepared, thus adding materially to the value of the collections. Besides these the foundation has been laid of a general herbarium for the Presidency. The preparation of the timber collection has been proceeded with: specimens sawn from the rough block are now being cleaned and polished, and when fully displayed will form a most attractive group. Some experiments in the cultivation of jute were carried out, but the seed was obtained too late in the season for decisive results.

An engraved portrait of the Queen and one of the late Prince Consort were presented to the Museum, through Sir Bartle Frere, in November last. These are now being framed, and will be hung up in the entrance hall. A bulky specimen of natural history in the shape of a whale's skeleton, between 50 and 60 feet in length, has been secured. The average daily attendance of visitors during the year was 529.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

During the year under review 225 works in 358 volumes were bought by the Institute, and 37 miscellaneous works in 38 volumes, and 74 pamphlets and papers were presented chiefly by Government. The number of bound volumes of specifications of patents in the library is as follows:—

Specifications of Patents	2,373
Indices	67
Abridgements	73
Commissioner of Patents	5
	2,518

Lectures were delivered during the cold-weather session on "Utopias," "the Autobiography of J. S. Mill," "Words," and "Shorthand." For the prizes given by the Institute there was no competition.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Frescoes at Ajunta.

Mr. Griffiths recommenced the work of copying the paintings at the Ajunta Caves, in the middle of December, assisted by the six students who accompanied him the previous year. It is stated that the doors and shutters placed as a protection in cave No. 1 were most successful in their object. After being closed for seven months, not only were the paintings free from dust, but no birds, bats, nor bees had entered to do their destroying work, and it is urged that similar protective measures should be adopted for other caves. There is also said to be danger from jungle fires, unless the space before the caves is kept clearer than at present.

The work of the season consisted in continuing the copying in caves Nos. 1 and 2, the pictures in which are thus described :—

The most interesting picture is a representation of the temptation of Buddha by Mára—a subject which forms an important feature in the history of Buddhism. A large figure of Buddha is represented seated with folded limbs under the Bhodi tree, and around him are an evilly-disposed multitude. Some are hideous monsters with distorted features; others vicious-looking creatures with tiger's, pig's, and horse's heads; others are grimacing; and one has a blue snake issuing from his mouth;—men are advancing with swords and staves, hurling javelins and brandishing scimitars. All appears to be din and confusion, while immediately around the victim are the women whom Mára has sent to tempt Buddha by their blandishments.

Another picture appears to be a darbár scene, with the prince or rája seated on a charpoy-like couch richly ornamented with coloured repetitions of the trefoil, dragon's heads, and cupid-like figures. The rája is reclining on a coloured, striped bolster, his queen seated on the ground, apparently meditating and indifferent to the scene. Fair, bearded envoys are advancing with presents, and indicate by their dress, which is like modern Persian, that they come from a colder clime. Other figures, male and female, are sitting or standing about. Some are fair, others ruddy, while in the doorway may be seen the servants and horses of the envoys; some of whom are fair, others of a rich brown colour; others pale green.

A third picture is one where the rája is sitting cross-legged on a kind of very low chair richly ornamented with varied-coloured bosses. This ornament, as well as that of the architecture, is similar to that of the carved bands of the columns in this cave. The rája holds in his hand a blue and white bird, and is talking to, or instructing, a little boy, who gazes into his face with childish faith. Figures stand about, in whom there is much grace of expression, evidently interested in the prince and child. Below is a group of Rishis, apparently going to meet a youth who is about to become Buddha, and one carries the Sanghâti robe, with which to present him. On the other side of the picture is, to judge from his head-dress, a prince or rája, just entering or coming out of a pair of scales. The side which should contain the weight is obliterated, or we might obtain some clue to the story. Behind the prince is a pipal tree (*ficus religiosa*), and to his left a group of five women, two of whom manifest their interest in the prince's proceedings in a very demonstrative and pathetic manner, shouting and vehemently beating their breasts, while two are occupied with a yelling child whom they hold between them. Behind the group of women rises a betel-nut palm (*areca catechu*), and a cluster of other foliage, most truthfully painted, with young brown leaves amongst older green ones. Beyond this is a group of nobles bringing gifts to the prince; others are saluting him. The women have mostly arranged their hair in chignons placed at the right side of the head, and a great variety of castes is introduced. The whole composition reminds one of a stained glass window of mediæval times, and, with the painting last described, is Gothic in feeling, while the others are Italian.

A woman seated on a couch under a canopy, surrounded by her attendant maidens, is the principal figure in the next picture. She is conversing with a woman on the left, and a quaint-looking old gentleman, sitting on a cushion on the floor, dressed in a close-fitting embroidered coat. The head in the door-way reminds one of that of a clown. A group beyond consists of a prince and his wife under a canopy, with attendants, one waving a chauri, another with lugubrious face offering something to the prince on a tray. Behind her appears a bunch of arum leaves, and in two small niches are pots (mutkas), to hold water probably. In this painting the architecture is poor in comparison with others. There is a great variety in the arrangement of the different people's hair, and the women, with one exception, are marked on the forehead with the "tika."

Another painting, divided into two subjects by a wall, with a niche containing a vase, represents a rája sitting on the usual form of couch, with the queen seated on a large cushion on the ground, surrounded by women attendants, one of whom uses a hand-punka. A dwarf is seen in the the corner holding a small round jar. It is curious to observe how fond these old artists were of introducing dwarfs, and to find the same in pictures by Paul Veronese. A green curtain is drawn behind these figures similar to those used in Europe in the mediæval age, and which afterwards became an element of decoration in Gothic art. To

the right is a pastoral scene, with red, white, grey and green cows standing and lying about, reminding one of Albert Durer's style of work.

Portions of the ceiling of the veranda of cave No. 2 were copied, and they show how graceful and delicate in colouring and design the whole ceiling must have been. Some figures, copied promiscuously from the same ceiling, testify that varied-coloured, striped, and spotted socks were as much *á la mode* then as now. A portion of the ceiling in the interior is designed in concentric bands of ornament, the principal one partaking of a naturalistic treatment of the lotus, with swan-like birds introduced in pairs. Each spandril is filled by two floatig figures, male and female, who may possibly be intended to represent Vishnu with Lakshmi on his knee. Whoever they are, they are frequently painted and sculptured in the caves.

From the ceiling of a small chamber near the sanctuary has been copied an admirable specimen of ornamental design, where are four spandrils, each, with Buddhist love of variety, differently designed, with monsters terminating in floriated scrolls—a treatment characteristic also of Roman, mediæval, and renaissance art.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

In the past year the Bombay Diocese, in common with the other dioceses of India, sustained a loss by the death of the Metropolitan, Bishop Milman, and for the first time in its history has been deprived of its own Bishop by death. Bishop Douglas was obliged to return to England in March 1875 in ill health, and died in London on 30th December 1875.

The number of clergy in the diocese at the close of the official year was 49, thus composed—

Senior and Junior Chaplains	24
Additional Clergymen	4
S. P. G. and C. M. S. Missionaries in charge of Sonapur and the Presidency Prisons	2
Priests residing in St. John's Mission Parsonage, Mazagon ...	2
Other S. P. G. and C. M. S. Missionaries	17
Total ...	49

There was thus the full complement of 30 senior and junior chaplains maintained. It is stated that a resident clergyman for the Upper Sind provinces is much needed, and that great inconvenience arises in Bombay owing to the want of a Cemetery Chaplain. A Railway Chaplain for the Bombay Baroda and Central India and Great India Peninsula Railway lines, to be stationed at Parel with charge of neighbouring places, is in contemplation. The church at Asirgarh is nearly ready. Building at Sukkur progresses.

The number of baptisms in the English Church in the diocese of Bombay for the year was 864, of marriages 148, and of burials 683. The total number of Church of England children in the schools, not including Missionary institutions nor regimental schools, where religious instruction is regularly given by the chaplains, is returned at 870, being an increase on the number for last year.

Stationery.

The value of stationery stock at the commencement of the year 1875-76 was Rs. 1,17,041, and the value of receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 6,35,151, or Rs. 7,52,191 in all; while that of issues was Rs. 3,01,510, leaving the value of stock at the close of the year Rs. 4,50,681. The issues compared with the previous year were :—

	English Stores.	Indian Stores.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	253,924	65,754	319,678
1875-76	277,292	24,218	301,510
Difference .	+23,368	41,536	−18,168

General Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Press were Rs. 2,84,314-14-2 (of which Rs. 16,335-8-3 were cash receipts and adjustments made in favour of the Press), and the gross expenditure (including wear and tear of plant) Rs. 1,99,347-1-9.

Contrasted with the previous year, and allowing for difference by reduction of rates (the rates having been reduced during the year), the results of the working of the Press are as follows :—

	1875-76.			1874-75.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Earnings—						
Book Account, Cash Receipts and Adjustments	3,15,764	1	2	3,43,153	12	7
Expenditure	1,99,347	1	9	2,00,409	10	1

The decrease in earnings is attributable chiefly to the decrease in the printing of standard forms, the stock not having been replenished, owing to the extensive changes made in the forms at the close of the year. The expenditure exceeded the budget estimate (which was framed Rs. 20,086 lower than the previous year) by Rs. 2,117-3-1 ; and the receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,835-8-3, leaving a net saving of Rs. 718-5-2 on the estimate.

The value of the work executed for the various departments is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat Departments	1,40,946	6	11
Government Officers at Presidency	47,908	13	0
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	15,694	5	8
Judicial Officers	14,466	14	9
Police Officers	4,007	3	9
Educational Officers	6,509	14	0
Forest Officers	1,765	5	6
Survey Officers	2,287	3	0
Archdeacon and Chaplains	146	6	3
Medical Officers	7,864	15	9
Alienation Settlement Officers	2,839	15	6
Controller Public Works Accounts, Bombay ...	14,584	13	2
Miscellaneous Officers	338	5	5
Standard Forms in stock (including cancelled Forms).	5,251	15	7
Rs...	2,64,412	10	3
Foundry work	3,566	11	8
Total Rs...	2,67,979	5	11

COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS IN SIND.

The Commissioner of Sind has a printing press at Kurrachee, the net earnings of which amounted to Rs. 35,183 for 1875-76 compared with Rs. 22,576 for 1874-75, showing an increase of Rs. 12,606 for the year of report. Actual cash transactions aggregated Rs. 3,630. In addition Rs. 562 were collected on account of subscriptions for the *Sind Gazette* and for expenses of advertisement therein. The cost of the establishment remains at Rs. 1,611 per mensem, and the stock is valued at Rs. 23,176.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.—

POLITICAL RELATIONS

(1).—*STATEMENT showing Political Relations*

Name of State.	In subsidiary Alliance or Feudatary.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Baroda..	Subsidiary alliance.	.....	....	2,000,225	Fever and dysentery ..
Kolhápur	In subsidiary alliance with British Government.	.....	.....	534,560	Measles, fever, diarrhœa and cholera, dysentery and small-pox.
Do. Vishálgarh, Báura, Inchalkaranji, Kágal and other petty states	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	10,489	Kolhápur State .	268,131	
Cutch	In subsidiary alliance.	3,00,000 Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British force.	British Government.	500,000	Malarious fever, ague, rheumatic fever, small-pox, measles, ringworm, guineaworm; calculus in bladder.
Máhi Kánta—Edar	Tributary ..	30,340	H. H. Gaekwar, British Government.	217,382	Febris intermittens, scabies, and ulcers.
Do. 11 larger and 47 smaller states .	Do. ..	1,09,280	Gaekwar, Edar, British Government, Putton, Pálanpur, Attur-Sumbha, Thakur of Anlyára, Balásinor, and Lunáwára.	228,674	Typhoid fever, cough, itch, stomach and bowel affections, fever, guineaworm, cholera, and ulcers.
Sind—Khairpur	....	.....	.....	....	.....
Kattywar—Junágarh	Tributary ..	70,604	British and Gaekwar.	380,921	Cough, fever, and dysentery.
Do. Nawánagar	Do. ..	1,20,093	British, Gaekwar, and Junágarh.	290,847	Fever .. .. ..
Do. Bhaunagar	Do. ..	1,63,917	Do .	403,754	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Dhrangádra	Do. ..	44,617	British and Junágarh	87,949	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Porbandar	Do. ..	33,504	British, Gaekwar, and Junágarh.	72,077	Fever and cough ..
Do. 9 second class states ..	Do. ..	2,90,617	British, Gaekwar, and Junágarh.	465,081	Fever, cough, stomach and bowel affections, and disease of skin.
Do. 7 third class states ..	Do. ..	97,774	British, Gaekwar, and Junagarh.	188,769	Fever, cough, and dysentery.
Do. 5 fourth class states..	Do. ..	24,879	Do. do.	59,666	Fever .. .. ..
Pálánpur—Pálánpur	....	50,000	Gaekwar ..	According to recent census. 215,972	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Rádhanpur	....	.....	None ..	According to recent census. 91,579	Do. .. .. ..
Do. 9 other states.. ..	....	5,127	Gaekwar .	According to recent census. 193,048	Do. .. .. ..
Rewa Kánta—Rájpipla	Subsidiary alliance.	65,000	Do. ..	120,036	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Chota Udepur ..	Do. ..	10,500	Do. ..	62,913	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bária	Do. ..	12,000	British Government.	52,421	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Lunáwára	Do. ..	18,000	British Government and Gaekwar.	74,813	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Bálásinor	Do. ..	18,680	Do. ..	41,984	Do. .. .. ..
Do. Sunth..	Do. ..	7,000	Do. ..	49,675	Do. .. .. ..

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

—NATIVE STATES.

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

*Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production, Manufactures, and Mines.	Remarks.
Rs. 1,30,00,000	Artillery, 433; Cavalry . 6,272; Infantry. 10,702 — 17,410 (Including armed Police.)	Levies transit dues.	Cotton, cereal, and timber, opium, sugar-cane, tobacco, &c.	
19,88,404	Kolhápur Infantry . 530; Rissala 154	Not	*Products.*—All the common grains (rice and jowári being the most extensively grown) and vegetables, sugar-cane, and tobacco in considerable quantities; and cotton, chillies, kusumba, &c., in small quantities. *Manufactures.*—There are none of much importance; coarse cotton and woollen cloth, articles of pottery, and hardware are the principal. *Mines.*—No mines are worked. Iron is found in small quantities.	
10,58,839	Police including Lushkar Pad peons. 1,028			
*24,00,000	Mounted .. .. 240; Foot .. .. .. 401; Arabs .. .. 495; and Artillery 40	Transit duties have been abolished since 1874.	Wheat, bájri, múg, jowári, and other grains, but of inferior quality; cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuff, alum, and saltpetre.	*Of this about 13,00,000 belong to H. H. the Rao and the rest to Zemindars and others.
6,00,000	.....	Levied ..	Grain of kinds as well as tilly and sugar cane; manufacture of opium and a small quantity of soap. There are stone quarries in the neighbourhood of Ahmednagar, and they are used for building purposes.	
38,70,560	.....	†Levied ..	Bájri, mutt, wheat, cotton, jowár, kodra, bunti, mukai, tili, múg, chala, bowto, chino, opium, sugar-cane. Cloths are imported and dyed for Siam. Sandstone quarries, quarries of red and white ochre, marble.	†In some states only.
....	.. ..	....	.....	No information.
20,00,000	2,682	Not	Wheat and cotton, oil and dungri, stone quarries.	Besides 61 others.
15,00,000	2,723	Do	Grain; cotton cloth, and silk; stone quarries.	
27,31,192	2,750	Do.	Grain and cotton, oil and cloth.	
3,00,000	470	Do.	Grain and cotton, salt, copper, and brass vessels, cloth and pottery; stone quarries	
4,00,000	657	Do.	Cotton and gram; silk manufacture; stone.	This is included in the third class states.
29,17,000	3,788	Do.	Grain, cotton, salt; a kind of black marble; wheat, jowár, bájri, til, pulse, silk; stone quarries, cloth, silver and gold cords; country soap and dungri.	
10,77,090	2,043	Do.	Cotton, gram; silk manufactures; stone quarries; cloth and pottery.	
2,42,500	669	Do.	Grain, cotton, oil, cloth and molasses.	
4 lakhs.	294 horse. 697 foot.	Levied ..	Wheat, rice and sugar-cane.	Besides petty states or disputed villages— Population, 1,987. Revenue, Rs. 2,900.
5 or 6 do.	248 horse. 362 foot.	Do. ..	Cotton and wheat.	
2,79,500	80 horse. 50 foot.	Do. ..	Bájri, múg, and wheat.	
8,00,000	Sowars and sebundi 456.	Do. ..	Cotton, cereals, timber. No manufactures. Cornelian mines.	Besides 56 petty states— Population, 1,03,895. Revenue, Rs. 3,10,000.
3,00,000	Do. do. 320.	Do. ..	Cereals, timber. No manufactures or mines	
1,75,000	Do. do. 247.	Do. ..	Do. do.	
1,25,000	Do. do. 240	Do. ..	Do. do.	
80,000	Do. do. 219	Do. ..	Cereals and cotton.	
80,000	Do. do. 140	Do. ..	Cereals and timber.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(1).—*STATEMENT showing Political Relations*

Name of State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY		Estimated Population.	Prevailing Diseases
		Amount.	To whom payable		
		Rs.			
Cambay	Feudatory ..	25,475 in cash (exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise).	British Government.	83,404	Fever, dysentery, and boils.
Sáwant Wári..	Subsidiary alliance with British Government.	.....	.....	190,814	Fever and dysentery.
Southern Mahratta Jághirs—					
Sángli	Feudatory ..	Territory yielding Rs. 1,35,000 has been assigned in lieu of the service of a contingent of horse.	British Government.	223,669	Cholera, small-pox, and fever.
Miraj (Senior Branch) Miraj (Junior Branch) Kurundwád (Senior Branch) Kurundwád (Junior Branch) Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Rámdurg.	Do. ..	* 52 095	Do. ..	386,.71	Cholera, fever, and small-pox.
Janjira—Habsán or Janjira ..	Independent ..	.....	None	72,000	Fever, ague, dysentery, and guineaworm.
Akalkot Jághir	Feudatory ..	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse	British Government.	81,068	Fever, cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery.
Satara Jághirs—					
Pant Pratinidhi, Phaltan,† Bhor, Duffláqpur, and Jath ‡	† Bound to furnish a quota of 75 horse. ‡ Bound to furnish a quota of 50 horse.	16,000	H. M.'s Government in lieu of 75 horse. Do. in lieu of 50 horse.	343,304	Fever, ague, guineaworm, cholera, and small-pox.
Jawhár.	....	.....	.....	....	.....
Surat Agency—					
Dharampor	....	.....	.....	74,500	Fever, cough, &c. ..
Bánsda	....	7,800 Broach currency.	British Government.	32,154	Fever.
Sachin	....	.....	.....	18,154	Fever, cough, &c ..
Dharwar Agency—					
Savanur	In subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	....	Fever, ague, and cholera.
Nárukot	....	.....	.....	....	.....
Point	....	.....	.....	....	.....
Khandesh—22 petty states ..	....	§ 133	§ British Government.	37,904	Cold, fever, ague, bellyache, and enlargement of spleen and liver

V

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

with Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Supposed Gross Revenue	Military Force	Transit Dues or not	Principal Articles of Production, Manufactures and Mines	Remarks.
Rs.				
4,00,000	173 sowars. 1,218 foot. (These are, for the most part, undisciplined)	Levied	Salt, opium, indigo, wheat, and cotton. Cornelian, cloth, and carpet manufactures. No mines.	
About 3 lakhs of rupees.	Sáwant Wári Local Corps, 436.	Not ..	Rice, inferior grain *viz.*, nachni, vari, and cocoanut, and hurda—a nut used for dyeing and tanning purposes.	
7,72,952	67 sowars .. .. 755 sepoys.	Not ..	*Products.*—Jowári, rice, wheat, gram, and cotton. *Manufactures.*—Lugris, dhotis, and coarse country cloth. *Mines.*—None.	
12,76,255	280 sowars .. .. 3,542 sepoys.	Not ..	*Products.*—Jowári, wheat, gram cotton, sugar-cane, and rice. *Manufactures.*—Lugris, dhotis, and coarse country cloth *Mines*—None.	* Exclusive of Rámdurg. The tribute levied on account of the shares in the estate of Kurundwád (Junior Branch) is included in the amount paid by Kurundwád (Senior Branch).
3,52,315	None ..	.....	Rice, nagli, salt. A few women's sáris are made.	
2,28,500	None. ..	Levied ..	Jowári, rice, sugar-cane, gram, wheat, linseed, kardi, are the chief products. 606 families of weavers and 1,230 looms. Sáris, sholas, dopattas, cholies, turbans, and tháns of kádi are made. No mines.	
8,19,337	None. ..	Levied ..	Rice, nágli, sone, wheat, bájri, jowári, gram, túr, jágri, cotton, ghee, oil, &c. Trading in cloth. No mines.	
....	.....	.....	.....	No information.
2,50,000	29 Arabs .. .. 24 do (India) 20 Makrams. 71 Rajputs. 40 cavalry. — 184	.....	*Agricultural Produce.*—Rice, pulse, sugar-cane, mowra, teakwood blackwood, &c.	
1,25,480 *	42 Arabs .. . 72 Natives. 21 cavalry 6 miscellaneous. — 141	.....	*Agricultural Produce*—Rice, pulse, &c. *Manufactures.*—Cotton tape, baskets, kumbale, &c.	
1,58,634	25 Arabs .. .. 37 Natives. — 62 — 4 guns.	.....	*Agricultural Produce.*—Rice, jowári, bájri, wheat, sugar-cane, and cotton. *Manufactures.*—Yarn, dungri, &c.	
73,270	.....	Not ..	Cotton, jowári, rice, kulthi, múng, cocoanut, castor-oil seeds, túr, pán, sugar-cane.	
....	.....	.....	.....	No information.
....	.....	.....	.....	No information.
65,970	.....	.....	Timber.	Transit dues are levied in Surgána State only. ¶ For Sawaunthan Káthi only

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2).—*STATEMENT showing Reigning*

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BARODA	....	....	....	..	....
KOLHA'PUR.					
His Highness Shivaji Maharaj Chhatrapati IV., Maharaja of Kolhápur, Bhonsla Family.	Kolhápur ..	Minor	Mahratta, Hindu.	13	Receives instruction from a tutor under the general superintendence of Mr. S. Hammick, C. S., Guardian.
CUTCH.					
His Highness Maharaja Mirza Mahá Rao Shree Khengarji.	Bhuj.. ..	Reigning sovereign (minor)	Rájput, Jadeja, Hindu.	9¾	Privately at Bhuj.. .. ..
MA'HI KA'NTA.					
EDAR.					
His Highness Maharaja Keshrisingji Jowansingji, Jodhpur Family.	Edar.. ..	Minor	Rájput, Rathore of the Solar Race, Hindu.	14	Privately .. ..
KATTYWAR.					
His Highness Nawab Mohobat Khanji, Babi Family.	Junágarh ..	1st Class Chief ..	Babi, Mahomedan	39	Do. .. ..
His Highness the Jam Shri Vithaji, Jadeja Rajput.	Nawánagar.	Do. ..	Rájput, Hindu ..	50	Do. .. ..
His Highness Rawal Takhatsingji, Gohel Rájput.	Bhaunagar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	18	Rájkumár College .. ..
His Highness the Raj Saheb Mansingji, Jhálá Rajput.	Dhrangádra .	Do. ..	Do. ..	39	Privately .. ..
Rana Shri Vikmatji, Jethwa Family	Porebandar..	3rd Class Chief ..	Do. ..	57	Do. .. ..
PA'LANPUR.					
Zorawurkhan Lohani..	Pálanpur ..	Dewan or Chief of Pálanpur	Pathan, Mahomedan.	53	Educated in Pálanpur .. ..
Bismilla Khan, Babi	Rádhanpur..	Nawab or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do. ..	34	Can read and write Gujarati ..
REWA KA'NTA.					
Maharana Gumbheersingji, Raja of Rájpipla.	Nándod ..	Ruler of state ..	Gool Rájput, Hindu.	29	Privately .. ..
Jitaingji, Maharawal of Chota Udepur.	Chota Udepur	Do. ..	Chowan Rájput, Hindu.	44	Do. .. ..
Mansingji, Maharawal of Deogad Bária.	Bária ..	Minor under Government protection.	Do. ..	20	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ..
Wakhatsingji, Maharana of Lunáwára.	Lunáwára ..	Do. ..	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	16	Do. ..
Jorawarkhan, Nawab, Babi of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor ..	Ruler of state .	Musalman ..	56	Privately .. ..
Pratabsing, Maharana of Sunth ..	Sunth ..	Minor under Government protection.	Powar Rájput, Hindu.	14	Rájkumár College, Rájkot ..
CAMBAY.					
Hoosein Yawur Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Cambay, belonging to Manimkhan Family.	Cambay ..	Feudatory ..	Mogul Mahomedan, Shiah.	62	Knows Persian and Urdu well. Educated at Cambay
SA'WANT WA'RI.					
Ragoonath Sáwant Bhonsle	Sáwant Wári.	In subsidiary alliance with the British Government.	Marathi Religion Hindu.	14	Resides at present at Kolhápur; is being educated privately.
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JA'GHIRS.					
SANGLI.					
Dhundirao Chintaman *alias* Tatya Saheb of Sángli.	Sangli ..	1st Class Sirdar..	Brahmin, Hindu.	38	Educated privately at Sángli; knows Marathi, and has a very slight knowledge of English.

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed	Has Sanad authorizing Adoption or not	Family follows Primogeniture or not	Has Male Heirs or not	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
....	....	....	....	....
Minor	Yes	Yes	No.	Was adopted heir to the late Raja on 23rd October 1871.
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ruling his state ..	Do	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Minor	Do.	Do.	Do.	Owing to the Thakor's minority the state is entrusted to joint administrators, Messrs. E. H. Percival and Gavrishankar Udeshankar.
Ruling his State ..	No	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ..	Yes	Do.	Has 1 son.	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Do. ..	Do.	Do.	4 sons—Chatasingji, 12 years of age; Ramsing, 7 years of age; Kiratsing, 6 years of age; and Balwantsing, 3 years of age.	
Do. ..	No	Do.	8 sons:- Motising .. .. 17; Chandarsing .. 13; Indarsing .. .. 10; Bharatsing .. 8; Khumansing .. 4	The names and ages of 2 sons are not known; they are infants.
Under tuition ..	Do.	Do.	.....	
Minor	Do.	Do.	.....	
Ruling his state ..	Do.	Do.	2 sons—Munawarkhan, 32 years of age; and Budumia, 5½ years of age.	
Minor	Do.	Do.	.....	
Ruling his state ..	Yes	It does not appear settled what is the peculiar custom of succession in his family.	Has 5 sons.	
....	Do.	Follows primogeniture ..	No	Not married.
Is the head of the Sangli State.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan Chief: there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	None.	

POLITICAL

POLITICAL RELATIONS—

(2).—*STATEMENT showing Reigning*

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRS—*continued.*					
MIRAJ.					
Gangadhar Rao Ganput *alias* Balla Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj ..	1st Class Sirdar ..	Brahmin.	11	Is being educated and trained at Kolhápur under the supervision of Mr. S. Hammick, C.S.
KURANDWA'D.					
Chintaman Rao Raghunath *alias* Balla Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurandwád (Senior Branch).	Kurandwád .	Do. ..	Do. ..	26	Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, attended the Kolhápur High School, and received instruction from a private tutor.
JAMKHANDI.					
Ramchunder Rao Gopal *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	43	Educated in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School, both in Marathi and English.
JANJIRA.					
Nawab Seedee Ibrahim Khan Yakoot Khan.	Fort Janjira .	Chief of Janjira ..	Seedee Soorool Khan, Sunni Mussulman	56	Persian and Urdu at Janjira ..
AKALKOT JAGHIR.					
Shahaji Maloji *alias* Baba Saheb Raje Bhonsle.	Akalkot ..	.....	Mahratta, Hindu	Y. m. 8 4	Privately .. ..
SATARA JAGHIRS.					
Shriniwasrao Pandit Pant Pratinidhi.	A'undh ..	Pant Pratinidhi ..	Brahmin ..	43	Do. .. ..
Madhojirao Naik, Nimbhalkar ..	Phaltan ..	Naik, Nimbalkar, Deshmookh Jághirdar.	Kshetri caste, and Hindu religion.	38	Do. .. ..
Shankarrao Chimnaji Gaudekar, Jahgirdar of Bhor and Pant Sacheo.	Bhor ..	Pant Sacheo ..	Brahmin ..	23	Do. .. ..
SURAT.					
Maharana Shri Narandeoji Ramdeoji, of Solar dynasty.	Dharampor .	Raja	Sisodia Rájput (Hindu).	34	Gujarati at Dharampor .. ..
Maharaval Shri Pratapsingji Goolabsingji, of Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda ..	Do. ..	Solunki do. do.	11	Do. at Bánsda .. .. ..
SAWANUR.					
Abdul Dalelkhan Dalerjang Bahadur.	Sawanur ...	Nawab. ...	Pathan, Mahomedan.	15	Under special tuition .. .. ..
KHANDESH.					
DANG PIMPRI.					
Trimbuk walad Dalput Naik Giras.	Pimpri ..	.....	Bheel, Hindu ..	51	.....

—*continued*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed	Has sanad authorizing Adoption or not	Family follows Primogeniture or not	Has Male Heirs or not	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Minor	Has sanad authorizing adoption.	Family follows primogeniture.	None.	
Ruling his state ..	Do. ..	Do.	Has a male heir.	
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	None.	
Do. ..	No	Not necessarily the eldest son, but the one who on the death of the chief may be considered by the principal persons of the state to be fit as regards learning and noble descent.	Yes.	
....	Yes	Follows primogeniture ..	None.	
Administering the affairs of his jághir.	Has a sanad ..	Not determined as yet ..	Has male heirs.	
Administering the affairs of the Phaltan Jághir.	Do. ..	According to Hindu religion all sons are heirs according to rank.	Venkatrao Naik Nimbhalkar.	
Is administering the affairs of his jághir.	Do. ..	Yes	No.	
Administering his territory.	Do. ..	Do.	Yes.	
Receiving education at Bánsda.	Do. ..	Do.	No, being himself a minor yet.	
Minor	Do. ..	Do.	None.	
....	....	Do.	Yes.	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

POLICE.

(3).—*RESULTS of the Working of the Police of the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and of the Settlement of Aden*, 1875-76.

States	Number of Offences reported to the Police		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage of cases of accused sent for trial		Remarks
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
Cutch	1,064	1,075	1,209	1,162	1,081	1,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Pálanpur	871	1,186	944	1,545	944	1,545	616	905	328	640	65	62	65		[illegible] Palanpur and Palanpur states [illegible]
Máhi Kanta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kattywar	9,692	1,046	12,019	14,928	11,691	13,941	7,542	8,280	4,149	4,777	78·37	81·79	67·4	[illegible]	[illegible] from this [illegible]
Baroda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Rewa Kánta	469	314	617	464	617	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	211	124	65	68	[illegible]		[illegible] Feudal Police [illegible]
	146	106	260	201	260	201	..	67	..	134	80	67	80	67	
Janjira	470	507	434	991	226	301	194	252	240	690	44·70	25·42	55·8		
Satara Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Akalkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kolhápur	1,175	1,945	1,543	2,168	1,565	1,789	741	900	824	875	49	41	49	50	[illegible] Ichalkaranji are not forthcoming [illegible] having [illegible] the greater [illegible] year
Southern Mahratta Jághirs .. (Sángli ..	507	545	860	945	833	[illegible]	3[illegible]	47[illegible]	1[illegible]	408	44	49	45		
(Miraj ..	923	1,536	972	1,845	924	1,614	4[illegible]	5[illegible]	2[illegible]	607	43	48	62·5	41	
Sáwant Wari	718	941	529	425	293	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	81	164	37	25	66·5	45	
Narukot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	.		
Khandesh Agency	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		
Peint (Násik)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Jawhár (Tanna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sawánur (Dharwar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Aden	613	695	983	1,112	982	1,112	785	911	198	201	79·85	81·92	20·14	[illegible]	
Total ..	16,658	20,329	21,561	25,786	19,416	23,308	11,328	13,035	6,808	8,613	..	..	..	.	

(4).—*STATEMENT of Property Stolen and Recovered in Native States and at the Aden Settlement*, 1875-76.

States.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage		Remarks.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cutch	32,565	30,098	6,280	8,047	19·3	26·7	
Pálanpur	33,222	39,205	2,589	6,495	7·	17·	
Mahi Kánta	62,533	54,328	12,219	10,367	19·54	19·58	
Kattywar	1,48,462	1,78,896	48,368	55,931	32·50	31·26	Jetpur and Vichawad States are excluded from this statement.
Baroda	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	
Rewa Kánta	14,235	20,625	3,723	4,439	26·	21·	The figures relate only to Lunawára, Sunth, and Bária.
Janjira	363	1,326	268	1,223	73·	93·	
Sátara Agency	9,890	9,849	3,497	4,546	30·	46·23	
Akalkot	6,643	6,247	632	1,767	9·	28·	
Kolhápur	34,773	71,581	10,659	52,230	29·	72·	
Southern Mahratta Jághirs ... (Sángli .	4,591	10,249	940	2,335	20·	22·	
(Miraj... .	19,029	22,832	5,976	7,153	31·4	31·3	Exclusive of the Kurandwad State, for which no return is furnished
Sáwant Wári...	2,329	2,338	1,501	1,628	64·4	69·6	
Narukot	382	973	146	807	38·19	80·29	
Cambay	.....	.....	....	.....	.	..	
Surat Agency	.....	..	.	.....	..	.....	
Khandesh Agency	....	....	.	...	...	.....	
Peint	... .	. ...	. .	. .	.....	....	
Jawhar	.....	. ...	.....	.....	....	.....	
Sawanur	....	.....	.....	.	.....	.	
Aden	4,550	3,991	2,541	802	53·84	20·09	
Total...	3,73,567	4,52,628	99,339	1,57,770	26	34	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(5).—*STATEMENT showing the Number and Disposal of Persons arrested in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and at Aden, 1875-76.*

States.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of the year.	Number of Criminal Cases remaining for trial at end of the year.	Remarks
			Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to Trial during 1875-76.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Committed.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
	1874-75.	1875-76.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	Upon Summons.	Voluntarily.		1875-76.	1874-75.								
Cutch	2,390	2,925	652	1,553	133	2,500	65	3	4,912	3,909	574	1,615	1,921	38	36	780	387	
Pálanpur	1,128	1,456	3	1,606	8	3	..	1	1,621	984	324	208	955	14	13	14	3	
Máhi Kánta	3,577	2,074	263	* 2,599				1	2,863	3,169	513	396	1,754	39	5	184	95	* Details not available
Kattywar	10,938	13,496	1,127	11,222	1,083	4,439	1,603	599	19,453	18,796	2,843	4,182	9,904	1,194	57	1,159	779	Exclusive of Native States. In Limri State, besides the figures given for the first two columns 7 offences were committed for trial to the Sessions Court of Kattywar in both the years 1874-75 and 1875-76
Baroda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rewa Kánta	1,639	1,247	139	† ..	† ..	† ..	6	† ..	2,143	2,197	115	555	1,174	‡ 83	..	86	309	† Information cannot be supplied this year in detail ‡ Of these 36 were quietened and discharged and 47 were convicted and sentenced
Janjira	470	507	74	33	302	657	..	..	1,065	494	683	76	272	41	..	59	51	
Sátara Agency	1,549	1,494	49	1,233	215	1,069	24	4	2,604	2,171	824	790	1,083	15	7	79	57	
Akalkot	440	577	4	Not known.	193	510	Not known	..	1,607	703	650	65	272	13	1	4	2	
Kolhápur	2,669	2,678	25	1,789	808	2,149	296	70	5,117	5,005	1,143	1,077	2,232	155	1	59	17	§ Returns for Kurundwad (Senior and Junior) not included.
Southern Maháratta Jaghirs .. Sangli. Miraj..	§1,292	2,096	76	1,915	578	421	210	19	3,239	2,262	589	758	1,556	§ ..	25	311	147	
Sáwant Wári	387	405	8	322	55	172	9	111	677	753	176	166	351	32	4	8	4	
Narukot	65	65	..	47	3	1	21	7	78	90	10	..	63	4	..	1	1	
Cambay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surat Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Peint (Násik)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jawhár (Tanna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sawanur (Dharwar) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aden	1,228	1,300	..	1,112		976	..	2	2,090	2,105	..	413	1,675	¶ 2	..	..	..	¶ Those committed to the Session Court are included with convicted.
Total ..	27,561	31,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,116	37,996	8,613	10,210	23,326	1,630	149	2,765	1,852	

(6).—*STATEMENT showing Criminal Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of Native States and Aden*, 1875-76.

States.	Tribunals.	Number of Appellants	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
			Applications rejected.	Sentences.			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry, &c., ordered.	Referred.	Pending.	
				Confirmed	Modified.	Reversed					
Cutch	11	127	31	37	16	10	3	4	1	25	Court of the Agent.
Palanpur	1	22	1	10	3	2	...	...	1	5	Courts of Agent, Assistant in charge of Edar, and of the Rana of Dánta.
Máhi Kánta	3	12		5	1	3	...		..	3	
Kattywar	54	1,106	9	561	197	226	45	1	...	67	Exclusive of Jafrabad, Jetpur, and Wáswad States.
Baroda	...	..	..	..	...	..	.	.	...	..	
Rewa Kánta	3	13	5	4	...	4	..	...	..	...	Courts of the 1st Class Magistrates of Báris, Lunáwára, and Sunth.
Janjira	2	13	..	9	3	1	.	...	.	..	
Satara Agency	4	35	...	21	9	5	...	..	...	...	
Akalkot	2	34	5	9	3	17	..	.	..	...	
Kolhápur	3	186	...	128	18	40	..	.	...	...	
Southern Mahratta Jághirs ... { Sángli ... / Miraj. ... }	9	105	4	61	9	17	7	..	...	7	Exclusive of Rámdurg State.
Sawant Wári	1	48	..	45	1	2	..	...	..	...	
Nárukot	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	.	..	
Cambay	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	
Surat Agency	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	
Khandesh Agency	...	..	.	...	...	..	...		...	...	
Peint (Násik)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	
Jawhár (Tanna)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Sawanur (Dharwar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	93	1,704	55	893	260	327	55	5	2	100	

In some cases Political Agents have given the number of appeals instead of appellants.

POLITICAL—*continued.*

PRISONS.

(7).—*Prisons in Native States and at Aden.*

States.	Number of Prisons	Number of Prisoners. Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. 1875-76.	Total. 1874-75.	Daily Average in Jail 1875-76.	Daily Average in Jail 1874-75.	Number of Prisoners remaining at end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Remarks.
									Rs.	
Cutch ...	9	* 177	1,376	1,553	1,319	39·33	28·5	169	35,389	* The figures given last year (189) included 12 lunatics now excluded.
Pálanpur ...	1	44	268	312	220	68	67	65	2,759	The expense of jail and guards and establishment are not included in this statement. Prisoners committed by the Superintendency Courts only are returned.
Máhi Kánta	23	139	375	514	502	.	.	109	12,823	Exclusive of Dálhlia State.
Kattywar	91	1,186	5,314	6,500	6,009	...		1,114	78,591	The figures for Wadhwar Camp and Thana Lock-ups do not include expense of the guards and the buildings. State jails and lock-ups include expense of the guards, but not of the buildings.
Baroda		...	. .	.		...				
Rewa Kánta ...	14	333	1,579	1,912	† 101	310	† 15	281	† 2,471	† For Rewa Kánta Agency prison only.
Janjira ...	1	1	78	79	12	5·03	1·04	20	.	
Satara Agency ...	5	...	...	...					5,986	
Akalkot ...	1	60	75	‡ 135	172	. .	...	61	2,479	‡ Inclusive of 16 in the Yeravda Jail, 1 in the Poona Jail, and 4 in the Tanna Jail.
Kolhapur ...	11	190	803	993	820			242	19,517	
Southern Mahratta Jághirs. Sángli ...	1	123	126	249	220	..	.	117	4,472	
Southern Mahratta Jághirs. Miraj, &c.	20	108	363	471	387			159	11,691	
Sáwant Wári...	1	109	108	217	258	94	96	85	8,169	
Nárukot ...	1	...	25	25	47	0·67	1·41	3	35	
Cambay ...	.	.	...	...	...		.		.	
Surat Agency ...	..	..	...		..	.		...		
Khandesh Agency ...	.	. .	...	..	...	.	. .	.	. .	
Peint (Násik) ...	...	. .	...	...		.	..	..	. .	
Jawhár (Tanna) ...	. .	..	...	..	. .	...	...	...	...	
Sawanur (Dharwar)...	...	...	...	...	.		.	...	...	
Aden ...	1	85	351	436	417	75	66	65	21,733	
Total...	180	2,555	10,841	13,396	10,484	...	...	2,490	2,06,715	

CIVIL JUSTICE.

(8).—*STATEMENT showing the Number of Suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Native States and Aden*, 1875-76.

States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the file at end of previous Year.	Number filed during the Year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
				1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	
Cutch	24	2 084	6.634	8.718	7.649	5.663	5.565	3,055	2,084	
Palanpur ...	9	550	1.077	1,627	1.436	1.202	886	425	550	
Máhi Kánta	42	493	1,311	1.804	1.855	1,215	1.362	589	493	
Kattywar	154	3.887	15,661	19,548	18,532	15,715	14,645	3,833	3,887	
Baroda	..					..				
Rewa Kánta	7	268	1.510	1.778	506	1,087	238	691	268	Besides the figures given for Lunáwára and Sunth, the Assistant Political Agent disposed of 14 appeals against the decisions of Deputy Assistant Political Agent of Lunáwara and Sunth.
Janjira	1	90	346	436	387	353	297	83	90	
Satara Agency	14	1.447	3.192	4.639	4,425	3,412	2.978	1,227	1,447	
Akalkot	3	105	534	639	639	544	534	95	105	
Kolhápur		422	3.109	3.531	4.709	3.078	4,287	453	422	
Southern Mahratta Jághirs. Sángli	6	570	1.823	2.393	2,353	2,033	1.783	360	570	
Miraj, &c.	27	934	2.186	3.120	3.017	2,283	2.083	837	934	
Sawant Wari	2	736	2.764	3.500	3,236	2,647	2.500	857	756	
Narukot	..	.	.		...	.	.	...	...	
Cambay	..	.	...	.			..	..	...	
Surat Agency	..	...	.	.	..	.	.		..	
Khandesh Agency	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	
Peint (Násik)	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	
Jawhár (Tanna)	.	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	...	
Sawanur (Dharwar)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aden	3	25	3,396	3,421	3,383	3,401	3,358	20	25	
Total...	292	11,611	43,543	55,154	52,127	42,638	40,516	12,525	11,611	

POLITICAL—*continued.*

CIVIL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(9).—*STATEMENT showing the Number of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Appellate Courts of Native States and Aden,* 1875-76.

States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on the file at end of previous Year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
				1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	
Cutch	5	309	842	1,151	1,051	666	742	485	309	
Pálanpur	1	..	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	
Mahi Kánta	2	2	12	14	7	6	5	8	2	
Kattywar	55	253	834	1,087	951	735	698	352	253	Exclusive of the Jetpur and Limri States.
Baroda...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
Rewa Kánta	1	...	10	10	...	7	...	3	.	Out of the 3 appeals in arrears, 1 was disposed of in April 1876. Out of the 10 appeals in all, 5 were against the decisions of the Assistant Political Agent, Bária, 4 against the decision of Assistant Political Agent, Lunawára, and 1 against the decision of the Thanadar of Pandu.
Janjira	1	33	42	75	58	27	25	48	33	
Satara Agency	4	228	105	333	282	131	54	202	228	Two special appeals were decided by the Political Agent during the year.
Akalkot	1	12	30	42	28	26	16	16	12	
Kolhápur	1	25	182	207	276	184	251	23	25	Court of the Nyayádhish.
Southern Mahratta Jághirs. Sángli Miraj, &c.	3	272	128	400	345	46	73	354	272	* Besides 12 special appeals.
Sáwant Wári	3	436	111	547	555	339	119	208	436	Besides 9 special appeals in 1875-76, of which the Political Agent disposed of 6.
Nárukot'...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	
Cambay		...	...		.	.	...	.	...	
Surat Agency		...	...	..	..	.	...	..		
Khandesh Agency	..	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	
Peint (Násik)	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	
Jawhár (Tanna)	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	
Sawanur (Dharwar)	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	
Aden	...	...	2	2	...	2	..	...	...	
Total...	77	1,570	2,302	3,872	3,557	2,173	1,987	1,699	1,570	

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the date on which the Current Settlement in each District of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e., the date on which each District becomes open to Re-settlement.*

District.	Year in which first settlement took place.	Year in which District becomes open to Re-settlement.
Tanna	1854-55	1884-85.
Colába	1856-57	1886-87.
Khandesh	1854-55	1884-85.
Násik	1840-41	Undergoing re-settlement.
Ahmednagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
Poona	1838-39	Undergoing re-settlement.
Sholápur	1839-40	Re-settlement operations nearly completed.
Ratnágiri	1865-66	1894-95. First survey settlement in progress.
Ahmedabad	1856-57	1886-87.
Surat	1864-65	1894-95.
Broach	1870-71	1900-01.
Kaira	1862-63	1892-93.
Panch Máháls	1870-71	1900-01. First survey settlement in progress.
Dharwar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations in progress.
Kaládgi	1843-44	Do. do.
Belgaum	1848-49	1878-79.
Satara	1855-56	1885-86.
Kanara	1863-64	1893-94. First survey settlement in progress.

SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Total Cost of Re-settlement Operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Increase in Gross Land Revenue Receipts for each year consequent on re-settlement.*

District.	Year in which Re-settlement took effect.	Total Cost of Re-settlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in year before Re-settlement.	Gross Land Revenue Receipts in each year after Re-settlement.	Increase of Revenue annually consequent on Re-settlement.	Total Increase of Revenue since Re-settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Poona ..	1868-69 ..	3,09,393	83,045	84,660	1,615		In 1868-69 one taluka was settled, the old revenue of which is shown in column 4. In 1872-73 another taluka was settled, the old revenue of which is added to that of the taluka settled in 1868-69 and shown in column 4, and so on with the third taluka settled in 1874-75.
	1869-70 ..	..	..	1,25,009	42,054		
	1870-71 ..	..	..	1,27,896	44,851		
	1871-72 ..	..	..	1,25,514	42,469		
	1872-73 ..	..	1,67,886	2,67,809	1,01,923		
	1873-74 ..	..	..	2,27,368	64,482		
	1874-75 ..	..	3,88,834	5,95,557	2,06,723		
	1875-76 ..	..	..	*5,31,678	1,42,844	6,49,661	*The decrease of revenue in column 5 is due to a second revision of the settlements made in 1868-69, 1872-73, and 1874-75, having been ordered by Government to be made on reduced rates of assessment.
Sholápur ..	1871-72 ..	4,37,546	1,00,531	1,42,743	42,212		
	1872-73 ..	..	2,49,418	4,59,123	2,09,705		
	1873-74 ..	..	4,10,124	7,48,574	3,38,450		
	1874-75 ..	..	5,16,648	8,34,325	3,17,677		
	1875-76 ..	..	..	†7,70,727	2,54,979	11,62,123	† Ditto ditto ditto.
Násik ..	1872-73 ..	64,387	91,460	1,53,015	61,555		
	1873-74 ..	..	..	1,52,841	61,381		
	1874-75 ..	..	..	1,51,881	60,421		
	1875-76 ..	..	..	1,52,580	61,120	2,44,477	
Southern Division.							
Dharwar :	1874-75 ..	1,21,800	2,48,974	3,84,162	1,35,188		
	1875-76 ..	..	4,16,540	6,31,337	2,14,797	3,49,985	
Kaládgi ..	1874-75 ..	1,81,009	1,09,656	1,55,311	45,655		
	1875-76 .	..	3,46,581	4,49,664	1,03,083	1,48,738	
Grand Total..	.. ..	11,14,135					

Total increase for Poona	6,49,961	This increase, it must be understood, is the cumulative increase of revenue accruing from the year of re-settlement up to 1875-76.
Ditto Sholápur ..	11,62,123	
Ditto Násik	2,44,477	
Ditto Dharwar ..	3,49,985	
Ditto Kaládgi ..	1,48,738	
Grand Total..	25,55,284	

Increase of revenue in each collectorate in 1875-76 resulting from re-settlements :—

	Rs.
Poona	1,42,844
Sholápur..	2,54,079
Násik	61,120
Dharwar..	2,14,797
Kaládgi	1,03,083
Total .	7,75,923

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.—A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—*STATEMENT of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1875-76 (*between* 1*st April* 1875 *and* 31*st March* 1876) *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date of Sanction.
Act No. I. of 1875.*—An Act to amend Bombay Act I. of 1865.	The Honourable A. Rogers.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page ii of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1874-75.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 19th April 1875.
Act No. II. of 1875.—An Act to empower the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to aid in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to India.	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	It was desirable that the Municipality of Bombay should contribute towards the fitting reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Bombay, and the Corporation were desirous of doing so. It was, however, doubtful whether, under the Bombay Municipality Act, the Corporation had power to vote money for this purpose, and it was also doubtful whether the proposed grant would not reduce the cash balance at the end of current year below the amount required by Section 35 of the Act. This Act was, therefore, intended to meet these difficulties.	Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 19th May 1875. Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 29th September 1875. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 12th October 1875.
Act No. III. of 1875.—An Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Major-General M. K. Kennedy.	The object and character of this Act have been fully described at page xi of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1873-74.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 8th October 1875. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 20th December 1875.
Act No. I. of 1876.—An Act to amend (Bombay) Act VIII. of 1867.	The Honourable A. Rogers.	Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, a Police Patel can be dismissed from office for misconduct, but his suspension was not provided for in cases where Government were not prepared to inflict upon him the heavier punishment. Section 57 of (Bombay) Act III. of 1874 contains a general provision, that misconduct by officiating watandars may be punished by suspension from office, but a further Section, 85, of the same Act expressly provides that nothing in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect Act VIII. of 1867 or any other law for the time being in force defining the duties and powers of village officers or imposing penalties for misconduct. In order to reconcile the two Acts (Bombay Acts VIII. of 1867, and III. of 1874), so far as they imposed penalties on police patels guilty of misconduct, this Act has been passed.	Assented to by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 12th January 1876. Assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 1st March 1876.

* *N.B.*—This Act has been again shown in this year's statement as it received sanction and became law in 1875-76.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—*STATEMENT of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
Bill No. 1 of 1875.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable F. S. Chapman. The Bill is now in charge of the Honourable A. Rogers.	The object and character of this Bill have been fully described at pages iv and v of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1874-75.	18th January 1875.		The Select Committee to whom the Bill has been referred have reported on the first five chapters of the Bill.
Bill No. 2 of 1875.—A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the City of Bombay.	The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	The Bombay Revenue Officers and Land Revenue Code Bill, as originally drafted, included a chapter applicable to the City of Bombay alone. But as the Land Revenue Administration of the Presidency Town differs very widely from that of the Mofussil, it was afterwards thought more satisfactory to embody the necessary provisions for the former in a separate Bill. By this Bill it is proposed therefore, to repeal Regulation XIX. of 1827, which is the Land Revenue Law at present in force in the City of Bombay, and to substitute an Act which shall provide for all the requirements of that city, and be complete in itself. So many changes have taken place in Bombay since the enactment of Regulation XIX. of 1827, that it is no matter for surprise that the provisions of that Regulation should for some years past have been found inadequate to the purposes to which they have had to be applied. Although, therefore, the principles of the Regulation are in the main adhered to in this Bill, many alterations and additions have been made, which have been suggested by the practical experience of those entrusted with the Land Revenue Administration of the city. In all these amendments the object has been to fully protect the lawful interests of the State, without in any way injuring the existing rights of individuals. The only portion of the Bill which may be said to be entirely new is that which refers to the Survey and to the mainten-	10th July 1875.	This Bill was passed under date the 23rd March 1876, and submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General; but His Excellency declined to give his assent thereto on the ground that Section 6 of the Bill, which purported to authorize the Collector of Bombay to delegate any of his powers under "any law for the time being in force," conflicted with the Stamp Act XVIII. of 1869 (an Act of the Governor General in Council) which expressly confers on the Collector of Bombay the important executive and quasi-judicial powers specified in Section 5, clause (b) 24, 39	The Bill has since been introduced and passed in an amended form, and it has also received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Excellency the Viceroy, and has become law: Bombay Act II. of 1876.

		ance of Survey boundary marks. A very complete Survey of the whole island has recently been effected at a very great expense, both of money and labour; and it is equally essential to the interests of the various land-holders and of the State that the records of that Survey, and the marks set up by the officers employed in making it, to designate the boundaries of the different properties, should be carefully preserved. The provisions inserted in the Bill for this purpose are borrowed, with necessary modifications, from the existing law in the Mofussil, where they have been found to work satisfactorily and beneficially.		and 45 of that Act, and which (far from authorizing him to delegate any of these powers) impliedly forbids him to do so.	
Bill No. 5 of 1875.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts.	The Honourable A. Rogers.	Act V. of 1864 contains no provision for the levy and award of costs in suits tried under it. The power to grant summarily the enjoyment of rights of drawing water from wells and canals, or of right of way is also omitted from it. The present Bill has been framed mainly to supply these defects, and advantage has been taken of it to amend the wording and lay down distinctly the issues which the Mamlatdar should try. It is also proposed to enact that execution of decrees under the Act shall be enforced through the village officers, a point on which the existing law is silent.	23rd September 1875.	The Bill was passed under date 23rd March 1876, and submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. But His Excellency withheld his assent to the Bill on the ground that there were conflicts between the provisions of Section 21 of the Bill and the 2nd para. of Section 470 of the Criminal Procedure Code and between Section 22 of the Bill and Section 471 of the Code, and that the latter clause of Section 2 of the Bill purported to modify No. 46 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act 1871. These modifications of Acts, passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council after the coming into operation of the Indian Councils Act were, His Excellency observed, beyond the powers of the Bombay Legislative Council.	An amended Bill has since been introduced and referred to a Select Committee.

A.—LEGISLATIVE BILLS—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	By when proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
Bill No. 6 of 1875.—A Bill to amend (Bombay) Act II. of 1868.	The Honourable J. Gibbs.	Doubts having arisen as to whether the Bombay Ferries' Act (Bombay Act II. of 1868) empowers Government to declare such ferries as those between Bhiwandi and Bassein, Surat and Gogo, or Bombay, Alibág, Rewadanda and Bankot to be public ferries within the meaning of that Act, Government were advised by the Law Officers that it does not. As the discontinuance of the above and other similar ferries throughout the Presidency would give rise to much public inconvenience, this Bill is introduced to amend the Ferries' Act, so as to give Government the necessary powers. The opportunity has been taken of improving that Act in one or two minor points in which experience has shown it to be defective, and of adding a provision to prevent the evasion of payment of tolls leviable at bridges which have been erected for the public convenience across navigable water.	23rd November 1875.		The Bill has been withdrawn.

N B.—Besides the above, there are the following Bills under consideration in the Legislative Department :—

1. A Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Jághirdars and Zemindars in Sind. } A Bill on this subject has since been introduced into and passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, and has also become law : Act XIV. of 1876.
2. A Bill to define the rights of Jághirdars in Sind.
3. A Bill to impose taxation in Military Cantonments for Municipal and other purposes. } The Government of India have since stated that they are of opinion that any Bill for the levy of taxes in military cantonments should be framed on a uniform principle for all India, and should, therefore, be introduced into the Imperial Legislature, and that they are in correspondence with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India on the subject.
4. A Bill to amend the Law relating to the control of the manufacture of Spirituous Liquors and for the realization of the Abkári Revenue in the City of Bombay. } Referred for the sanction of the Government of India to its introduction into the Local Legislative Council.
5. A Bill to extend and make compulsory the practice of Vaccination in the City of Bombay. } The Secretary of State and the Government of India have since sanctioned the introduction of the Bill into the Local Legislative Council.

B.—POLICE.

B.—

COGNIZABLE

(1).—*GENERAL STATEMENT of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations*

	CASES.											PER
	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of Cases in Columns 4 to 6 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of Cases in Columns 4 to 6 remaining at close of the year.	Number arrested.				
								Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
			By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.						By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See Columns 7 & 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad	2,596	43	2,576	58	5	1,198	41	90	17	107	4,061	116
Kaira	1,390	16	1,277	125	4	814	18	26	..	26	2,211	279
Panch Máhála ..	686	22	527	13	..	314	29	60	15	75	964	32
Broach	1,101	20	1,116	5	..	101	15	31	..	31	1,504	11
Surat	1,747	27	1,259	256	..	891	33	88	..	88	2,455	301
Tanna	4,011	23	1,191	2,514	29	1,621	17	56	..	56	2,320	5,044
Colába	1,395	25	962	458	..	177	12	15	.	15	1,464	713
Násik	3,044	20	1,197	1,865	2	831	8	8	1	9	1,185	3,749
Khandesh	2,501	41	2,376	164	2	1,010	32	129	2	131	3,123	264
Total ..	18,471	237	12,781	5,458	42	7,587	205	503	35	538	19,286	10,509
Southern Division.												
Ahmednagar ..	2,647	23	1,979	676	3	1,738	20	20	10	30	3,353	1,006
Belgaum	2,108	65	1,666	505	2	981	21	90	..	90	2,392	790
Dharwar	2,684	23	2,323	373	11	651	29	30	..	30	2,378	777
Kaládgi	1,746	48	1,526	232	36	514	31	20	6	26	1,496	698
Kanara	1,360	79	1,126	304	9	629	16	37	..	37	1,016	602
Poona	3,942	31	3,053	920	..	1,309	30	43	..	43	4,624	1,096
Ratnágiri	1,890	36	1,480	196	57	492	16	2	..	2	1,052	799
Satara	3,206	84	3,130	156	4	1,176	21	62	..	62	4,194	319
Sholápur	1,185	22	1,162	43	2	577	11	25	15	40	1,576	106
Total ..	20,768	411	17,445	3,405	124	8,067	185	329	31	360	22,081	7,083
Sind.												
Kurrachee	2,875	20	2,885	7	3	1,588	7	45	8	53	3,222	12
Hyderabad	2,843	48	2,872	19	..	1,514	48	82	..	82	3,487	35
Shikárpur	3,168	56	3,101	102	21	2,167	41	93	..	93	3,821	380
Thar and Párkar ..	310	6	259	54	3	185	5	11	..	11	386	97
Upper Sind Frontier ..	344	10	337	17	..	116	10	21	7	28	324	59
Total ..	9,540	140	9,454	199	27	5,570	111	252	15	267	11,240	583
Railway Police.												
G. I. P. Railway .	231	5	335	1	..	126	5	16	1	17	241	1
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	167	2	161	8	..	113	..	3	..	3	184	9
Total ..	398	7	496	9	..	239	5	19	1	20	425	10
Grand Total ..	49,177	795	40,176	9,071	193	21,463	506	1,103	82	1,185	53,032	18,185
Grand Total for 1874-75.	41,601	516	35,112	5,514	139	19,416	531	896	86	982	46,929	11,812

* Of this sum Rs. 592 were recovered by aid

† In 8 cases, property to the value of Rs. 26 was

POLICE.

CRIME.

in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

SONS.											PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of Cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
							In Custody of Police.	On Bail.						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
													Rs.	Rs.
2	2,005	2,160	201	39	1,920	..	..	11	92	14	1,075	798	65,845	32,563
1	1,073	1,400	11	21	1,369	..	6	..	30	6	495	460	19,137	11,931
3	380	600	46	21	532	1	1	16	61	10	424	227	14,833	4,333
..	55	1,451	868	45	537	1	..	3	33	4	453	297	27,137	10,559
..	485	2,278	519	32	1,396	1	..	..	80	1	730	543	26,770	9,374
17	4,254	3,109	275	15	2,819	..	1	..	24	15	852	617	28,174	12,756
1	1,176	999	160	12	827	..	..	..	13	3	417	317	11,886	3,709
1	2,325	2,782	1,351	14	1,417	..	..	6	3	26	658	506	43,888	26,175
2	909	2,557	744	26	1,787	..	4	11	32	2	920	681	40,000	17,849
27	12,662	17,336	4,508	225	12,600	3	12	47	368	81	6,024	4,446	2,77,970	1,29,249
..	1,033	3,337	920	40	2,368	..	3	2	13	1	484	421	30,379	19,595
4	451	2,745	1,096	29	1,614	6	2	14	38	18	663	553	32,777	15,117
1	1,169	1,964	815	19	1,128	2	2	13	21	15	941	561	82,111	20,186
3	163	1,972	1,116	30	825	1	5	10	52	5	814	449	61,215	11,131
1	305	1,324	331	8	985	..	..	..	24	1	557	413	54,639	37,960
..	3,976	2,629	321	45	2,263	..	..	28	24	6	1,312	924	92,640	53,827
1	214	1,608	848	3	757	..	2	6	21	1	592	423	10,693	7,615
1	1,317	3,208	1,240	32	1,946	..	4	2	38	5	981	770	46,814	18,529
..	368	1,322	467	29	826	..	..	1	2	9	612	497	26,714	18,438
11	8,996	20,109	7,144	244	12,712	9	18	76	233	61	6,866	5,011	4,38,012	2,02,397
12	668	2,599	570	22	2,007	..	..	2	6	..	1,624	1,153	57,052	35,564
4	286	3,237	1,295	11	1,927	4	3	..	64	10	1,322	951	36,444	23,987
4	332	3,883	1,258	42	2,581	2	..	..	67	8	1,051	865	32,288	18,123
1	26	445	163	4	288	..	..	..	12	..	167	112	11,236	8,247
11	171	208	36	2	170	..	2	..	18	1	202	141	8,444	3,688
32	1,488	10,382	3,322	81	6,973	6	5	2	167	19	4,366	3,222	1,45,464	89,609
..	39	214	58	2	154	..	1	3	2	..	170	118	66,509	58,511*
1	19	176	43	2	131	..	..	..	..	..	124	†105	6,470	†3,941
1	58	390	101	4	285	..	1	3	2	..	294	223	72,979	62,452
71	23,199	48,217	15,075	554	32,570	18	36	128	770	161	17,550	12,902	9,34,425	4,83,707
125	12,645	45,850	16,575	623	28,648	13	58	177	713	199	18,453	13,037	8,78,983	4,40,050

from the Police of districts.

recovered through the assistance of the District Police.

B.—POLICE

NON-COGNIZ

(2).—*GENERAL STATEMENT of Crime, showing the Result of of Crime and Recovery*

Division.	POLICE.				
	Number of Cases in which Police were employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.					Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	1,076	1,933	1,021	902	277 0 0
Kaira	46	67	2	65	52 0 0
Panch Máháls	89	113	64	48	777 0 0
Broach	15	24	18	6	10 0 0
Surat	27	34	7	26	.....
Tanna	44	50	15	35	9 0 0
Colába...	25	26	7	19	5 0 0
Násik	79	136	49	87	278 0 0
Khandesh	113	211	80	126	174 0 0
Total...	1,514	2,594	1,263	1,313	1,582 0 0
Southern Division.					
Ahmednagar	505	844	598	244	...
Belgaum	109	94	27	62	11 0 0
Dharwar	102	141	53	87	43 0 0
Kaládgi	613	1,122	763	347	240 0 0
Kanara	59	104	18	86	30 0 6
Poona	1,457	2,319	1,462	832	.. ..
Ratnágiri	378	671	463	208	.....
Satara	36	53	28	24	.....
Sholápur	29	38	7	31	2 0 0
Total..	3,288	5,386	3,419	1,921	326 0 6
Sind.					
Kurrachee	2,637	4,380	3,104	1,272	134 0 0
Hyderabad	45	67	13	54	812 14 2
Shikárpur	382	728	556	172	11,821 12 3
Thar and Párkar	35	55	36	19	783 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier	64	102	55	47	440 0 0
Total...	3,163	5,332	3,764	1,564	13,991 10 5
Railway Police.					
G. I. P. Railway	69	88	13	74	6 4 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway	114	136	25	110	359 0 0
Total ..	183	224	38	184	365 4 0
Grand Total ..	8,148	13,536	8,484	4,982	16,264 14 11
Grand Total for 1874-75...	15,312	32,997	24,683	8,140	8,858 1 0

* One prisoner

—*continued.*

ABLE CRIME.

Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Property stolen.

	MAGISTERIAL.							
Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the Year.	Number of Cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of Persons arrested or summoned.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted, including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of Persons pending at end of the Year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
277 0 0	10	58	75	25	50	56 0 0	56 0 0	...
44 0 0	...	740	1,524	1,060	456	247 2 0	177 6 0	8
510 0 0	1	223	362	205	152	1,436 0 0	694 0 0	5
10 0 0	...	391	815	667	147	1,068 0 0	1,068 0 0	1
...	2	781	1,339	895	422	.....	.....	22
8 0 0	.	1,300	2,215	1,315	898	.....	.....	2
5 0 0	..	604	981	726	255	2 0 0	.....	...
270 0 0	..	724	1,111	747	363	1 0 0	.....	1
174 0 0	5	1,445	2,296	953	1,334	.....	.....	9
1,298 0 0	18	6,266	10,718	6,593	4,077	2,807 2 0	1,995 6 0	48
...	2	33	40	11	29	.....	.....	...
11 0 0	5	248	437	224	212	.....	.....	1
43 0 0	1	493	739	450	283	32 0 0	32 0 0	6
135 0 0	12	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	...
30 0 0	...	324	544	360	179	.....	.....	5
.....	25	74	74	1	73	.....	.....	...
.....	...	3	3	...	3	.....	.....	..
.....	1	433	893	605	288	.....	.....	...
2 0 0	..	493	678	392	286	.....	.....	...
221 0 0	46	2,101	3,408	2,043	1,353	32 0 0	32 0 0	12
78 0 0	4	472	558	160	395	14 12 0	14 12 0	3
762 14 2	...	2,397	5,767	5,104	637	1,108 8 0	511 12 0	* 26
1,522 0 6	...	928	2,072	1,591	469	3,404 11 6	1,977 12 3	12
683 0 0	...	148	247	156	91	119 0 0	79 0 0	..
440 0 0	..	25	47	23	20	.....	.....	4
3,483 14 8	4	3,970	8,691	7,034	1,612	4,646 15 6	2,583 4 3	45
6 4 0	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
359 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
365 4 0	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
6,368 2 8	70	12,337	22,817	15,670	7,042	7,486 1 6	4,610 10 3	105
7,068 15 0	45	13,321	21,585	15,205	6,349	5,732 2 8	2,429 8 8	28

escaped.

B.—POLICE

(3).—*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cognizable*

	Total Number of Cases investigated during the Year. Columns 4, 5 and 6 of Statement (1).		Percentage of Cases in which conviction was obtained to Cases decided.		Number and Percentage of Persons					
					Number of Persons arrested.		Number of Persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of Persons brought to trial.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Division.										
Ahmedabad	2,216	2,639	60·24	94·70	3,642	4,177	17	4,194	2,145	2,160
Kaira	1,092	1,406	64·9	98·82	1,780	2,490	...	2,490	1,193	1,400
Panch Máháls ...	456	540	61·40	61·44	780	996	15	1,011	464	600
Broach	1,353	1,121	31	48·2	2,157	1,515	...	1,515	1,954	1,469
Surat	1,427	1,515	60·47	74·43	2,427	2,756	.	2,756	2,011	2,278
Tanna	1,974	4,034	61·7	71·1	3,416	7,364	.	7,364	2,748	3,109
Colába	1,324	1,420	35·42	86·56	2,240	2,177	...	2,177	989	999
Násik	2,054	3,064	43·6	160·	3,028	5,134	1	5,135	2,475	2,782
Khandesh	2,122	2,542	43·3	50·3	2,807	3,386	2	3,388	1,896	2,557
Total...	14,018	16,281	...	..	22,277	29,995	35	30,030	15,875	17,354
Southern Division.										
Ahmednagar	2,461	2,658	59	68	4,535	4,359	10	4,369	3,007	3,337
Belgaum	1,725	2,173	46	70	2,687	3,182	...	3,182	2,189	2,745
Dharwar	2,143	2,707	27	62	2,635	3,155	...	3,155	1,505	1,964
Kaládgi	1,623	1,794	28	47	2,044	2,184	6	2,190	1,909	1,972
Kanara	1,080	1,439	65	68	1,639	1,618	...	1,618	1,303	1,324
Poona	3,178	3,973	32	91	5,240	6,620	...	6,620	4,328	2,629
Ratnágiri	905	1,733	39	29	1,491	1,851	...	1,851	1,261	1,608
Satara	2,276	3,290	39	35	3,191	4,513	...	4,513	3,190	3,208
Sholápur	1,132	1,207	52	52	1,484	1,683	...	1,683	1,395	1,322
Total...	16,523	20,974	...	...	24,946	29,165	16	29,181	20,087	20,109
Sind.										
Kurrachee	3,851	2,875	72·86	80·20	3,504	3,234	...	3,234	2,993	2,599
Hyderabad	2,861	2,891	78·06	67·55	3,191	3,522	...	3,522	2,832	3,237
Shikárpur	2,559	3,224	76·87	75·45	3,868	4,201	...	4,201	3,677	3,883
Thar and Párkar ...	354	316	52·65	70·34	619	483	...	483	509	455
Upper Sind Frontier.	288	354	32·8	43·60	304	383	7	390	131	208
Total...	9,913	9,660	...	...	11,494	11,823	7	11,830	10,142	10,382
Railway Police.										
G. I. P. Railway ...	204	236	61	53	254	242	1	243	195	214
B.B. and C. I. Railway	108	169	63	80·7	126	193	...	193	116	176
Total...	312	405	...	...	380	435	1	436	311	390
Grand Total..	40,766	47,320	...	...	59,097	71,418	59	71,477	46,415	48,235

—*continued.*

Crime, with Result of Police Operations.

Arrested and brought to Trial.						Amount and Percentage of Property Recovered.			
Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons arrested.		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons brought to trial.		Amount of Property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
51·31	45·77	87·31	88·88	58,416	65,845	34,259	32,563	58·64	49·45
66·30	54·82	95·72	97·5	14,480	19,137	9,914	11,931	68·43	62·34
52·69	52·62	88·57	88·66	12,003	14,833	3,650	4,333	29·91	29·21
31·2	35	34·4	36·5	27,754	27,437	13,572	10,559	48·8	38·4
49·6	50·65	61·46	61·28	26,394	26,770	9,066	9,374	...	35·01
63·7	38·2	79·2	90·6	25,480	28,174	10,090	12,756	39·6	45·2
37·27	37·98	84·4	82·78	10,507	11,886	5,873	3,709	55·89	31·20
42	28	51·	51·	33,141	43,888	18,151	26,175	54·	60·
46·95	52·8	69·7	69·8	25,391	40,000	15,761	17,849	34·7	44·6
...	...	...	..	2,54,072	2,77,970	1,20,336	1,29,249	...	...
41	46	63	71	30,306	30,379	14,491	19,595	47	64
44	50	54	80	65,526	32,777	26,332	15,117	40	46
40	36	70	57	65,951	82,111	17,311	20,186	26	25
35	38	38	41	38,949	61,215	14,813	11,131	38	80
53	61	67	74	37,122	54,639	22,453	37,960	60	69
31	34	38	86	1,16,828	92,640	68,622	53,827	59	58
34	41	40	47	6,721	10,693	3,850	7,615	57	71
46	42	56	10	54,297	46,844	28,644	18,528	53	40
55	48	58	62	16,322	26,714	9,020	18,438	55	69
...	...	...	...	4,32,022	4,38,012	2,05,546	2,02,397	...	...
65·66	61·90	77·11	77·22	78,679	57,052	42,503	35,564	54·2	62·33
66·63	54·71	74·68	59·53	42,014	36,444	24,312	23,987	57·86	65·81
66·49	61·44	69·94	66·47	31,219	33,288	21,457	18,123	68·73	54·44
31·1	59·62	37·72	63·29	12,328	11,236	9,487	8,247	76·95	73·39
35·33	43·59	85·49	81·73	8,517	8,444	3,486	3,688	40·93	43·68
...	...	...	...	1,72,757	1,46,464	1,01,245	89,609	...	...
60	64	78	72	18,530	66,509	11,683	58,511	63	88
64	67	68	74	1,599	6,470	1,237	3,941	77	61·00
...	..	...	...	20,129	72,979	12,920	62,452	...	...
...	...	...	...	8,78,980	9,35,425	4,40,047	4,83,707	...	...

B.—POLICE

(4).—*STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost,*

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenue.	
		Number of District and Assistant Inspector Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad	..	2	3	216	99	898	..	..	..
Kaira	..	1	1	142	35	575	..	..	..
Panch Máhals	..	2	2	111	36	673	..	6	30
Broach	..	1	2	77	22	315	..	..	..
Surat	..	1	2	118	23	505	..	..	..
Tanna	..	1	2	145	..	652	..	..	..
Colába	..	1	2	56	..	260	..	3	10
Násik..	..	1	2	123	29	574	..	8	41
Khandesh..	..	3	3	275	83	1,358	..	..	..
Total..	1	13	19	1,272	327	5,810	..	*17	*81
Southern Division.									
Ahmednagar	..	1	2	107	26	492	..	3	25
Belgaum	..	1	1	115	9	543	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	1	2	124	28	638	..	4	39
Kaládgi	..	1	1	109	27	517	..	..	..
Kanara	..	1	2	115	..	580	..	..	..
Poona	..	1	2	182	25	881	..	..	50
Ratnágiri	..	1	2	123	..	639	..	..	..
Satara	..	1	2	188	18	779	..	..	..
Sholápur	..	1	1	96	15	427	..	..	3
Total..	1	9	15	1,159	148	5,499	..	7	117
Sind.									
Kurrachee	..	2	5	199	160	989	..	15	179
Hyderabad	..	1	4	125	137	622	..	..	95
Shikárpur	..	1	5	163	165	801	5	18	124
Thar and Párkar	..	..	1	71	316	113	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	1	6	43	139	..	2	71
Total..	1	4	16	555	821	2,664	5	35	469
Railway Police.									
G. I. P. Railway	..	1	3	80	..	495	..	84	495
B. B. and C. I. Railway	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	49	330
Total..	..	2	3	80	..	495	..	133	825
Grand Total..	3	28	53	3,066	1,296	14,468	5	192	1,492
Grand Total 1874-75 (exclusive of Railway Police)	3	27	48	2,894	1,335	13,364	..	61	657

(1). Columns 4 and 5 include European constables according to pay.

* The 17 native officers above the rank of a constable, and 81 men costing Rs. 13,703, are employed in political and quasi-police duties in Rewa Kánta, Peint, and Establishment of Bheel Agent in Khandesh.

—*continued.*

Distribution, and Employment of Police.

COST OF POLICE.

Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3). (2).	Other Expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13 and 14.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.
		Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	12,000	4,200	3,084	62,292	1,29,318	1,965	356	104	7,480	2,20,309
..	10,800	2,400	2,049	36,696	70,500	1,260	356·69	99·10	1,676	1,25,361
..	9,867	3,272	2,841	24,994	71,248	1,350	362	109	5,695	1,22,267
..	6,325	1,789	1,852	21,736	39,656	931	354·86	101·1	672	72,961
..	6,679	2,216	2,061	32,291	58,[illegible]	1,595	338	100	6,761	1,10,107
..	8,933	1,801	2,184	40,092	68,820	1,812	..	105·55	2,283	1,25,945
..	6,862	2,111	1,880	16,111	27,111	900	..	104·38	788	56,129
..	8,635	2,400	2,064	31,833	61,173	2,032	354·8	96·1	11,265	1,25,702
..	16,792	5,480	5,512	70,535	1,57,977	3,615	358	95	9,555	2,69,466
4,950	86,893	25,702	23,507	3,39,883	6,90,667	15,420	..	..	46,175	12,33,197
..	11,400	2,400	2,124	32,148	56,892	1,920	368	96·6	2,307	1,09,191
..	12,000	2,400	2,064	28,710	54,024	1,500	300	91·5	5,963	1,06,661
..	8,400	2,400	2,511	33,564	68,700	2,280	30[illegible]·80	117·12	1,101	1,18,992
..	7,200	2,400	2,064	27,948	57,192	1,260	307·74	129·13	3,928	1,01,992
..	11,400	2,400	2,124	30,240	61,080	1,899		105·31	8,526	1,17,570
..	8,400	2,400	3,504	17,189	9[illegible],58[illegible]	2,160	368·27	110·4	5,892	1,67,150
..	6,000	2,400	2,064	33,081	60,756	2,010		95·08	7,314	1,13,658
..	12,000	2,400	2,604	47,328	81,492	2,190	360	102	9,826	1,57,810
..	9,100	2,400	1,200	21,792	49,212	1,110	363·75	131·15	7,133	94,977
..	85,900	21,600	20,292	3,05,003	5,86,933	16,260	..	..	51,993	10,87,981
..	13,946	2,400	4,116	61,332	1,51,[illegible]24	3,060	278·26	110·63	5,498	2,45,176
..	9,576	2,320	3,084	41,910	1,00,[illegible]	2,700	261·[illegible]	95·56	7,475	1,67,655
..	7,200	2,400	3,031	49,341	18,180	3,060	249·69	98·00	4,140	1,87,652
..	..	..	2,700	27,168	98,808	360	271·62	107·49	4,416	1,33,692
..	..	..	..	3,112	22,836	.	174·48	77·5	665	26,913
..	30,722	7,120	12,931	1,83,493	4,92,508	9,120	..	..	22,194	7,61,088
..	8,400	2,400	4,575	31,556	54,255	2,614	..	100	18,847	1,22,647
..	7,551	1,200	2,246	13,977	39,572	1,320	..	120·6	8,982	74,848
..	15,951	3,600	6,821	45,533	93,827	3,934	..	..	27,829	1,97,495
4,950†	2,19,466	58,022	63,551	8,76,912	18,63,935	44,734	..	..	1,48,191	32,79,761
10,168	2,19,787	54,693	58,999	8,07,278	17,41,310	41,514	..	..	1,63,958	31,93,407

(2). Column 12 includes local and personal but not travelling allowances.
(3). Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.
(4). Does not include horse or travelling allowances
† The total of column 11 has been added to the totals of columns 21 and 22

B.—POLICE

(4).—*STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost,*

District.	Cost of Police—*continued.*		Distribution of					
			In District.					
			Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries.		On other Duties.	
	Payable from Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other Sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.						
Ahmedabad	2,20,309	..	5	45	13	64	133	586
Kaira	1,25,361	..	4	24	19	90	111	421
Panch Máhâls	1,18,351	3,916	21	145	14	126	76	412
Broach	72,961	..	..	..	9	43	52	206
Surat	1,10,107	..	..	..	14	57	83	359
Tanna	1,25,945	..	1	3	17	96	114	506
Colába	53,309	2,820	2	12	13	57	41	181
Násik	1,19,995	5,707	1	3	12	69	101	471
Khandesh	2,68,206	*1,260	22	109	49	309	204	981
Total ..	12,19,494	13,703	56	341	160	911	915	4,123
Southern Division.								
Ahmednagar	1,05,819	3,372	..	..	11	65	84	360
Belgaum	1,06,661	..	..	..	12	90	88	389
Dharwar	1,14,456	4,536	..	..	13	76	102	494
Kaládgi	1,01,992	..	5	33	17	89	81	382
Kanara	1,17,570	..	4	18	18	120	86	384
Poona	1,62,330	4,800	..	..	8	49	105	517
Ratnágiri	1,12,658	..	3	17	16	112	101	471
Satara	1,57,450	360	4	19	16	104	147	579
Sholápur	88,435	312	..	..	12	59	65	288
Total ..	10,68,371	13,380	16	87	123	764	859	3,861
Sind Division.								
Kurrachee..	1,86,480	58,696	5	30	40	274	89	380
Hyderabad	1,59,459	8,106	4	43	16	108	78	366
Shikárpur..	1,70,853	16,799	13	109	23	203	103	475
Thar and Párkar	1,31,776	1,916	4	50	8	167	60	195
Upper Sind Frontier	19,373	7,540	.	..	..	..	1	115
Total ..	6,67,941	93,147	26	232	87	752	331	1,531
Railway Police.								
G. I. P. Railway	....	1,22,647	..	..	..	..	84	495
B. B. and C. I. Railway..	....	74,848	..	..	..	25	49	305
Total..	....	1,97,495	..	..	..	25	133	800
Grand Total..	29,55,806	3,17,725	98	660	370	2,432	2,238	10,315
Grand Total for 1874-75..	30,68,027	1,25,380	73	571	360	2,273	2,089	9,892

* The entry of Rs. 1,260 against Khandesh is for the Bheel Agency.

Note.—The total of column 21 in the Southern Division is greater than the total of columns 22 and 23 by 6,230.

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police—continued.

Force.				Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
				To Area (6).			To Population (7).		
On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in Square Miles	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
382	..	3,844	829,637	3·13	4·5	4·2	676	620	702
85	..	1,561	782,733	2·07	2¼	2 to 1	1,038	964	1,615
30	..	1,731	210,743	2·19	2·27	4·	305	273	1,115
107	..	1,358	3,0,322	3·3	3·9	45·3	840·1	622·5	159·4
136	..	1,588	697,087	2¼	3·08	22·26	935·	941·6	911·7
21	42	4,052	847,124	1 to 5·06	1 to 8·7	8 to 1	1 to 10·59	1 to 1672	1 to 237
..	13	1,182	3,0,905	4·84	4·	1·	1,145	1145	947
49	22	8,110	734,386	1 to 11·181	1 to 13·37	1 to 2·15	1 to 10·09	1 to 1131	1 to 584
38	..	10,152	1,028,642	1 to 5·88	1 to 5·90	1 to 6·25	1 to 597·132	1 to 513·96	1 to 4,292·9
848	77	33,918	5,771,379	..	..	....	....	....	....
79	28	6,647	773,938	1 to 10·58	1 to 11	9 to 1	1 to 1,232·38	1 to 1,299·22	1 to 739·60
60	20	4,591	938,750	1 to 6·86	1 to 8	20 to 1	1 to 1,403·21	1 to 1,412·99	1 to 1,318·16
69	..	4,564	988,037	1 to 5·76	1 to 6	10 to 1	1 to 1,245·95	1 to 1,245·53	1 to 1,251·86
47	..	5,605	816,027	1 to 8·69	1 to 8	18 to 1	1 to 1,215·81	1 to 1,287·01	1 to 713·46
70	..	4,235	398,106	1 to 6·06	1 to 7	5 to 1	1 to 570·78	1 to 547·07	1 to 865·15
281	133	5,099	907,255	1 to 4·66	1 to 6	70 to 1	1 to 829·28	1 to 946·46	1 to 391·49
44	..	3,789	1,019,136	1 to 4·95	1 to 5	9 to 1	1 to 1,332·20	1 to 1,346·50	1 to 1,108·78
118	..	4,801	1,061,002	1 to 4·86	1 to 6	8 to 1	1 to 1,075·88	1 to 1,122·38	1 to 601·58
91	24	4,399	718,034	1 to 8·33	1 to 8	11 to 1	1 to 1,329·69	1 to 1,440·79	1 to 774·20
868	205	43,923	7,820,575	..	..	....	....	....	....
455	71	14,092	426,722	1 to 10·47 Square miles	1 to 16·29 Square miles	13 to 1 Square miles	317·02	1 to 390	1 to 247
252	21	9,635	721,947	1 to 10·85	1 to 13·55	12·71	813	967·14	198·15
213	..	8,809	776,227	1 to 7·73 Square miles	1 to 90·08 Square miles	9·84	681·49	1 to 728·9	1 to 410·7
17	..	19,729	180,761	25·40	25·10	....	360·80	360·80	....
47	26	2,177	95,581	11·52	11·49	37·8	505	476·	29
984	118	47,412	2,201,241	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
2,700	400	1,25,283	15,593,195	..	....	....	....	....	....
2,621	398	1,25,545	15,229,916	..	....	....	....	....	....

(5). Columns 34 to 37, a town contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
(6). Columns 34 to 35, *i.e.*, in districts 1 policeman to so many square miles; in towns so many policemen to 1 square mile.
(7). Columns 36 and 37, 1 policeman to so many of the population.

B.—POLICE

(5).—*RETURN showing Equipment, Discipline, and*

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedabad	229	997	400	826	..	..	31	64	200	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Kaira	143	610	301	452	..	..	21	86	139	1	7	..	..	1	..	..	7
Panch Máháls	c113	709	566	256	..	..	17	15	55	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
Broach	79	337	180	236	..	1	8	13	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	120	528	263	385	..	1	13	26	118	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tanna	147	652	342	457	..	..	13	29	78	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Colába	58	260	133	185	..	1	15	7	30	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Násik	124	603	261	466	..	1	16	22	79	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	9
Khandesh	e278	f1,411	918	801	..	2	20	18	66	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	3
Total..	1,291	6,137	3,364	4,064	..	6	154	274	833	2	23	..	..	4	..	2	32
Southern Division.																	
Ahmednagar	109	518	265	51	311	..	7	2	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Belgaum	116	552	295	17	356	3	23	37	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56
Dharwar	126	666	451	32	309	2	17	46	115	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kaládgi	110	544	375	59	220	1	8	17	56	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kanara	116	581	404	14	279	1	16	18	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poona	184	909	470	64	599	..	15	15	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ratnágiri	125	639	372	35	357	..	3	4	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Satara	190	797	412	62	483	..	4	12	73	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	97	442	223	43	273	1	7	10	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Total..	1,173	5,648	3,257	377	3,187	8	100	161	421	1	11	1	1	..	1	1	25
Sind.																	
Kurrachee	195	1,119	529	807	8	2	26	25	74	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	14
Hyderabad	129	759	424	453	11	2	41	15	97	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	18
Shikárpur	168	971	535	604	..	4	62	22	93	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
Thar and Parkár	72	429	481	17	..	..	18	12	29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Upper Sind Frontier	7	182	82	107	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total..	571	3,490	2,054	1,988	19	8	175	74	293	..	14	..	1	..	..	1	48
Railway Police.																	
G. I. P. Railway	83	495	..	3	575	1	10	6	42	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
B. B. and C. I. Railway	m51	n370	17	86	o318	3	31	5	o36	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total..	134	865	17	89	893	4	41	11	78	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	8
Grand Total..	3,169	16,140	8,692	6,518	4,099	26	470	520	1,625	3	55	1	2	4	1	5	113
Grand Total for 1874-75.	2,991	15,201	8,747	6,212	3,193	40	504	554	1,632	2	50	..	..	1	6	10	122

a 15 vacancies.
d 4 vacancies.
g Vacancy.
j 6 vacancies.

b 11 vacancies.
e 4 vacancies in officers.
h 5 vacancies.
k 13 vacancies.

Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistants.
c 1 vacancy.
f 6 vacancies in men.
i 1 place is vacant.
l 8 vacancies.

—concluded.

General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.								Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
137	13	150	300	30	188	70	*o* 638	503	2	5	17	31	6	..	20	19·73	1·63
64	29	92	243	22	135	*b* 73	379	301	1	16	5	21	13	1	11	5·7	1·46
..	2	71	147	24	220	57	447	317	..	4	14	17	6	5	12	62·65	1·52
..	44	65	110	..	18	17	181	218	1	2	7	9	..	2	2	27·8	0·49
68	28	88	187	5	73	49	393	247	3	3	14	11	8	..	9	39·3	1·3
16	34	76	105	..	61	*d* 65	414	320	2	7	10	13	16	..	17	25·6	2·12
7	15	39	89	11	70	36	152	130	2	3	8	16	..	..	7	9·188	2·20
13	16	86	115	30	104	66	311	350	4	6	13	17	2	1	18	5·084	2·475
16	5	141	316	..	49	73	670	906	4	22	9	22	..	4	19	0·6	1·1
323	186	808	1,612	122	918	506	3,585	3,352	49	68	97	160	51	13	115	..	..
..	2	86	312	..	19	19	168	439	..	4	4	7	..	..	5	5	0·79
26	..	94	82	16	193	48	267	353	..	9	6	26	3	..	11	10	1·64
25	..	68	157	13	125	55	470	262	..	7	9	19	..	..	6	23	0·76
48	3	45	95	26	152	25	335	291	1	..	5	9	5	..	5	45	0·76
45	22	110	149	5	61	53	338	306	1	8	5	17	4	2	13	13	1·86
40	3	54	70	5	53	48	573	472	2	1	8	15	13	..	8	18	0·73
42	38	70	277	..	96	19	116	629	4	..	..	3	..	..	12	14	1·57
16	18	122	227	..	56	28	272	687	7	6	1	4	..	..	10	10	1·01
30	1	70	180	15	30	21	229	288	..	2	3	8	..	..	6	27	1·11
272	87	659	1,449	80	785	316	2 768	3,730	15	37	41	108	25	2	76	18	1·11
155	7	78	108	..	..	*j* 167	813	358	..	7	44	28	23	5	17	·15	1·26
105	..	60	169	5	17	*k* 137	375	363	..	14	56	43	8	..	13	35·13	1·46
124	3	68	60	..	14	*l* 166	622	343	..	7	67	66	7	2	25	18·71	2·19
13	4	8	39	..	..	47	367	87	..	4	15	18	..	..	10	19·36	1·99
..	..	3	11	..	1	107	56	26	..	..	5	28	..	..	1	11·75	0·53
397	14	217	468	5	32	624	2,233	1,177	..	*32	187	183	38	7	66	..	..
93	14	62	232	..	64	64	470	44	3	1	17	11	10	2	*n* 16	..	3·4
111	60	37	201	..	..	69	*p* 301	49	..	4	10	34	11	..	5	35·47	1·47
204	74	99	433	..	64	133	771	93	3	5	27	45	21	2	21	..	..
1,196	361	1,783	3,902	207	1,799	1,579	9,357	8,353	37	142	352	496	135	24	278	..	..
590	372	1,586	3,522	296	2,527	1,571	8,487	8,039	46	171	360	544	147	22	226	..	..

District Superintendent or Officers of higher rank.

* As the fines and dismissals of all the Police, including those supplied to the Engineer and Traffic Departments, are entered in this return, it is necessary also to show the police belonging to those departments in this return.

n 1 Killed. *o* There were two vacancies at the close of the year. *p* 4 men punished twice.

C.—CRIMINAL

(1).— *STATEMENT showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	20,669	3	675	20,665	One Patel .	Powers as defined in Bombay Act VIII. of 1867.	None ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal Powers only, paid.	188	576	78,929	188	One Judge .	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Prescribed Examination.
Do. do. unpaid	20	532	63,207	20	Do. .	Do. .	Do. ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Revenue Powers, paid.	251	440	67,569	276	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil Powers, paid.	4	1,855	24,973	4	Do. .	Do. and power to decide civil cases up to the value of Rs. 50.	Do. ...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal, Revenue, and Civil Powers.	8	3,182	45,190	8	Do. ..	Do. and power to try civil cases up to the value of Rs. 200.	Do. ...
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ...	8	1,062	1,23,609	8	Do. .	Small Cause Court suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.	Do. ...
Subordinate Judges exercising only Civil Powers.	102	1,510	1,57,513	100	Do. ...	Powers as defined in Act XIV. of 1869.	Do. ...
Unpaid Local Tribunals exercising Civil Powers only.	3	27	3,197	3	Do. .	Do. These are Jáglirdars.	None ...
District and First Class Magistrates exercising Criminal Powers only, paid.	11	667	1,22,880	19	Do. ...	Powers of First Class Magistrate ...	Prescribed Examination.
Do. do. unpaid ..	1	3	1,07,149	1	Do. .	Do. ...	Do. ...
District and First Class Magistrates exercising also Revenue Powers, paid.	106	2,230	2,[illegible],787	109	Do. .	Powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Do. ...
Do. do. unpaid .	1	...	...	1	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...
District and First Class Magistrates also exercising Revenue and Civil Powers.	6	6,365	93,637	6	Do. ...	Powers as prescribed by Law ...	Do. ...

Note.—The cost of Tribunals at Khandesh and Belgaum

JUSTICE.

Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the Year 1875.

Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Native.	Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
...	...	...	20,665	.....	19 13 8	2,49,280 2 4	† 0 8 0	Revenue Patel .	24	..	1,042	...	...	...
3	3	...	182	3,137 0 0	635 3 4	68,788 10 5	4,772 11 0	Most of them and in the collection of revenue and other sundry duties.	107	...	14,011	...	...	...
..	.	1	19	.....	.. .	127 0 9	19 5 0	None ..	38	...	458	...	...	...
3	2	3	268	2,293 1 9	956 0 0	2,80,026 14 9	18,495 4 0	Revenue duties..	165	...	32,272	1,166	6,871	...
...	...	...	4	.....	195 0 0	1,032 15 0	450 6 0	Do. ..	56	...	122	125	...	...
...	...	..	8	.... .	500 12 5	10,563 11 3	1,471 8 0	Do. ..	57	..	136	175	7	...
...	...	1	0	12,060 0 0	7,000 0 0	98,373 13 0	1,39,470 1 7	None .	193	18	...	20,250	...	...
...	...	...	100	.....	3,532 10 0	8,52,498 3 0	16,62,622 2 10	Do. .	226	9	...	1,52,880	...	2
...	...	...	3	.....	. ..	365 9 3	2,508 7 0	Do. ..	160	3	...	184	...	...
1	7	5	5	4,133 0 11	1,925 0 0	67,089 1 10	3,258 3 0	Do. ...	162	...	5,568	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. ..	24	.	60	...	...	...
60	6	18	25	7,494 12 2	2,752 11 4	5,82,557 6 1	6,857 1 5	Do. ...	117	..	7,068	5	185	1,889
...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. ..	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	...	9,128 3 9	.....	55,387 4 3	7,986 7 0	Do. ..	183	...	926	1,651	37	167

not given. † The 8 annas receipt was in Khandesh only.

C.—CRIMINAL.

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Judges and Session Judges, inclusive of Joint Judges and Assistant Judges and Agent to the Governor, Panch Máhál.*	23	6,466	782,891	26	One Judge	Powers as prescribed by Law.	Prescribed Examination.
High Court, Bombay (Original Side).	One	No data in Prothonotary's Office.	Ditto.	Four Civil Courts, one Appellate Court, a Criminal Court during Sessions, and Insolvent Debtors' Court, and a Chief Parsee Matrimonial Court.	One Judge in all Original Courts only, except on rare occasions; two Judges in appeal; one Judge and Jury in Criminal Court.	See Supreme and High Court Charters.	The Chief Justice and three Judges are Barristers. One Judge is a Covenanted Civilian. (See Charters.)
High Court (Appellate Side) ..	1	76,493	127,78,750	1	Two Division Courts generally sit for hearing regular and special appeals from decrees and orders in civil cases where such are allowed by law, and for considering civil matters belonging to the Extraordinary Jurisdiction. Also in appeal, revision and reference in criminal cases according to the Criminal Procedure Code and other special and local laws. In each Sub-division Court two Judges usually sit. In Full Bench cases three or more. Juries and Assessors are never employed.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, the Letters Patent, and the several Statutes conferring and regulating jurisdictions.	According to 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Sec. 2.

*Note.—The Agent to the Governor, Panch Máhál, is also District Magistrate and Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate.

JUSTICE—*continued.*

existing in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1875—continued.

Total Number of Judges				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge		Total Cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipt from Stamps	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work	Average Number of Advocates or Vakils attached to each Tribunal	Number of Cases decided during the Year.			
Covenanted.	European Commissioned Military Officers.	European Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
24	1	..	1	18,109 7 7	7,510 0 0	5,89,487 11 2	1,24,611 4 10	None	168	19	853	446	..	4,999
1	..	Chief Justice and three Judges.	..	Chief Justice Rs. 60,000 Each Puisne Judge Rs 45,000.	....	495,950 10 3	2,87,859 4 6	Do.	One or more Courts sat on 233 days.	41 Advocates on Original Side.	74	1,351	..	40
1	..	..	1	Rs. 45,000 is the pay of a Puisne Judge.	45,000 0 0	2,76,816 14 7	36,007 11 0	Do.	225	Barristers occasionally practising as Advocates, 20; Vakils practising in the High Court, 39.	..	..	..	Civil 719, Criminal 252.

Mahals, and he is also included in the number of District and First Class Magistrates exercising Revenue and Civil Powers.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted for each Offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.						
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights and Measures.						
Counterfeiting coin (Sections 231 to 238) ...	7	12	5	7		..
Diminishing or altering coin (Sections 246 to 249).	4	6	1	5	..	...
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin (Sections 239 to 243, and 250 to 254) .	63	72	28	44	...	...
Using as genuine, counterfeit stamps or effacing or altering same (Sections 260 to 263)	1	2	.....	2	..	..
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	148	176	75	96	...	5
	223	268	109	154	...	5
Offences against Public Justice.						
Substantive abetments, (Sections 109, 115, 117 to 119)	30	37	17	9	1	10
Personating public servant or soldier, (Sections 140, 170, 171)	19	18	6	12	...	...
Concealing design to commit offence (Sections 118 to 120)	1	1	.....	1	...	...
Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information, (Sections 176, 177, 181, 182, 202, 203)	223	265	82	177	...	6
Causing disappearance of evidence (Sections 201, 204)	28	46	24	16	2	4
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servants, (Sections 183 to 187, 189, 190)	380	795	428	357	1	9
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury (Section 188)	144	213	53	156	1	3
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding, (Section 228)	48	51	4	47	...	...
Harbouring an offender, (Sections 212, 216)..	17	33	24	6	..	3

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—*continued.*						
Offences against Public Justice—continued.						
Taking gift to screen offender (Sections 213, to 215)	47	68	32	36	...	...
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue, or escape from lawful custody or transportation (Sections 224 to 226)	148	237	74	159	2	2
Violation of condition of remission of punishment (Section 227)	10	21	7	14	...	...
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign (Sections 172 to 175 and 178 to 180) .. .	378	473	139	333	...	1
	1,473	2,258	890	1,323	7	38
Offences by Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servants (Sections 161 to 165) ..	76	114	52	56	5	1
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person, (Sections 166, 167) . ..	4	5	3	2	...	...
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture, (Sections 217, 218)	23	30	14	15	...	1
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape, (Sections 128, 130, 221, 222)	4	8	5	3	...	...
Public servant negligently suffering escape (Sections 119, 223)	64	95	24	69	...	2
Breach of Police Act by police officers ...	32	41	5	33	2	1
	203	293	103	178	7	5
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.						
Giving or fabricating false evidence, (Sections 193, 196)	260	311	151	140	12	8
Making, issuing or using false statement or certificate (Sections 197, 200)	1	1	.....	.....	...	1

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—*continued.*						
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims and Forgery—continued.						
False personation in judicial proceeding (Sections 205, 229)	2	2	.....	2	...	...
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property or suffering of decree (Sections 206 to 208 and 421 to 424)	25	48	29	19	..	...
False claim in Court of Justice (Sections 209, 210)	16	16	12	4	...	...
False charge of offence (Section 211) ...	80	100	56	39	3	2
Frivolous or vexatious complaint, (Section 209 C. P. Code)	61	104	38	66	...	...
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged document (Sections 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 474)	87	141	94	33	3	11
Fraudulent cancellation or destruction of will or valuable security (Section 477) ..	6	7	3	4	...	..
	538	730	383	307	18	22
Public Nuisance.						
Public Nuisances under Penal Code (Sections 269 to 294)	1,575	2,552	366	2,177	2	7
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	5,696	7,453	1,085	6,344	9	15
	7,271	10,005	1,451	8,521	11	22
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly (Sections 143 to 153, 157, 158)	354	3,070	1,843	1,186	...	41
Affray (Section 160)	46	302	68	234	...	...
Offences relating to religion (Sections 295 to 298)	30	63	34	23	1	5
	430	3,435	1,945	1,443	1	46

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder by robbers	5	10	4	2	...	4
Murder by poison for sake of robbery ..	2	2	1	1	...	...
Murder by poison from other motives .	23	32	10	8	8	6
Other murders from motives connected with women	76	145	52	78	5	10
Other murders from other motives	167	345	167	101	31	46
Attempt to murder (Section 307)	56	99	48	33	7	11
Culpable homicide and causing death by negligence (Sections 304, 304*a*)	90	153	69	64	2	18
Attempt to commit suicide, (Section 309) ...	168	165	60	98	1	6
Causing miscarriage (Sections 312, 316) ...	38	73	49	14	9	1
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth, (Sections 317, 318)	65	72	37	32	2	1
Grievous hurt	358	799	332	355	52	60
Hurt, (Sections 323, 324, 334)	14,696	27,598	21,439	5,927	78	154
Administering stupefying drugs, (Section 328)	20	23	9	12	1	1
Causing hurt to extort property or confession or to deter public servant from his duty, (Sections 327, 330 and 332)	54	160	80	54	6	20
Causing grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to deter public servant from his duty (Sections 329, 331, 333)	7	7	4	1	...	2
Act dangerous to life or safety (Sections 336 to 338)...	54	58	37	21	...	...
Wrongful restraint (Section 341)	262	462	365	94	1	2
Wrongful confinement (Sections 342 to 346).	67	160	126	31	...	3
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession (Sections 347, 348)	14	25	18	4	...	3
Assault or use of criminal force, (Sections 124, 352, 353, 355 to 358)	3,446	7,288	5,946	1,296	7	39
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (Section 354) ...	95	107	50	52	3	2
Criminal intimidation or insult (Sections 504 to 509)...	3,669	7,320	6,268	918	24	110
Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication (Section 510)	29	54	9	45	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Remaining under Trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II.—*continued.*						
Offences against the Person—continued.						
Unlawful compulsion of labour (Section 374)	3	6	2	4	...	...
Kidnapping or abduction, (Sections 363 to 365, 367 to 369)	56	90	44	44	...	2
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement, (Section 366)	21	53	35	8	9	1
Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purpose of prostitution (Sections 372, 373)	10	13	4	6	2	1
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent, (Section 498)	520	926	796	78	16	36
Fraudulent and unlawful marriage (Sections 493 to 496)	81	157	129	15	5	8
Adultery (Section 497)	111	150	107	30	5	8
Rape, (Section 376)	133	167	111	37	11	8
Unnatural offences	39	43	24	17	...	2
Defamation	112	214	185	28	...	1
	24,547	46,976	36,617	9,508	285	566
CLASS III.						
Offences against Property with Violence.						
Dacoity (Sections 395, 397, 398)	109	481	230	179	41	31
Dacoity with murder (Section 396) ...	3	23	5	18	...	...
Preparation or assembly for dacoity (Sections 399, 402)	1	9	9	.....	...	...
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (Sections 394, 397, 398)						
By poison or stupefying drugs	.....	2	2	.....	...	...
By other means	25	63	41	20		2
Robbery (Sections 392 393)—						
In a dwelling-house	62	129	89	36	...	4

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1	2	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS III. *continued.*						
Offences against Property with Violence —continued.						
Robbery (Sections 392, 393)—						
On the highway	90	236	150	69	2	15
Elsewhere	153	274	139	95	23	17
Extortion (Sections 384 to 389)	63	202	125	76	...	1
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass (Sections 453, 456)	346	232	113	110	2	7
House-breaking or trespass in order to commit theft (Sections 451, 454, 457) ...	1,366	1,749	588	1,110	14	37
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit other than theft (Sections 449, 450, 451, 454, 457) . ..	218	305	121	181	1	2
House-breaking or trespassing with preparation for or attempt at hurt (Sections 452, 455, 458, 459, 460)	23	50	28	21	...	1
	2,459	3,755	1,640	1,915	83	117
Offences against Property without Violence.—						
Theft of cattle (Sections 379, 380, 381, 382 .	1,902	2,723	1,054	1,599	24	46
Theft, ordinary.	11,102	15,716	5,577	9,864	107	168
Dishonestly receiving stolen property (Sections 411 to 414)	1,290	2,274	911	1,314	20	29
Dishonest misappropriation of property (Sections 403, 404)	995	1,479	759	675	12	33
Criminal breach of trust Section (406 to 409).	685	787	500	266	8	13
Cheating, (Section 417 to 420)	511	707	528	147	6	26
	16,485	23,686	9,329	13,865	177	315
Offences against Property—Malicious Offences.						
Mischief, ordinary, (Sections 426, 430 to 433, 440)	2,517	5,571	4,397	1,138	6	30
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle, (Sections 428, 429)	264	445	265	172	2	6
Mischief by destroying land-marks, (Section 434)	17	30	17	5	...	8

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS III.—*continued.*						
Offences against Property.—Malicious Offences —continued.						
Serious mischief by fire (Sections 435, 436 and 438)	182	280	162	96	7	15
Criminal trespass or house-trespass (Sections 447, 448)	1,868	2,959	2,224	713	6	16
Breaking closed receptacle (Sections 461, 462).	17	22	20	2	...	...
	4,865	9 307	7,085	2,126	21	75
CLASS IV.						
Not included in the above Classes.						
Belonging to a gang of dacoits, (Section 400).	2	4	2	1	...	1
Belonging to a gang of thieves, (Section 401).	3	7	3	4	...	...
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood, (C. P. C., Section 504)	91	195	71	120	...	4
Bad habit and repute, (Sections 505, 506) ...	79	183	72	110	...	1
Criminal breaches of contracts of service (Sections 490, 492)	16	22	14	8	...	...
Attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation if not punishable under special law (Section 511).	138	134	47	86	...	1
Contempt of Court	1	1	...	1	...	...
Breaches of recognizance of accused and securities and breaches of the public peace (C. P. C., Sections 396 to 398—Sections 489, 490, 497, 498, 502, 510 and 530) ...	80	240	48	192	...	...
	410	786	257	522	...	7
Breaches of Special Laws for the Protection of Revenue, &c.						
Excise on spirits and drugs	1,032	1,444	365	1,053	18	8
Opium	109	136	32	102	1	1
Salt and saltpetre	375	969	158	810	1	...
Sea and land customs	11	14		14	..	...
Stamps	65	100	23	77	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted, &c.*—continued.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.—*continued.*						
Breaches of Special Laws for the Protection of Revenue, &c.—continued.						
Post Office	17	16	4	9	1	2
Municipalities	1,172	1,438	131	1,307	...	...
Jails	17	18	2	16	...	...
Ferries	37	43	21	20	...	2
Railways	106	141	33	108	...	...
Tolls	1	2	1	1	...	...
Public conveyances	160	193	36	157	...	...
The Press	1	1	.....	1	...	...
Gaming and lotteries	131	413	162	251	...	...
Cattle trespass	1,029	2,713	2,092	597	8	16
Arms	71	87	27	60	...	...
Village Police	1,028	1,365	730	632	...	3
District Police	301	597	68	528	...	1
Cantonment Act III. of 1867	1,214	1,499	161	1,336	...	2
Registration	10	17	5	12	...	...
Refusing or neglecting to serve on inquests in cases of unnatural death (Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, Section 11, Clause 2) ...	1	1	.....	1	...	...
Contracts	8	8	6	2	...	...
Boundary Marks' Act III. of 1846	817	1,026	46	980	...	...
Mutiny Act	10	18	7	11	..	...
Criminal Procedure Code Act X. of 1872 (Sections 396, 397, 502, 497, 498, 510, 530).	9	16	2	14	...	...
Breaches of local rules, (Regulation XIV. of 1827)	2	7	1	6	...	...
Infanticide	9	9	.. ...	9	...	...
Cotton Frauds' Act	65	81	31	47	...	3
Village Accountants (Regulation XVI. of 1827 Section 27, Clause 1)	2	2	1	1	...	...
Making a false statement (Section 80 of Act VIII. of 1871)	3	3	1	2	..	...
Poisons Act VIII. of 1866	15	16	1	15	...	...
Regulation XII. of 1827, Section 19... ...	4	6	2	4	...	...
Parsee Marriage Act XV. of 1865	6	8	3	5	...	...
Person refusing to give his name and residence, Section 93 of C. P. C.	1	1	1	.....	...	...

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*concluded.*

(2).—*STATEMENT of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted, &c.*—concluded.

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under Trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Remaining under Trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.—*continued.*						
Breaches of Special Laws for the Protection of Revenue, &c.—continued.						
European Vagrancy	2	2	....	2	...	...
Merchant Seamen Act	11	22	6	16		..
River Conservancy, (Bombay Act I. of 1863).	5	6	1	5	.	..
	7,857	12,438	4,160	8,211	29	38

ABSTRACT.

CLASS I.						
Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights and Measures	223	268	109	154	...	5
Offences against Public Justice	1,473	2,258	890	1,323	7	38
Offences by Public Servants	203	293	103	178	7	5
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery	538	730	383	307	18	22
Public Nuisance	7,271	10,005	1,451	8,521	11	22
Relating to the Public Peace	430	3,435	1,945	1,443	1	46
CLASS II.						
Offences against the Person	24,547	46,976	36,617	9,508	285	566
CLASS III.						
Offences against Property with Violence ...	2,459	3,755	1,640	1,915	83	117
Do. do. without Violence .	16,485	23,686	9,329	13,865	177	315
Do. do. Malicious Offences.	4,865	9,307	7,085	2,126	21	75
CLASS IV.						
Not included in the above Classes	410	786	257	522	...	7
Breaches of Special Laws for the Protection of Revenue, &c.	7,857	12,438	4,160	8,211	29	38
	66,761	113,937	63,969	48,073	639	1,256
Result in 1874 ..	68,629	125,358	77,952	45,468	654	1,284

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

1

C.—CRIMINAL

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the General Result of Criminal of Bombay in*

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with.						
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to Trial during present Year.				Received by Transfer.	Total.
		Under Arrest by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntarily		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers ...		1,131		194	74	.	1,402
Unpaid Magistrates		90	53	691	2	4	840
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates . ..	692	40,388	6,837	36,214	1,986	662	86,779
First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District .	338	12,157	1,917	6,788	813	1,149	23,162
District Magistrates	14	250	63	71	133	262	793
Total Magistracy	1,044	54,019	8,870	43,958	3,008	2,077	112,976
Sessions Courts	216	287	41		11	1,343	1,898
High Court . . .	3			...	...	115	118
Grand Total .	1,263	54,306	8,911	43,958	3,019	3,535	114,992
Result in 1874	1,301	48,325	9,356	61,557	2,518	4,265	127,312

JUSTICE—*continued.*

Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Presidency the Year 1875.

Persons disposed of.								
Discharged without Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Died, Escaped, or Transferred	Remaining at end of Year.	Average Number of Days during which each case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
339	409	651	...	.	3	1	2,218	
120	118	602	..	.	.	2	1,155	
34,492	16,870	32,913	1,532	260	712	9	154,120	
6,467	4,172	10,665	1,394	71	393	6	47,756	
109	118	521	27	8	10	2	1,235	
41,527	21,687	45,352	2,953	339	1,118	4	206,484	
18	616	1,049	68	10	137	5	8,989	
4	28	84			2	..	823	
41,549	22,331	46,485	3,021	349	1,257	4	216,296	
52,361	25,567	44,098	3,636	376	1,274	3	236,154	

C.—CRIMINAL

(4).—*STATEMENT showing the Punishments inflicted by various*

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give					
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.		Whipping.							
					Rigorous.													
	Death.	For Life	For a Term.	Penal Servitude.	With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement	Simple.	Forfeiture of Property.	With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for Good Behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	" 50 "	" 100 "
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	..	5	212	.	..	..	..	..	247	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	..	9	517	..	..	..	..	..	498	27	1
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	..	..	..	..	27	9,469	752	..	3,325	21,108	58	492	..	..	..	20,879	3,398	198
Divisional and First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	..	..	..	..	39	3,892	175	..	838	5,969	109	391	231	120	267	5,424	990	228
District Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	305	3	..	91	134	14	20	3	1	21	18	101	44
Total..	..	..	..	..	66	13,688	1,340	..	4,268	27,970	181	903	234	121	288	27,066	4,516	471
Session Courts..	105	84	80	..	28	675	10	1	105	10	14	23	..	..	1	3	30	35
High Court	1	1	4	..	..	76	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	109	85	84	..	94	14,439	1,352	1	4,373	27,980	195	926	234	121	289	27,069	4,546	506
Result in 1874 ..	99	120	49	1	40	13,972	1,620	1	4,972	25,543	191	653	233	196	185	24,819	4,743	1,183

Note.—The total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment does not agree with the detail of punishment, as some of the

JUSTICE—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1875.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

Fine.						Imprisonment.										Whipped.			
						15 Days.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Above 7 Years.					
„ 500 „	„ 1,000 „	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total Amount of Fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of Compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 Stripes and under.	20 „	30 „	Above 30 Stripes.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.														
..	..	..	187 10 0	181 8 0	....	..	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,505 8 0	1,365 0 0	57 0 0	6	1	16	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	..	1,77,457 9 0	1,45,242 6 10	8,129 9 9	3,394	721	6,885	166	6	2	..	..	..	..	135	199	87	129
158	6	1	1,09,035 0 9	59,222 5 9	17,123 15 0	337	129	2,008	73	1,824	12	17	..	..	..	73	169	141	117
46	9	7	37,263 0 2	5,512 14 0	314 1 8	2	1	113	2	229	.	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	16
239	15	8	3,25,448 11 11	2,11,527 2 7	25,621 10 5	3,739	1,326	9,002	241	2,059	11	17	..	..	..	209	370	241	264
38	..	..	30,770 0 0	5,730 1 9	55 0 0	5	7	96	2	226	..	398	1	25	..	1	6	20	10
..	..	..	....	....	....	9	2	40	..	27	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
277	15	8	3,56,218 11 11	2,17,257 4 4	25,679 10 5	3,753	1,335	9,138	243	2,312	11	415	1	25	..	210	376	261	274
3,784	1,046	8,007	3,82,708 0 6	2,14,381 13 2	14,427 4 0	3,900	1,145	7,966	410	2,258	10	439	..	137	..	112	244	194	180

Judges have excluded the number of persons sentenced to fine and imprisonment from detail of punishment (imprisonment).

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(5).—*STATEMENT showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay, during the Year 1875.*

Tribunals.	Number of Appellants or Persons applying for revision under Section 404, C. Cr. P.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
		Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentences Confirmed.	Sentences Modified.	Sentences Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further Inquiry or Evidence ordered.	Cases referred for Revision to High Court	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
First Class Magistrates ...	723	11	425	93	171	15	4	.	8	The total of columns 3 to 10 exceed in some cases the number of persons in column 2, owing to the same persons appearing in more than 1 column. Some of the Judges have excluded cases in which sentences were enhanced, while others have included such cases in column 5 (sentences modified).
Divisional Magistrates ...	226	38	90	57	28	1	1		5	
District Magistrates ...	1,681	122	868	268	309	45	62	99	18	
Total	2,630	181	1,383	418	508	61	67	99	31	
Session Courts ...	2,371	809	772	239	365	9	13	47	100	
Grand Total	5,001	990	2,155	657	873	70	80	146	131	
Result in 1874	4,825	887	2,158	568	1,034	40	74	116	120	
High Court.										
Number of appellants ...	509	251	157	43	45	13	...	...		
Number of persons applying for revision	97	51	31	8	6	1	.	...	.	
Number of persons in cases referred to the High Court under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code	347	.	.	.	..	..	...	188	13	
Sudder Court in Sind.										
Number of appellants	108	...	84	16	8	..	...	...	...	
Number of persons in cases called for by the Court under Section 296 of Criminal Procedure Code.	241	...	189	21	31	...	...	...	...	
Number of persons in cases referred to the Court under Section 296 of Criminal Procedure Code	173	..	53	28	93	..		..		

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*concluded.*

(6).—*STATEMENT showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of Bombay in the Year 1875.*

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts	Established average Number of Jurors or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried by Assessors.	Jury Trials. Cases in which the Judge agreed with the verdict	Jury Trials. Cases in which the Judge differed from the verdict	Assessor's Trials. Number of Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Assessor's Trials. Number of Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what classes of Cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint Sessions Judge and Assistant Session Judges.	Two Assessors. Jurors were employed in the Session Division of Poona only.	31	694*	28	3	502	168	Original criminal cases. Jurors were employed in Poona Division to try offences punishable with imprisonment for 10 and more years.	* Some of the Judges have included in this, cases in which Assessors were not asked to give their opinion.

D.—PRI

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the*

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			
								Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.			
								A.		B.					A.		B.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1874.		Imprisoned during the year 1875.		Total.		To undergo Sentence.		In Transit for Transportation or to other Jails.		Total Population.			To undergo Sentence.		For Transportation beyond Seas, &c.	
		M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Common Jail ..	222	12	1,071	93	1,293	105	100	..	..	.	1,393	105	1,498	42	9	1	..
2	House of Correction. Europeans	57	..	242	..	299	..	10	..	5	..	314	..	314	18	..	..	..
	House of Correction. Natives ..	328		643	..	971		31	.	1	..	1,066	..	1,066	105	.	..	..
3	Yerauda	1,425	..	..	1	1,425	1	543	..	..	..	1,968	1	1,969	24	1	16	..
4	Poona	428	42	926	108	1,318	150	16	.	8	1	1,372	151	1,523	*200	..	18	2
5	Ahmednagar .	239	19	529	65	768	84	..	..	..	..	768	84	852	186	..	..	1
6	Dhulia	304	32	816	63	1,140	95	..	..	..	.	1,140	95	1,235	..	..	7	1
7	Sholápur	214	14	436	52	650	66	1	..	.	..	651	66	717	36	..	..	..
8	Satara	208	29	572	73	777	102	3	.	..	.	780	102	882	95	..	9	3
9	Belgaum	131	10	670	61	801	71	..	..	..	..	801	71	872	99	12	..	..
10	Kaládgi	165	6	384	31	549	37	..	12	..	..	549	37	586	1	..	..	..
11	Dharwar	426	24	578	49	1,004	73	99	..	..	..	1,103	85	1,188	..	..	1	..
12	Karwar	127	5	323	18	450	23	..		..	..	450	23	473	..	..	..	1
13	Ratnágiri	128	16	182	26	310	42	59	9	..	.	369	42	411	..	..	...	
14	Tanna .. .	609	29	1,305	91	1,914	120	61	12	119	12	2,094	141	2,235	61	..	..	.
15	Ahmedabad ..	382	12	1,071	79	1,453	121	16	..	1	..	1,470	133	1,603	150	..	43	
16	Dhuliákot	526	..	3	..	529	.	484	..	..	.	1,013	..	1,013	..	..	..	.
17	Kaira	159	12	971	38	1,129	50	.	..	.	..	1,129	50	1,179	323	9	..	.
18	Surat .. .	225	5	842	31	1,077	36	2	..	17	..	1,096	36	1,132	93	1	22	.
19	Dohad	160	7	300	6	460	13	1	.	..	..	461	13	474	2	..	1	
20	Rájkot	62	2	128	8	190	10	2	..	..	.	192	10	202	27	2	...	
21	Kurrachee	376	1	829	16	1,205	17	..	..	16	2	1,221	19	1,240	..	..	21	
22	Hyderabad .. .	564	7	991	22	1,550	29	35	..	..	..	1,565	29	1,594	60	..	8	
23	Shikárpur	725	9	596	37	1,311	46	8	..	..	..	1,319	46	1,365	105	1	8	
24	Bukkurt	208	..	220	7	428	7	..	..	109	4	537	11	548	289	9	..	
25	Aden.	49	9	299	90	348	99	..	..	..	..	348	99	447	..	..	..	
26	Nára...	334	..	..	.	334	..	169	..	..	.	503	..	503	37	..	..	
	Total District Jails	8,567	332	15,126	1,065	33,693	1,397	1,643	33	276	19	25,612	1,449	27,061	1,953	44	155	13
	Subordinate Jails ..	234	..	2,836	..	3,070	.	..	..	..	..	3,070	..	3,070	63	..	..	..
	Total..	8,801	332	17,962	1,065	26,763	1,397	1,643	33	276	19	28,682	1,449	30,131	2,016	44	155	13
1874	District Jails.	8,364	336	14,889	905	23,253	1,241	2,153	25	459	19	25,865	1,285	27,150	2,462	33	93	13
	Subordinate Jails.	275	..	3,964	..	4,239	..	.	.	..	.	4,239	..	4,232	260	..	..	..
	Total..	8,639	336	18,853	905	27,492	1,241	2,153	25	459	19	30,104	1,285	31,389	2,722	33	93	13
	*Total 1875...	7,626	320	13,170	972	20,796	1,292	1,330	33	270	19	22,396	1,344	23,740	1,751	35	154	
	*Total 1874 .	7,512	322	12,756	848	20,268	1,170	1,820	25	445	19	22,533	1,214	23,747	2,266	38	93	

* Excluding the Common Jail, House

† Recent

SONS.

Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16			17
Released during the Year.																										
A. On Appeal.		B. On Expiry of Sentence.		C. On Payment of Fine.		D. By Order of Government. (a) On account of Sickness.		D. (b) On other grounds		Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1875.			Daily Average.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
..	..	1,089	81	16	..	1	1	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	226	14	240	238	18	256	1
..	..	257	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	38	50	..	50	2
..	..	571	..	3	..	2	..	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	292	..	292	273	..	273	3
4	..	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	.	27	..	1,450	..	1,450	1,403	..	1,403	4
26	5	768	91	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	349	48	397	420	42	462	5
54	..	384	60	34	6	..	..	2	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	96	17	113	183	21	204	6
12	3	641	68	129	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.	..	..	5	..	2	..	341	21	362	296	25	321	7
12	..	413	52	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	3	.	4	..	177	13	190	181	12	193	8
15	1	412	61	11	7	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	..	226	29	255	190	26	216	9
16	..	505	50	4	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	1	168	8	176	154	8	162	10
21	1	306	24	7	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	.	210	11	221	201	9	210	11
46	6	607	49	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	7	1	406	29	435	412	28	440	12
6	1	285	9	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	147	11	158	131	6	137	13
14	..	160	29	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	187	12	199	168	13	181	14
35	1	1,159	96	28	1	..	..	.	..	178	11	..	..	..	.	6	..	41	1	586	31	617	639	30	669	15
39	5	768	90	42	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	11	..	408	33	441	418	40	458	16
9	..	415	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	443	..	443	462	..	462	17
25	2	553	30	97	3	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	129	6	135	138	6	144	18
58	2	734	24	11	3	..	..	..	..		..	2	..	..	..	.	..	8	..	168	6	174	206	6	212	19
14	..	206	3	80	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	.	155	5	160	162	7	169	20
2	..	99	4	7	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	3	59	72	3	75	21
28	..	653	10	3	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	1	..	1	..	12		502	7	509	444	3	447	22
36	5	773	18	27	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	2	..	1	..	5	..	72	..	581	6	587	540	6	546	23
45	1	636	30	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	2	.	5	.	30	1	469	10	497	575	12	587	24
6	..	192	2	22	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	.	..	..	18	..	7	.	7	170	1	171	25
...	..	246	86	43	6	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	.	58	7	65	69	10	79	26
1	..	220	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	227	..	227	293	..	293	27
524	33	13,495	970	762	40	6	1	43	..	178	11	14	1	15	.	76	3	289	6	8,102	327	8,429	8,488	332	8,820	
33	..	2,548	..	289	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	6	..	130	..	130	188 5	..	188 5	
557	33	16,043	970	1,051	40	6	1	43	..	178	11	14	1	16	..	76	3	295	6	8,032	327	8,559	8,676	332	9,008	
538	28	12,881	817	786	27	8	..	40	2	192	26	5	..	9	..	85	..	199	5	8,567	332	8,899	8,489	330	8,819	
46	..	3,223	..	468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.	5	..	236	..	236	265	.	265	
584	28	16,104	817	1,254	27	8	..	40	2	192	26	5	..	10	..	85	2	205	5	8,803	332	9,135	8,754	330	9,084	
523	33	11,358	889	729	40	2	..	4	..	178	11	11	1	11	..	75	3	271	6	7,319	313	7,632	7,634	314	7,948	
487	28	10,785	759	734	27	6	..	32	2	190	26	2	..	5	..	80	2	177	4	7,626	320	7,946	7,591	314	7,905	

rrection, Nára, and Subordinate Jails.

olished.

D.—PRISONS.

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of*

1	2	3															
		RELIGION.															
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.	
		Christian.															
		a.		b.		c.											
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.											
Serial Number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Common	30	1	4	..	110	6	516	13	593	85	6	..	34	..	15	1
2	House of Correction — Europeans	290	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	House of Correction — Natives	..	.	.	..	64	..	416	..	469	..	3	..	19	..	8	..
3	Yeranda	10	1	..	..	6	.	154	..	1,163	..	91	..	1	..	..	..
4	Poona .	12	..	..	..	43	..	89	5	1,188	145	11	.	5	.	75	..
5	Ahmednagar .	1	3	..	..	3	..	78	15	682	66	4	..	..	..	10	3
6	Dhulia	..	..	3	..	10	1	283	7	835	87	9	..	..	..	13	2
7	Sholápur	.	..	..	..	2	..	46	3	599	63	2	..	1	..	9	..
8	Satara	1	..	..	..	5	1	33	7	734	91	4	..	..	..	8	1
9	Belgaum	..	..	..	..	16	4	99	7	662	57	24	3	..	..	10	5
10	Kaládgi .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	6	451	31	.		..	.	3	1
11	Dharwar	..	..	..	..	5	1	181	8	892	64	13	..	..	..	4	3
12	Karwar	..	..	..	..	33	..	35	2	376	21	6	..	..	..	9	..
13	Ratnágiri	..	..		..	5	..	46	6	255	36	3	..	1	..	..	2
14	Tanna . .	..	..	..	..	44	3	176	6	1,668	111	21	..	5	..	33	9
15	Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	4	2	189	17	1,227	100	31	2	11	..	36	2
16	Dhuliákot . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	463	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
17	Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	1,0[illegible]8	50	3	..	..	..	18	1
18	Surat	..	..	..	.	4	.	143	5	9[illegible]2	31	..	..	8	..	25	..
19	Dohad	..	..	..	..	..	.	29	2	431	11	.	..	..	..	5	1
20	Rájkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	2	117	8	1	..	..	..	2	..
21	Kurrachee ..	12	1	..	..	9	..	1,018	14	159	2	2	..	5	..	13	1
22	Hyderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,436	28	87	1	..	..	7	..	21	..
23	Shikárpur ..	..	..	1	.	1	..	1,232	44	77	2	..	..	...	..	29	1
24	Bukkur.. . .	..	...	..	.	..	..	387	6	41	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
25	Aden	13	..	..	..	3	..	290	95	13	1	2	..	27	3	35	9
26	Nára	..	..	..	..	..	..	301		33		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	369	6	17	..	367	18	7,493	298	15,085	1,067	238	5	124	3	386	42
	1874	355	5	11	..	313	24	7,423	290	14,721	913	263	5	167	4	406	42
	1875	49	5	4	..	193	12	6,260	285	13,990	982	229	5	71	3	363	41
	1874	87	4	2	..	177	15	6,071	274	13,568	868	263	5	100	4	383	41

—continued.

the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875.

4. AGE.						5 PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.									6			7
B.		C.		D.		MALES.						FEMALES.			TOTAL.			
16 to 40.		40 to 60		Above 60		A. Independent Property.	B. Agriculturists.	C. Non-Agriculturists	D. Domestic Servants.	E. Government Servants	F. No Occupation.	G. Married.	H. Unmarried.	I. Prostitutes.				Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.	Total.	
1,157	99	121	5	..	..	..	35	994	169	11	104	84	9	12	1,293	105	1,398	1
282	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	225	..	74	..	..	..	..	299	...	299	2
899	..	62	..	2	..	..	37	736	126	13	59	..	..	..	971	...	971	
1,313	1	111	..	1	..	..	712	410	227	11	35	1	..	..	1,425	1	1426	3
1,133	150	140	..	..	..	..	546	652	129	11	10	148	..	2	1,348	150	1,498	4
627	70	130	11	1	..	..	271	464	18	15	..	52	..	32	768	84	852	5
962	83	153	10	13	.	..	317	570	77	78	102	91	1	3	1,140	95	1,235	6
559	54	76	12	6	..	..	119	462	25	14	..	60	..	6	650	66	716	7
680	84	84	17	5	..	1	345	316	24	63	29	102	..	..	777	102	879	8
727	58	63	8	1	..	..	395	368	10	19	9	50	..	21	801	71	872	9
497	31	44	4	5	1	4	226	207	..	14	8	33	1	3	549	37	586	10
816	58	158	10	26	2	..	285	558	49	72	60	64	2	7	1,004	73	1,077	11
389	22	52	1	..	..	2	160	211	18	12	14	22	..	1	450	23	473	12
245	34	62	6	3	..	..	149	120	21	15	5	40	..	2	310	42	352	13
1,611	90	262	21	8	..	..	792	892	181	24	25	112	5	3	1,914	120	2,034	14
1,285	105	126	12	6	2	..	593	674	86	65	35	117	1	3	1,453	121	1,574	15
480	..	48	.	1	..	2	355	128	27	7	10	..	..	..	529	..	529	16
1,022	46	87	6	2	..	1	928	165	5	25	5	50	..	..	1,129	50	1,179	17
886	24	161	12	5	..	1	379	560	58	40	59	34	1	1	1,077	36	1,113	18
403	11	52	1	.	..	..	309	109	1	17	24	13	..	..	460	13	473	19
171	10	17	..	..	..	5	45	80	49	3	8	10	..	..	190	10	200	20
1,073	16	114	..	5	..	..	630	377	107	45	46	13	2	2	1,205	17	1,222	21
1,398	27	95	2	16	..	..	1,018	419	7	14	51	18	..	11	1,530	29	1,559	22
1,118	30	160	14	4	1	1	768	407	38	11	56	12	2	2	1,311	46	1,357	23
385	5	38	2	..	..	..	266	124	10	14	14	6	1	.	428	7	435	24
283	78	27	12	3	..	1	1	194	24	19	109	43	20	36	348	99	447	25
321	..	12	...	1	..	..	138	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	..	334	26
20,722	1,186	2,472	163	113	6	18	9,839	10,732	1,481	766	857	1,205	45	147	23,693	1,397	25,090	
19,936	1,047	2,794	143	117	9	61	9,518	10,428	1,593	727	896	1,088	49	104	23,253	1,241	24,494	
18,063	1,087	2,260	158	110	6	18	9,649	8,581	1,186	668	694	1,121	36	135	20,796	1,292	22,088	
17,347	962	2,524	138	114	9	61	9,264	8,393	1,262	624	665	1,042	44	84	20,268	1,170	21,438	

D.—PRISONS.

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presi*

1	2	3											
		CLASSES ACCORDING TO											
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Common Jail... ...	480	34	666	54	43	12	88	5	10	...	...	...
2	House of Correction. Europeans.	175	...	56	...	20	...	36	...	3	...	8	...
	House of Correction. Natives...	180	...	569	...	50	...	94	...	28	...	45	...
3	Yerauda	...	...	...	1	20	...	336	...	278	...	579	...
4	Poona	455	62	364	50	177	12	198	8	33	3	87	10
5	Ahmednagar	80	33	347	27	137	12	105	4	36	2	53	4
6	Dhulia...	394	50	405	18	180	10	95	12	23	1	18	1
7	Sholápur	182	33	268	23	57	3	76	6	26	1	35	...
8	Satara	145	33	316	42	115	9	110	6	56	4	11	3
9	Belgaum	290	31	307	23	69	4	98	8	10	2	15	...
10	Kaládgi	117	12	192	15	69	4	134	3	22	1	5	...
11	Dharwar	247	25	311	27	110	4	117	8	89	3	72	3
12	Karwar	145	7	141	6	30	3	77	3	45	2	10	...
13	Ratnágiri	62	9	103	17	32	4	39	7	23	1	39	3
14	Tanna...	592	61	601	36	174	5	203	10	93	5	86	1
15	Ahmedabad	405	42	493	41	111	8	159	18	95	6	124	4
16	Dhuliákot	1	...	48	...	142	...	307	...	24	...	7	...
17	Kaira	392	13	477	32	127	3	94	2	19	...	20	...
18	Surat	536	20	295	12	63	2	86	1	44	...	43	..
19	Dohad...	58	3	215	3	73	1	27	1	12	2	40	2
20	Rájkot	46	3	30	2	42	2	40	2	10	...	7	...
21	Kurrachee	130	6	486	9	199	1	349	...	20	1	5	...
22	Hyderabad	98	3	495	20	405	1	463	2	29	1	25	...
23	Shikárpur	83	9	411	22	161	5	499	6	54	1	51	...
24	Bukkur	62	1	81	4	57	2	214	...	12	...	2	...
25	Aden	177	81	114	12	24	1	26	4	1	...	1	...
26	Nára	...	...	25	...	59	...	156	...	46	...	47	...
	Total...	5,532	574	7,876	496	2,746	108	4,226	116	1,141	36	1,435	31
	1874...	5,277	419	7,864	469	2,491	118	4,183	117	1,156	30	1,400	31
	1875 .	4,697	540	6,560	442	2,574	96	3,852	111	1,054	36	1,335	31
	1874 .	4,360	397	6,565	434	2,348	114	3,811	107	1,019	30	1,356	31

continued.

dency for the Year 1875, *according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.*

								4				5			6
LENGTH OF SENTENCE								NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.							
G.		H				I.		A.		B.		TOTAL.			
Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.		Simple Imprisonment.		Rigorous Imprisonment.					
		For Life.		For a Term											
M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Serial Number.
...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	21	4	1,272	101	1,293	105	1,398	1
1	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	299	..	299	...	299	2
1	...	...	...	4	..	..	...	...	...	971	...	971	...	971	
123	...	73	...	16	.	...	..	.	...	1,425	1	1,425	1	1,426	3
11	3	10	...	13	...	...	2	28	11	1,320	139	1,348	150	1,498	4
2	1	5	1	...	..	3	...	26	9	742	75	768	84	852	5
5	...	16	2	...	.	4	1	32	6	1,108	89	1,140	95	1,235	6
2	...	1	...	...		3	..	27	5	623	61	650	66	716	7
.	...	14	4	2	...	8	1	23	12	754	90	777	102	879	8
..	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	32	19	769	52	801	71	872	9
..	...	4	2	...	..	6	...	17	5	532	32	549	37	586	10
14	...	18	3	7	...	19	.	59	6	945	67	1,004	73	1,077	11
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	22	7	428	16	450	23	473	12
5	...	3	1	2	..	2	..	8	1	302	41	310	42	352	13
7	1	73	1	72	...	13	...	78	22	1,836	98	1,914	120	2,034	14
6	...	42	2	6	.	12	.	100	22	1,353	99	1,453	121	1,574	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	529	..	529	...	529	16
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	23	7	1,106	43	1,129	50	1,179	17
4	..	3	1	1	..	2	...	54	12	1,023	24	1,077	36	1,113	18
3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	2	450	11	460	13	473	19
...	...	4	1	11	.	..	...	21	2	169	8	190	10	200	20
2	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	25	1	1,180	16	1,205	17	1,222	21
...	...	10	...	...	2	5	...	28	2	1,502	27	1,530	29	1,559	22
3	...	9	3	1	..	9	.	26	5	1,285	41	1,311	46	1,357	23
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	15	..	413	7	428	7	435	24
3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	41	33	307	66	348	99	447	25
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	334	...	334	...	334	26
193	5	293	23	145	2	106	6	716	193	22,977	1,204	23,693	1,397	25,090	
165	6	396	42	124	1	137	8	1,085	155	22,168	1,086	23,253	1,241	24,494	
190	5	292	23	137	2	105	6	695	189	20,101	1,103	20,796	1,292	22,088	
161	6	394	42	122	1	132	8	1,066	153	19,202	1,017	20,268	1,170	21,438	

D.—PRISONS.

(4).—*STATEMENT showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining excluding the Cost of building new*

1	2	3				4		5		6	
		Average Number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.	
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.†	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding Civil Prisoners	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Common Jail ..	256	19		275	9,715	35 6 11	19,075	69 5 10	2,544	9 4 0
2	House of Correction. Europeans	50	..		50	4,362	87 3 2	12,522	250 7 0	193	3 13 11
	House of Correction. Natives.	273	..		273	9,124	33 6 8	12,522	45 13 10	193	0 11 4
3	Yeraúda ..	1,403	..		1,403	36,778	26 3 5	30,571	21 12 7	8,468	6 0 7
4	Poona ..	462	7		469	9,993	21 4 11	9,511	20 4 7	3,888	8 4 8
5	Ahmednagar ..	204	5		209	3,517	16 13 3	4,792	22 11 10	3,436	16 7 1
6	Dhulia ..	321	2		323	8,160	26 3 1	4,746	14 11 1	1,961	6 1 1
7	Sholápur ..	193	3		196	4,431	22 9 8	3,140	16 0 4	2,223	11 5 6
8	Satara .	216	9		225	4,069	18 1 4	3,455	15 5 8	2,135	9 7 10
9	Belgaum ..	162	6		168	3,966	23 9 8	2,190	13 0 7	4,734	28 2 10
10	Kaládgi ..	210	7		217	4,634	21 5 8	3,955	18 3 8	5,074	23 6 0
11	Dharwar ..	410	4		414	11,726	26 6 4	5,781	13 0 4	4,844	10 14 7
12	Karwar ..	137	3		140	3,700	26 6 10	3,820	27 5 9	6,098	43 8 11
13	Ratnágiri ..	181	1		182	4,984	27 6 2	4,335	23 13 1	4,912	26 15 10
14	Tanna ..	669	12		681	17,079	25 0 9	11,298	16 9 5	51,813	76 2 1
15	Ahmedabad ..	458	10		468	11,279	24 1 3	7,141	15 4 2	5,143	10 15 10
16	Dhulákot ..	462	..		462	10,903	23 9 7	13,810	29 14 3	4,614	10 0 10
17	Kaira ..	144	1		145	3,305	22 14 8	4,010	27 10 6	3,732	25 11 10
18	Surat ..	212	7		219	6,953	31 12 0	4,251	19 6 9	3,050	13 14 10
19	Dohad ..	169	5		174	5,373	30 14 1	4,399	25 4 6	2,508	14 6 8
20	Rájkot ..	75	6		81	3,080	38 0 5	2,152	26 9 1	1,731	21 5 11
21	Kurrachee ..	447	7		454	13,411	29 8 8	6,625	14 9 6	4,656	10 4 1
22	Hyderabád ..	546	16		562	13,489	24 0 0	6,999	12 7 3	3,084	5 7 10
23	Shikárpur ..	587	11		598	13,635	22 12 10	6,811	11 6 3	4,752	7 15 1
24	Bukkur ..	171	24		195	5,032	25 12 11	3,709	19 0 4	2,568	13 2 8
25	Aden ..	79	0 24		79	4,231	53 8 11	8,058	102 0 0	7,074	89 8 8
26	Nára ..	293	..		293	12,261	41 13 7	5,155	17 9 6	12,980	44 4 10
1875	Total District Jails	8,820	165		8,985	2,39,485	26 10 6	2,04,849	22 12 9	1,58,467	17 10 9
	Subordinate Jails	188·54	..		188·54	6,192	32 13 6	5,664	30 0 8	469	2 7 9
	Grand Total..	9,008·54	165		9,173·54	2,45,677	26 12 6	2,10,513	22 15 2	1,58,936	17 5 2
1874	Total District Jails	8,819	201·9		9,020·9	2,57,435	28 8 6	2,02,594	22 7 3	1,55,057	17 3 0
	Subordinate Jails	264·69	..		264·69	10,576	39 15 3	5,887	22 3 11	..	..
	Grand Total..	9,083·69	201·9		9,285·59	2,68,011	28 13 9	2,08,481	22 7 3	1,55,057	16 11 2
	*Total 1875..	7,948	146		8,094	2,05,993	25 3 3	1,55,575	19 3 6	1,42,557	17 9 11
	*Total 1874..	7,905	163·9		8,068·9	2,19,353	27 2 11	1,52,156	18 13 9	1,39,570	17 4 9

* Excluding Bombay Jails.

† As details regarding cost of civil prisoners are not

—*continued.*

the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875, *Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs.*

7			8		9		10	11	12
HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.				
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of average strength	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
704	2 9 0	78 3 6	1 282	4 10 7	6,233	22 10 8	39,583	143 15 0	1
267½	5 5 7	33 7 0	959	19 2 10	2,140	42 12 9	20,143	408 13 9	2
267½	0 15 8	10 11 2	960	3 8 2	2,140	7 13 5	25,297	92 5 4	
5,127	3 10 6	56 5 5	9,779	6 15 6	4,680	3 5 5	95,403	68 0 0	3
535	1 2 3	76 7 10	2,013	4 1 8	2,225	4 9 6	28,168	60 1 0	4
158	0 12 1	39 8 0	615	2 15 1	614	3 1 3	13,162	62 15 7	5
442	1 5 11	55 4 0	1,553	4 12 11	2,063	6 6 2	19,225	59 8 3	6
172	0 14 0	172 0 0	459	2 5 6	631	3 3 6	11,006	56 6 6	7
225	1 0 0	56 4 0	682	3 0 6	620	2 12 1	11,186	49 11 5	8
330	1 15 5	55 0 0	515	3 1 1	732	4 5 9	12,467	74 3 4	9
564	2 9 7	70 8 0	562	2 9 5	843	3 14 2	15,631	72 0 6	10
386	0 13 11	55 2 3	2,113	4 12 2	1,784	4 0 3	26,628	59 1[illegible] 7	11
114	0 13 0	57 0 0	200	1 6 10	360	2 9 2	14,302	102 2 6	12
170	0 11 11	50 0 0	1,188	[illegible] 8 5	715	3 14 10	16,104	89 9 3	13
1,411	2 1 2	64 5 6	2,087	3 1 1	9,726	14 4 6	93,421	137 3 0	14
656	1 6 5	72 14 3	1,306	2 12 8	2,040	4 5 9	27,556	58 14 1	15
630	1 5 10	42 0 0	1,208	2 9 10	1,741	3 12 5	32,9[illegible]9	71 4 9	16
256	1 12 3	64 0 0	1,155	7 15 5	831	5 11 8	13,289	91 10 4	17
559	2 8 10	79 13 8	672	3 1 1	1,155	5 4 5	16,643	75 15 11	18
225	1 4 8	75 0 0	903	5 3 0	716	4 1 10	14,124	81 2 9	19
149	1 13 5	74 8 0	207	2 8 11	473	5 13 5	7,792	96 3 2	20
557	1 3 8	50 10 2	1,137	2 8 1	1,759	3 13 3	28,125	61 15 3	21
862	1 8 7	43 1 7	2,699	4 12 10	1,061	1 14 2	28,194	50 2 8	22
891	1 7 10	37 2 0	3,441	5 12 1	1,196	2 0 0	30 726	51 6 1	23
633	3 3 11	63 4 9	315	1 12 4	767	3 14 11	13,054	66 4 6	24
226	2 13 9	75 5 4	579	3 8 6	804	10 2 10	20,672	261 10 8	25
1,496	5 1 8	149 9 7	1 612	5 8 0	3,134	10 11 2	36,638	125 0 9	26
18,013	2 0 1	59 7 2	39,931	4 7 1	51,196	5 11 2	7,11,941	79 3 9	
..	..	..	708	3 12 1	1,915	10 2 6	14,948	79 4 6	
18,013	1 15 5	59 7 2	40,639	4 6 11	53 111	5 12 8	7,26,889	79 3 10	
20,462	2 4 4	..	35,463	3 14 11	53,297	5 14 6	7,24,308	80 4 6	
...	..	..	1,443	5 7 3	2,009	7 9 5	19,915	75 3 10	
20,462	2 3 3	69 9 7	36,906	3 15 7	55,306	5 15 4	7,44,223	80 2 4	
15,278	1 14 2	55 9 0	35,118	4 5 5	37,549	4 10 3	5,90,070	72 14 6	
17,452	2 2 7	65 1 11	27,927	3 7 5	37,791	4 10 11	5,94,249	73 10 4	

Nara, and Subordinate Jails.
included in this statement, this column is left blank.

D.—PRISONS

(5).—*STATEMENT showing the Employment of the Convicts in the*

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average Number sentenced to labour.		Average Number not sentenced to labour.		Average Number of Effectives.*	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Common Jail	224	17	14	1	208	19
2	House of Correction	323	..	...	...	302	...
3	Yerauda	1,403	.	..	..	1,227	...
4	Poona	418	41	2	1	389	38
5	Ahmednagar	181	20	2	1	172	19
6	Dhulia	292	24	4	1	282	23
7	Sholápur	178	12	3	..	170	12
8	Satara	184	23	6	3	169	21
9	Belgaum	150	7	4	1	138	6
10	Kaládgi	198	9	3	..	192	9
11	Dharwar	404	27	8	1	364	24
12	Karwar	129	5	2	1	125	5
13	Ratnágiri	167	12	1	1	150	11
14	Tanna	627	29	12	1	581	30
15	Ahmedabad.	409	37	9	3	373	36
16	Dhuliákot	462	...	...	.	435	...
17	Kaira...	136	6	2	..	124	5
18	Surat	199	5	7	1	178	3
19	Dohad	161	7	1	...	152	7
20	Rájkot	71	3	1	...	67	2
21	Kurrachee	438	3	6	..	425	2
22	Hyderabad	534	5	6	1	467	5
23	Shikárpur	570	12	5	..	534	11
24	Bukkur	168	1	2	...	160	1
25	Aden	64	7	5	3	60	6
26	Nára	293	...	...	...	284	...
	Total 1875. .	8,383	312	105	20	7,728	295
	1874 .	8,329	302	160	28	6,985	250
	† 1875 .	7,543	295	91	19	6,934	276
	† 1874 .	7,435	286	156	28	6,129	234

(* i.e., excluding the infirm.
† Excluding Common Jail, House

—*continued.*

Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875.

6						7			8
EMPLOYMENT.						RATIO PER CENT ON COLUMN 5 OF THOSE EMPLOYED.			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.				
Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Building and repairing Jail.	On Jail Garden.	On Manufactures.	Extra-mural	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.	Serial Number.
	28	15	..	184	...	..	12·3	81·05	1
3	32	30	..	237	..	0·9	10·5	78·4	2
24	214	442	56	415	76	1·9	17·4	33·8	3
5	79	1	10	332	...	1·2	18·5	77·7	4
4	26	33	16	112	...	2·1	13·6	58·6	5
4	43	2	29	217	10	1·3	14·1	71·1	6
4	28	28	55	66	1	2·2	15·3	36·2	7
3	32	3	17	105	30	1·6	16·8	55·3	8
...	16	5	12	12	99	...	11·1	8·3	9
2	27	75	27	59	11	1·0	13·4	29·3	10
20	53	51	16	128	120	5·2	13·7	33·0	11
5	15	5	22	53	30	3·8	11·5	40·7	12
5	20	13	31	90	2	3·1	12·4	55·9	13
9	65	438	29	70	.	1·4	10·6	11·4	14
6	39	2	89	253	20	1·4	9·5	61·8	15
...	57	15	78	201	84	...	13·1	46·2	16
.	28	5	17	79	...	...	21·7	61·2	17
2	30	...	15	134		1·1	16·5	74·0	18
3	21	1	21	48	65	1·9	13·2	30·1	19
...	9	.	21	10	29	...	13·0	14·5	20
15	50	16	1	345	.	3·2	11·7	80·8	21
35	54	31	36	261	55	7·4	11·4	55·3	22
20	49	11	19	307	139	3·7	9·0	56·3	23
2	23	89	...	13	34	1·2	14·2	8·0	24
1	13	.		52	..	1·5	19·7	78·8	25
18	20		...	...	246	6·3	7·0	...	26
190	1,071	1,311	617	3,783	1,051	2·3	13·3	47·1	Average number of convicts on shot-drill.
164	1,096	1,247	537	3,176	921	2·2	15·1	43·8	94
169	991	1,266	617	3,362	805	2·3	13·7	46·6	...
143	1,014	1,206	537	2,758	611	2·2	15·9	43·3	94

sick or convalescent)
of Correction, and Nára.

D.—PRISONS

(6).—*STATEMENT showing the Results of the Employment of the Convicts in*

1	2	3					
		CREDITS.					
		A.	B	C.	D.	E	F
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cash received for Labour or Articles sold during the year	Value of Manufactured Goods supplied for Government purposes.	Value of Manufactured Goods remaining in Store.	Value of Raw Material in Store.	Value of Plant and Machinery	Total Credits
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Common Jail	7,417	..	1,138	765	427	9,747
2	House of Correction ...	19,282	...	2,866	169	535	23,152
3	Yerauda	38,390	.	6,160	2,943	1 830	49,323
4	Poona	5,974	*1,032	3,591	620	7,783	19,000
5	Ahmednagar .	2,063	..	574	56	201	2,897
6	Dhulia	10,682		1,127	141	527	12,477
7	Sholápur	2,765	..	244	48	88	3,145
8	Satara	4,277	..	479	239	132	5,127
9	Belgaum . .	3,351	...	...	.	2.751	6,102
10	Kaládgi	2,943	.	381	99	341	3,764
11	Dharwar	13.592	...	1,402	492	1,183	16,669
12	Karwar	3,626	...	865	591	807	5,889
13	Ratnágiri	4,957		681	523	213	6,374
14	Tanna	7,758	..	1,371	633	13	9,775
15	Ahmedabad...	17.797	.	7,158	1,075	186	26,216
16	Dhuliákot	7,945	..	1,547	317	666	10,475
17	Kaira	2,828	...	859	209	25	3,921
18	Surat...	15,979	..	2,797	477	97	19,350
19	Dohad	3,649	...	875	261	168	4,953
20	Rájkot	940	..	..	...	80	1,020
21	Kurrachee	17,868	...	2 427	639	122	21,056
22	Hyderabad	12,981	..	613	332	935	14,861
23	Shikárpur	12,747	.	1,836	1,593	403	16,579
24	Bakkur	1,824	.	87	16	121	2,048
25	Aden	3,502	...	1,100		703	5,305
26	Nára	20,576	...	...	...	.	20,576
1875	Total District Jails ..	2,45,713	*1,032	40,178	12,538	20,340	3,19,801
	Subordinate Jails .	889	..	..	.	...	889
	Grand Total ...	2,46,602	*1,032	40,178	12,538	20,349	3,20,690
1874	Total District Jails ...	2,38,942	1,068	42,510	11,907	18,877	3,13,304
	Subordinate Jails ..	2,264	...	.	...	...	2,264
	Grand Total ..	2,41,206	1,068	42.510	11,907	18,877	3,15,568
†	1875 ...	1,98,438	1,032	36,174	11.304	19,378	2,66,326
	1874 ..	2,02,903	1,068	39,727	10.663	17,944	2,72,305

* Value of printing work executed.
† Excluding Bombay.

—continued.

the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875.

4					5			6			7	8
DEBITS.					A.	B.	C	A.	B.	C.		
A	B	C.	D.	E.								
Value of Manufactured Goods in Store on 1st January.	Value of Raw Material in Store on 1st January	Value of Plant and Machinery in Store on 1st January.	Cash expended on Raw Material, Plant, &c., during the year	Total Debits.	Excess of Credits or Profit.	Average Profit per head of Effectives	Excess of Debits or Loss	Excess of 3 A over 4 D or Cash Profit.	Average Cash Profit per head of Effectives.	Excess of 4 D over 3 A or Cash Loss.	Amount of Outstanding Bills due to Jails.	Serial Number.
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,090	283	388	4,956	6,717	3,030	13	.	2,461	11	...	223	1
1,693	961	515	13,050	16,249	6,903	23	..	6,232	19	...	553	2
8,012	2,122	1,941	16,684	28,759	20,504	17	.	21,706	18	..	2,020	3
3,760	906	7,998	3,437	16,101	2,899	7		2,537	6	...	682	4
401	68	142	1,006	1,617	1,280	7	..	1,057	6	..	36	5
851	280	503	6,705	8,339	4,138	14	.	3,977	13	..	584	6
338	389	74	1,511	2,312	833	4	.	1,254	7	..	415	7
484	167	101	2,250	3,002	2,125	11	..	2,027	11	...	606	8
		2,699	1,820	4,519	1,583	11	...	1,531	11	...	1,644	9
472	239	239	1,972	2,922	842	4	.	971	5	...	465	10
1,887	613	1,152	7,987	11,639	5,000	13	...	5,605	14	...	1,019	11
1,351	491	758	1,732	4,332	1,557	13	...	1,894	15	.	272	12
885	779	203	2,697	4,564	1,810	11	...	2,260	14	...	873	13
2,192	556	8	4,225	6,981	2,794	5	.	3,533	6	.	1,403	14
6,106	877	143	10,607	17,733	8,483	21	..	7,190	18	..	1,353	15
830	167	338	5,556	6,891	3,584	8	.	2,389	5	.	796	16
1,418	162		1,267	2,847	1,071	8	...	1,561	12	...	319	17
2,859	936	82	7,271	11,148	8,202	45	.	8,708	48	...	2,150	18
1,459	587	124	1,504	3,674	1,279	8		2,145	13	.	619	19
..		80	339	419	601	9	.	601	9	..	53	20
2,114	358	122	10,033	12,627	8,429	20	...	7,835	18	...	1,556	21
871	489	1,059	7,857	10,276	4,585	10	.	5,124	11	..	696	22
2,428	433	270	8,976	11,207	5,372	10	.	4,671	9	...	2,887	23
95	16	121	615	847	1,201	7	..	1,209	7	..	483	24
931		703	1,782	3,416	1,889	29	...	1,720	26	...		25
..	...	...	...	...	20,576	72	...	20,576	72	...	..	26
42,527	11,909	19,793	1,24,939	1,99,168	1,20,633	15	...	1,20,774	15	...	21,717	
		..	...	...	889	..	..	889	..	..		
42,527	11,909	19,793	1,24,939	1,99,168	1,21,522	15	...	1,21,663	15	...	21,717	
43,633	10,980	16,335	1,17,349	1,88,297	1,25,007	17	.	1,21,593	17		25,095	
..		...	...	...	2,264	...	..	2,264	..	...		
43,633	10,980	16,335	1,17,349	1,88,297	1,27,271	18	...	1,23,857	17	...	25,095	
39,744	10,665	18,860	1,06,933	1,76,202	90,124	12	.	91,505	13	...	20,940	
40,850	9,736	15,402	99,985	1,65,973	1,06,332	17		1,03,201	16	283	23,704	

For the Department,
Jails and Nárs.

D.—PRISONS

(7).—*STATEMENT showing the Expenditure on the construction of new Cost of the Prisoners, in the Jails of the*

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
Serial Number.	Jails.	A. By Jail Department.	B. By Public Works Department.	On maintaining and guarding the Prisoners.	Total Expenditure (Columns 3 and 4).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Common Jail	....	1,171	39,583	40,754
2	House of Correction	....	17,879	45,650	63,529
3	Yerauda	....	80,308	95,403	1,75,711
4	Poona	....	224	28,168	28,392
5	Ahmednagar	....	526	13,162	13,688
6	Dhulia	....	686	19,225	19,911
7	Sholápur..	....	964	11,056	12,020
8	Satara	....	444	11,186	11,630
9	Belgaum..	....	579	12,467	13,046
10	Kaládgi	....	422	15,631	16,053
11	Dharwar	....	2,289	26,628	28,917
12	Karwar	....	846	14,302	15,148
13	Ratnágiri	....	677	16,304	16,981
14	Tanna	....	54,811	93,424	1,48,268
15	Ahmedabad	....	1,738	27,556	29,294
16	Dhuliákot	....	416	32,939	33,355
17	Kaira	....	1,008	13,289	14,297
18	Surat	....	1,720	16,643	18,363
19	Dohad	....	441	14,124	14,565
20	Rájkot	....	381	7,792	8,173
21	Kurrachee	....	367	28,125	28,492
22	Hyderabad	....	....	28,194	28,194
23	Shikárpur	....	3,417	30,726	34,143
24	Bukkur	....	596	13,054	13,650
25	Aden	....	816	20,672	21,488
26	Nára	....	....	36,638	36,638
1875	Total District Jails	....	1,72,759	7,11,941	8,84,700
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c				31,653
					9,16,353
	Subordinate Jails..	....	..	14,948	14,948
	Grand Total..	....	1,72,759	7,26,889	* 9,31,301
1874	Total District Jails	....	1,65,603	7,24,308	8,89,911
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c				33,036
					9,22,947
	Subordinate Jails	....	..	19,915	19,915
	Grand Total..	....	1,65,603	7,44,223	† 9,42,862
	Total, 1875..	....	1,53,709	5,90,070	7,43,779 31,653
					7,75,432
	1874..	....	1,55,918	5,94,249	7,48,167 33,036
					7,81,203

* Includes Rs. 31,653, being the cost of Inspector-
† Do. Rs. 33,036, do. do.

—continued.

Jails and on Additions, Alterations and Repairs, with the Gross and Net Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Expenditure on Manufactures (Column 4 D of Statement XIII).	Gross Expenditure (Columns 5 and 6).	Cash Receipts from Manufactures (Columns 3 A of Statement XIII).	Net Cost or Column 7 *minus* Column 8.	Total Expenditure (Column 5) per head of average strength.	Net Cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,956	45,710	7,417	38,293	148	138	1
13,050	76,579	19,282	57,297	197	177	2
16,684	1,92,395	38,390	1,51,005	125	110	3
3,137	31,829	5,974	25,855	66	61	4
1,006	14,694	2,063	12,631	67	62	5
6,705	26,616	10,682	15,934	62	49	6
1,511	13,531	2,765	10,766	61	54	7
2,250	13,880	4,277	9,603	52	43	8
1,820	14,866	3,351	11,515	78	68	9
1,972	18,025	2,943	15,082	74	69	10
7,987	36,004	14,592	23,412	66	53	11
1,732	16,880	3,626	13,254	109	95	12
2,697	19,678	4,957	14,721	93	81	13
4,225	1,52,493	7,758	1,44,735	217	212	14
10,607	39,901	17,797	22,104	63	47	15
5,556	38,911	7,945	30,966	72	67	16
1,267	15,564	2,828	12,736	98	87	17
7,271	25,634	15,979	9,655	84	44	18
1,504	16,069	3,649	12,420	84	71	19
339	8,512	940	7,572	101	93	20
10,633	38,525	17,868	20,657	63	45	21
7,857	36,051	12,981	23,070	50	41	22
8,076	42,219	12,747	29,472	57	49	23
615	14,265	1,824	12,441	70	64	24
1,782	23,270	3,502	19,768	272	250	25
....	36,638	20,576	16,062	125	55	26
1,24,939	10,41,292	2,45,713	7,95,579	102	88	
....	14,918	889	14,059	79	74	
1,24,939	10,56,210	2,41,602	8,09,638	102	88	
1,17,349	10,40,296	2,38,942	8,01,354	102	89	
....	19,915	2,364	17,651	75	67	
1,17,349	10,60,211	2,41,206	8,19,005	102	88	
1,06,933	8,82,365	1,98,438	6,83,927	96	84	
99,985	8,81,188	2,02,903	6,78,285	97	84	

General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c
do. do. do.

D.—PRISONS

(8).—*STATEMENT showing the Sickness and Mortality among the*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 648 per head cubic feet.			Average Daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital			Daily Average Number of Sick		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F	Total
1	Common Jail	300	18	318	256	19	275	337	24	361	126	5	1 1	6 8	2 5	9 3
2	House of Correction { Europeans	50	..	50	50	..	50	67	..	67	19	..	19	1 4	.	1 4
	House of Correction { Natives ..	225	..	225	273	..	273	337	..	337	79	.	79	7 2	.	7 2
3	Yerauda	1,321	..	1,321	1,403	..	1,403	1,537	..	1,537	2,463	..	2 4 3	90 9	.	90 9
4	Poona	295	27	322	427	42	469	546	41	587	228	20	248	6 7	0 6	7 3
5	Ahmednagar	150	15	165	188	21	209	404	33	437	143	20	1 3	3 4	0 8	4 2
6	Dhulia	186	15	201	298	25	323	353	31	384	277	34	311	7 1	1 0	8 1
7	Sholápur	112	21	133	184	12	196	218	15	233	66	7	73	0 9	0 06	0 96
8	Satara	111	14	125	198	27	225	265	29	294	146	8	154	4 3	0 1	4 4
9	Belgaum	108	5	113	160	8	168	215	11	228	173	12	18	5 6	0 4	6 0
10	Kaládgi	151	27	184	207	10	217	259	14	273	175	3	178	7 6	0 1	7 7
11	Dharwar	340	30	370	406	28	434	459	34	493	207	21	2 8	6 4	0 6	7 0
12	Karwar	139	16	155	134	6	140	161	11	172	75	4	79	2 2	0 01	2 2
13	Ratnágiri	164	22	186	169	13	182	199	11	210	98	.	98	3 4		3 4
14	Tanna	521	73	594	651	30	681	709	25	734	450	20	470	22 3	1 4	23·6
15	Ahmedabad	43	50	393	428	40	468	500	51	551	136	20	156	9 3	0 3	9 6
16	Dhuliákot	60	..	360	462	..	462	537	..	537	459	..	4 9	15 0	.	15 0
17	Káira	52	8	100	139	6	145	177	14	191	190	3	1	8 2	0 6	8 8
18	Surat	29	10	139	213	6	219	258	9	267	181	5	186	6 8	0 4	7·2
19	Dobad	105	9	114	167	7	174	194	8	202	93	..	9	3		3
20	Rájkot	83	..	83	78	3	81	104	5	109	56	3	59	1 5	0 4	1·9
21	Kurrachee	714	20	764	451	3	454	529	7	536	444	1	445	11	0 6	11 6
22	Hyderabad	510	13	523	555	7	562	618	8	626	464	10	474	19·9	0 5	20·4
23	Shikárpur	577	33	610	585	13	598	623	16	639	792	7	799	24 1	0 1	24·3
24	Bukkur	320	..	320	194	1	195	233	2	235	288	..	288	10	..	[illegible]
25	Aden	96	5	101	69	10	79	91	12	103	61	3	64	2 7	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
26	Nára	..	..	..	293	..	293	382	..	382	269	..	269	10 0		[illegible]
	1875..	7,535	431	7,966	8,648	337	8,985	10,312	413	10,725	8,358	206	8,564	292 7	10 5	303·2
	1874..	7,071	367	7,438	8,679·3	341·6	9,020·9	10,250	421	10,671	8,788	238	9,026	283 6	10·6	[illegible]
	1875..	6,960	413	7,373	7,776	318	8,094	9,189	389	9,578	7,865	201	8,066	267 3	8·0	[illegible]
	1874..	6,496	349	6,845	7,744 3	324·6	8,068·9	9,082	402	9,484	8,093	236	8,329	258 5	9 6	[illegible]

* Excluding the Common Jail, House of Correction, and Nára Gaol

—*continued.*

Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875.

8			9															10
			RATIO PER CENT OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.															
Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			A. Of Admissions into Hospital.			B. Of Daily Average Number of Sick.			C. Of Deaths from Cholera.			D. Of Deaths from all other Causes both in and out of Hospital.			E. Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
4	..	4	49·2	26·3	47·6	2·6	13·1	3·3	..	.	..	1·6	..	1·5	1·6	..	1·5	1
..	..	..	38·0	..	38·0	2·78	..	2·78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4	..	4	28·9	..	28·9	2·12	..	2·12		..	..	1·46	..	1·46	1·46	..	1·46	
27	..	27	175·5	.	175·5	6·1	..	6·1	0·6	..	0·6	1·2	..	1·2	1·9	..	1·9	3
8	1	9	53·4	47·6	52·9	1·6	1·4	1·6	..	.	.	1·9	2·4	1·9	1·9	2·4	1·9	4
9	..	9	76·9	95·2	78	1·8	3·8	2·0	1·0	..	1·0	3·7	..	3·3	4·7	..	4·3	5
2	..	2	92·9	136·0	96·3	2·1	1·0	2·5	..	..	..	0·7	..	0·6	0·7	..	0·6	6
4		4	35·8	58·3	37·2	0·4	0·05	0·01	..	..	..	2·1	..	2·0	2·1	..	2·0	7
4	.	4	74·7	29·6	68·4	2·2	0·3	1·9	..	..	..	2·0	..	1·8	2·0	..	1·8	8
3	1	4	108·8	133·3	110·1	3·5	4·4	3·6	.	..	..	1·9	11·1	2·4	1·9	11·1	2·4	9
1	1	2	84·5	30·0	82·0	3·3	1·0	3·6	..	..	..	0·1	10·0	0·9	0·1	10·0	0·9	10
7	1	8	49·8	76·0	51·3	1·5	2·1	1·6	..	..	..	1·7	3·6	1·8	1·7	3·6	1·8	11
3	1	4	55·9	66·6	56·4	1·5	..	1·4	..	.	..	2·2	16·6	2·8	2·2	16·6	2·8	12
1	..	1	58·0	..	53·8	2·0	.	1·9	..	..	..	0·6	..	0·5	0·6	..	0·5	13
41	1	42	69·1	66·6	69·0	3·4	4·6	3·4	0·6	..	0·5	5·6	3·3	5·6	6·3	3·5	6·1	14
11	..	11	78·5	50·0	76·0	2·2	0·7	2·1	0·2	..	0·2	2·3	..	2·1	2·5	..	2·3	15
5	..	5	99·3	..	99·3	3·2		3·2	..	..	..	1·0	..	1·0	1·0	..	1·0	16
2	..	2	130·7	50·0	133·1	2·3	10·0	2·6	..	..	..	1·4	..	1·4	1·4	..	1·4	17
8	..	8	81·9	83·3	84·9	3·1	6·6	3·2	0·4	..	0·4	3·2	..	3·1	3·7	..	3·6	18
2	..	2	55·0	..	53·4	1·7	.	1·7	..	..	..	1·1	..	1·1	1·1	..	1·1	19
1	..	1	71·8	100·0	72·8	1·9	13·3	2·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	..	1·2	20
12	..	12	98·4	33·3	98·0	2·1	0·2	2·5	..	..	..	2·6	.	2·6	2·6	..	2·6	21
72	..	72	83·6	142·8	84·3	3·6	7·1	3·6	..	..	..	12·9	.	12·8	12·9	..	12·8	22
30	1	31	135·4	53·8	133·6	2·9	0·8	4·0	..	..	..	5·1	7·7	5·2	5·1	7·7	5·2	23
18	..	18	145·8	..	145·8	5·1	..	5·1		.	..	9·2	..	9·2	9·2	..	9·2	24
1	..	1	88·4	30·0	81·0	3·9	1·0	3·5	..	..	..	1·4	..	1·3	1·4	..	1·3	25
10	..	10	91·8	..	91·8	3·4	..	3·4	..	..	..	3·4	..	3·4	3·4	..	3·4	26
290	7	297	96·6	61·1	95·3	3·4	3·1	3·4	0·2	..	0·2	3·1	2·08	3·1	3·3	20·8	3·3	
204	6	210	101·2	69·6	100·05	3·3	3·1	3·3	0·01	..	0·01	2·3	1·8	2·3	2·3	1·7	2·3	
272	7	279	101·1	63·2	99·7	3·4	2·5	3·4	0·2	..	0·2	3·3	2·2	3·2	3·5	2·2	3·4	
182	5	187	104·5	72·7	102·2	3·3	3·0	3·3	0·01	..	0·01	2·3	1·5	2·3	2·3	1·5	2·3	

Under trial prisoners are included in this statement and in others of the Vital Series along with the convicts.

D.—PRISONS

(9).—*STATEMENT showing Particulars regarding Civil*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year		Total Population.		Average Daily Number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died		Remaining on 31st December 1875.	
		M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F.
1	Common Jail	59	6	959	100	1,018	106	60	6	970	101					1		47	2
2	House of Correction																		
3	Yerauda																		
4	Poona	21	1	296	26	317	27	24½	1½	299	27							18	
5	Ahmednagar	10		63	7	73	7	7		61	6							12	1
6	Dhulia	32	5	194	13	226	18	21	1	195	17					1		30	1
7	Sholápur	8	2	106	23	114	25	9	1	102	24							12	1
8	Satara	11		185	14	196	14	14	1	186	14							10	
9	Belgaum	9		74	10	83	10	7		78	9							5	1
10	Kaládgi			21	1	21	1	0·05		20	1							1	
11	Dhurwar	3		31		37		5		31								6	
12	Karwar	2		34	1	36	1	2		31	1							5	
13	Ratnágiri	6		63		69		4		63								6	
14	Tanna	27	4	195	15	222	19	19	1	202	17							20	2
15	Ahmedabad	36	1	277	18	313	19	21	1	279	18	1						31	
16	Dhulakot																		
17	Kaira																		
18	Surat	28	2	231	16	259	18	28	1	229	15							30	
19	Dohad			97	1	97	1			96	1							1	
20	Rájkot																		
21	Kurrachee	1	1	46	18	47	19	3	1	46	17							1	
22	Hyderabad	7	1	79	9	86	10	5	1	76	10			4				6	
23	Shikárpur	1		17		18		·002		17								1	
24	Bukkur																		
25	Aden	2		16	1	18	1	1		13	1							3	
26	Nára																		
	Total	263	23	2987	273	3,250	296	230·5	15·5	2996	282	1		4		4		245	
	1874	259	22	3028	317	3,287	339	251·5	25	3024	315						1	263	
	1875	204	17	2028	173	2,232	190	170·5	9·5	2026	178	1		4		3		198	
	1874	196	18	2071	224	2,267	242	190·5	19	2063	225							204	

—*concluded.*

Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875.

12		13		14		15								16			17
						HOSPITAL.								COST			
						A.		B.		C.		D.		A	B		
Capacity of Barracks at 36 superficial Feet per head		Average Number of Prisoners above capacity		Average Number of Prisoners below capacity.		Admission.		Daily Average Sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of Deaths per Cent of Average Strength.		Total Charges	Average Cost per Prisoner		Serial Number.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.		
200	8			110	2	...	..	..	...	1	.	1·6	...	4 783 7 8	72 7 7		1
						.	.	...	...	...	...	..	..				2
	...							..	...	...	...	...	..		...		3
	.					...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	936 0 0	36 0 0		4
31	12			24	12	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	177 2 5	25 4 11		5
31	5			10	4	...	...	..	..	1	..	4·8	...	168 0 0	7 10 2		6
6	8	3			7	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	54 3 5	35 6 8		7
30	6	..		16	5	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	436 0 0	29 1 1		8
30	3			23	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 12 3	23 15 5		9
3						2	...	0·005	...	...	...	...	..	84 0 0	. ...		10
28	4		.	23	4	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	171 8 0	34 4 9		11
7	4			5	4	..	.	...	...	.	...	..	..	246 0 0	123 0 0		12
11	4	..		7	4	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	429 11 5	107 6 10		13
32	32	..	.	13	31	...	...	.	...	..	..		...	357 12 2	17 4 2		14
23	3			2	2	..	..	...	..	2	...	9·5	..	364 14 7	16 9 5		15
	...		.	..		...	.	...	...	..	..	..	.				16
						...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..				17
43	3			15	2		.	..	..	...	...	.	...	257 15 7	9 14 10		18
	.			.		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..				19
						...	...	...		.	...	...	..				20
	...		.			..	..	..	...	...	.	..	.	408 0 0	102 0 0		21
						...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	435 10 8	72 9 9		22
18·3	10 3	.				...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	324 0 0	...		23
						...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..				24
21	5			20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508 0 3	508 0 3		25
...						...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...				26
			...			...	...	...	...	4	..	1·7	...	10 640 2 [illegible]	43 6 0		
...				...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 081 14 9	29 4 6		
...		.				...	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	5 856 10 7	32 8 7		
..					.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,225 14 9	25 0 1		

E.—CIVIL

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits*

SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO Rs. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS FROM

Class of Tribunals.	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of Contract not mentioned above		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Mofussil Small Cause Courts	13,063	..	1,228	..	2,289	..	147	..	2,535	..	172	..	700	..
Unpaid Local Tribunals	161	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	93,544	1,453	6,285	202	11,893	344	941	60	3,066	22	476	37	3,722	52
Ditto exercising Small Cause Court jurisdiction	14,154	..	552	..	1,617	..	20	..	58	..	14	..	168	
Chief Courts of Districts, inclusive of Joint and Assistant Judge	59	28	2	5	10	7	1	..	14	9	2	2	4	1
Cantonment Magistrates	648	..	219	..	619	..	..	..	53	..	23	..	133	..
Total.	1,21,634	1,481	8,303	207	16,458	351	1,109	60	5,726	31	687	39	4,728	53
Result in 1874	1,29,429	1,522	6,922	118	11,918	309	1,393	49	5,052	35	801	48	4,659	[illegible]
Revenue Courts—Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Number and Description in the Civil Courts in the Presidency*

Chief Courts of Districts	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
Result in 1874	4	3	9	1	..	..	17	1	6	..	1	..	4	..

JUSTICE.

instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year 1875.

"OTHER CASES."				SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								OTHER SUITS.												
Moveable Property or Value thereof.		Damages.																						
Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Arrears of Rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of Lease.	Enhancement or abatement of Rent.	Relating to Distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For Pottahs or Kuboolents.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of Money or Accounts from Agents.	All other Suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for Immoveable Property.	Suits for specific performance of Contract.	Suits to declare and establish Rights to real Property, including Pre-emption, Foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal Rights	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to Religious Endowments.	Suits to set aside Judgments, Contracts, or Obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for Dissolution of Marriage.	Suits for Enforcement of Matrimonial Rights.	Suits for Partition.	Suits relating to Shipping.	Suits relating to Religion and Caste.	Remarks.
96	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	One suit relating to shipping.
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,828	77	515	61	66	..	..	..	..	22	1	18	6,841	258	1,721	153	65	23	52	7	179	195	3	25	
136	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	1	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	61	..	26	6	7	1	2	1	7	4	..	..	
1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2,065	78	633	67	66	..	..	..	..	22	1	18	6,906	258	1,750	159	72	24	54	8	186	199	3	25	
1,557	48	812	79	43	..	3	3	..	35	2	20	7,126	235	1,333	151	75	25	42	13	157	192	11	7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	52	..	4,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
											Result in 1874..	9	..	5,789										

of Civil Suits instituted against the Government of Bombay in the Year 1875.

3	..	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	4	10	30	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
4	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6	77	40	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	10	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1875.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total Value of Suits	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Subordinate Judges' and other Sub-divisonal Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
IN CIVIL COURTS.						Rs. a. p.	
Rs							
Not exceeding 5	....	1,479	5,795	24	....	28,687 6 5	
" " 20	....	7,790	34,995	21	....	5,60,423 7 2	
" " 100	....	12,700	81,205	154	....	45,67,971 8 3	
" " 500	....	3,231	24,884	115	....	53,59,975 0 0	
" " 1,000	....	....	1,981	40	....	13,45,560 8 2	
" " 5,000	....	....	893	53	....	17,54,640 10 10	
" " 10,000	....	....	45	8	....	4,20,567 3 10	
" " 1,00,000	....	....	21	6	....	5,82,311 3 3	
Exceeding 1,00,000	....	....	9	....	....	9,85,766 0 0	
Total..	....	25,200	1,49,828	421	....	1,56,03,902 15 11	
IN REVENUE COURTS.							
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	....	....	1,021	....	....	3,302 14 10	
" " 20	....	....	1,542	....	....	22,745 13 6	
" " 100	....	....	2,321	....	....	1,11,331 10 5	
" " 500	....	....	645	....	....	1,29,678 0 5	
" " 1,000	....	....	34	....	....	23,223 11 8	
" " 5,000	....	....	7	....	....	11,121 2 0	
" " 10,000	....	....	....	....	....	.. .. ..	
" " 1,00,000	....	....	....	....	....	.. .. ..	
Exceeding.. 1,00,000	....	....	....	....	....	. . . . .	
Total in Revenue Courts..	....	....	5,570	....	....	3,01,403 4 10	
Grand Total..		25,200	1,55,398	421	....	1,59,05,306 4 9	
Result in 1874		30,144	1,53,781	669	....	1,64,51,039 15 11	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—*continued.*

E.—CIVIL

(3).—*STATEMENT showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the*

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1875.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Small Cause Courts	2,115	20,338	1	22,454	120	28	1,108	197	2,704	3,576
Unpaid Local Tribunals	36	185	...	221	3	...	10		20	14
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals .	39,371	1,48,579	3,142	1,91,094	2,792	192	10,629	1,238	15.486	12,931
Do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction†	596	5,235	2	5,833	11	7	125	25	351	241
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	101	25	152	278	14	4	13	2	31	8
Chief Courts of Districts	1,173	298	18	1,492	89	...	23	5	28	25
Cantonment Magistrates	309	1,731	...	2,040	...	1	157	9	90	78
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction	782	728	...	1,510	...	...	284	10	42	60
Do. Extraordinary Jurisdiction	5	..	...	...	...	..	...		..	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction ... — Admiralty ..	3	2	...	5	...	...	...		1	...
Equity	1	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	...
Testamentary ...	6	9	...	15	...	...	1		1	...
Matrimonial ..	5	8	...	13	...	..	2	...	..	...
Insolvent ..	956	633	...	1,589	...	...	64	9	.	...
Total ..	45,459	177,771	3,315	226,545	3,029	232	12,416	1,495	18,754	16,933
REVENUE COURTS.										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	5	...	5	...	1	..	2	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	311	5,497	13	5,821	21	127	358	1,134	246	480
Courts of Collectors	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...
Total.	311	5,502	13	5,826	21	128	358	1,136	246	480
GRAND TOTAL...	45,770	183,273	3,328	232,371	3,050	360	12,774	2,631	19,000	17,413
Result in 1874	51,486	181,258	1,410	234.159	1,541	495	9,016	2,151	18,471	17,026

JUSTICE—*continued.*

Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Bombay in the Year 1875.

Decreed *Ex-parte.*	Dismissed *Ex-parte*	Contested. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 Months.	Over 4 Months.	Average Duration of Suits. Contested.	Average Duration of Suits. Uncontested.	Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,499	417	3,045	451	*20,251	2,203	238	356	103	47	16	*Includes suits transferred to dormant file and otherwise disposed of.
111		20	9	187	34	9	4	87	53	...	
80,219	2,811	19,228	4,085	1,50,060	41,100	9,751	15,089	152	66	217	
3,627	38	469	52	4,950	883	133	111	74	42	..	†The Judge of Tanna has not supplied figures, suits disposed of by the Sub-Judges of that district in their Small Cause Court jurisdiction being included by him under Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.
22	1	56	50	189	90	25	38	231	107	1	
51	1	15	80	350	1,152	58	1,078	351	270	13	
823	9	425	45	1,637	403	144	259	35	6	2	
140	11	119	37	787	723	74	586	317	151	18	
			5	5	...	...	...	730	...	..	
...		1	1	3	2	...	2	81	278	...	
...			..	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	
...		2	3	7	8	...	6	242	365	.	
1	.	3	...	6	7	..	4	53	394	...	
306	40	102	22	543	1,046	170	782	...	...	...	
93,799	3,358	23,515	4,840	178,975	47,652	10,602	18,315	205	162	267	
...		1	1	5	...	...	...	12	3	...	
112	247	2,910	950	5,570	251	159	71	19	16	...	
...			.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
112	247	2,911	951	5,575	251	159	71	15	9	...	
93,911	3,605	26,426	5,791	184,550	47,903	10,761	18,386	177	138	267	
103,434	2,997	26,233	5,990	187,490	46,942	12,858	19,983	109	107	247	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—*continued.*

(4).—*STATEMENT showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Bombay in the Year* 1875.

Class of Court.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under 5 and 6 Act XXIII. of 1861	Heard Ex parte: Confirmed.	Heard Ex parte: Modified.	Heard Ex parte: Reversed.	Contested: Confirmed.	Contested: Modified.	Contested: Reversed.	Contested: Remanded.	Total disposed of	Pending.	Over 4 months.	Objections under Sec. 348, Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed	Remarks.
Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District.	629	276	881	1,785	20	60	44	16	11	663	156	181	43	1,196	715	526	43	19	Some Judges have included appeals withdrawn or abated while others have excluded such appeals
Collector's Appellate Court	..	174	..	174	..	..	124	5	45	..	..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..	
Chief Appellate Court of District .. .. .. — Civil Appeals	1,810	3,526	24	5,360	883	102	89	44	34	1,226	282	291	167	3,111	1,999	923	46	19	
Chief Appellate Court of District .. .. .. — Revenue Appeals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province, each class of Courts being specified.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chief Court of Province (High Court) .. .. — Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction.	29	25	..	54	..	4	..	..	..	18	5	6	..	* 37	17	11	..	..	* Includes 4 appeals disposed of by consent. There were 4 references from Small Cause Courts. Of these 3 were disposed of, and one was remaining at the end of the year.
Chief Court of Province (High Court) .. .. — From District Courts and Special Appeals.	627	588	..	1,215	..	..	29	2	13	406	51	91	69	661	496	294	39	5	
Sudder Court in Sind .. From ditto and ditto..	5	14	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	5	..	13	6	2	..	..	
Total ..	3,100	4,603	905	8,607	903	166	286	67	103	2,379	496	574	279	5,192	3,233	1,756	128	43	
Result in 1874	3,274	4,610	1,065	8,949	1,063	145	339	48	104	2,675	482	589	322	5,797	3,108	1,732	110	42	

(5).—*STATEMENT showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Bombay in the Year* 1875.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1875.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					
	Pending	Filed.	Received by Transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
Courts of Small Causes	8,141	35,177	.	43,318	2,738	19,809	6,194	-	378	1,535	601	...	..	5
Unpaid Local Tribunals	50	239	.	289	30	108	66	3	6	11	8	35	22	1
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals .	61,984	235,137	2,306	296,427	24,970	56,309	55,844	3,038	6,605	14,069	6,448	31,849	22,574	280
Do. do. exercising Small Cause Court Jurisdiction ...	389	4,026		5,415	216	389	585		41	490	279	.	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts . ..	102	251	1	354	94	94	66	17	18	22	1	49	24	..
Chief Courts of Districts .	106	385	4	495	160	47	90	9	11	48	12	44	21	1
Cantonment Magistrates . ..	298	1,466	1	1,765	252	1,377	136	.	47	53	35		...	...
	71,070	276,681	2,312	348,063	28,460	78,133	62,981	3,067	7,106	16,228	7,384	31,977	22,641	287
Result in 1874 .	74,788	277,331	388	352,507	29,242	103,419	72,819	2,957	12,091	31,896	8,835	32,677	22,699	238
Revenue Courts—Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	..	48	...	48	89	...	...	392	..	...	..	..	...	...
Result in 1874 ..	...	29	..	29	85	...	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...

F.—REGIS

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration

Office.		Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations — Compulsory. Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rs 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps		1	..	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Inspector of Registration and Stamps	1st Division ..	1	..	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do.	2nd do. ..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do.	3rd do ..	1	..	.. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do.	4th do. ..	1	..	.. ..	....	.. ..	....	....	....
Bombay	.. .. ..	4	20	872	612	443	6	396	2,349
Guzerat	Ahmedabad	8	22	1,639	1,563	376	197	161	3,958
	Broach	1	26	1,315	1,681	259	196	142	3,619
	Kaira	9	24	919	1,785	389	78	108	3,333
	Panch Máhál ..	6	8	122	135	25	19	16	325
Konkan	Surat	10	32	1,109	834	34	444	227	2,680
	Tanna	6	4	635	924	17	4	40	1,624
	Ahmednagar	11	5	470	1,106	69	47	109	2,106
Deccan	Khandesh	15	9	987	1,026	43	136	80	2,281
	Násik	12	19	646	1,189	14	27	378	2,273
	Poona	17	35	1,970	3,111	24	119	146	5,435
	Satara	12	49	936	1,559	40	224	161	2,951
	Sholápur	8	20	847	2,441	146	119	448	4,341
Southern Mahratta Country.	Belgaum	10	31	615	[illegible]	58	119	1,025	5,248
	Dharwar	12	24	959	1,028	126	3	190	2,258
	Kaládgi	9	24	531	507	49	35	499	2,758
North Kanara	Kanara	11	20	679	790	178	946	599	2,767
Aden	Aden	2	3	73	75	35	....	444	1,590
								156	2,7[illegible]
								18	204
	Total ..	200	434	17,665	26,071	2,543	2,808	5,343	54,864
Add—Sind.									
Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration ..	.. ..	1	..	.. ..	....	.. ..	....		
	Kurrachee	11	11	552	470	29	1	....	....
	Hyderabad	14	4	598	984	26	6	37	1,100
	Shikarpur	18	11	950	1,369	29	....	79	1,697
	Upper Sind Frontier	4	..	29	64	14	....	18	2,377
	Thar and Parkar ..	8	1	9	29	2	7	....	107
								.. ..	48
	Total .	59	27	2,138	2,916	100	14	134	5,329
	Grand Total ..	259	461	19,803	28,987	2,643	2,822	5,477	60,193

TRATION.

Offices of the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1875-76.

AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.

Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Optional.								Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.
	Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year, or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
20,665 4	19	1	1	9	11	15	5	61	672 12	2,07,23,112 1 8
9,645 0	139	74	10	20	..	3	....	246	121 8	21,36,605 12 11
9,158 4	524	126	166	3	..	254	....	1,073	413 12	19,79,108 8 10
7,239 0	118	60	13	7	4	5	....	207	142 12	11,74,505 1 8
716 0	16	6	....	1	..	....	....	23	8 12	1,54,766 5 0
5,575 0	89	40	2	4	..	....	36	171	173 8	13,03,913 11 7
2,029 8	301	217	....	5	..	3	....	536	213 8	6,26,617 2 5
4,113 8	233	189	19	9	..	9	2	461	251 12	13,26,140 10 0
4,413 0	660	307	2	41	..	8	6	1,024	476 12	10,15,673 9 2
3,597 8	519	354	2	63	..	9	1	948	446 4	6,31,907 1 0
8,559 4	381	372	5	129	..	6	2	895	419 4	17,87,575 0 5
4,822 1	368	267	11	40	..	5	....	691	290 12	9,86,857 8 1
8,391 8	270	203	22	30	..	2	....	617	265 8	18,[illegible],536 8 11
7,106 12	488	257	14	11	..	25	....	795	326 0	14,87,878 7 11
3,560 8	196	157	....	15	..	21	2	391	274 8	7,17,806 2 5
4,522 0	222	148	3	9	..	3	1	386	168 4	8,88,951 14 0
5,261 8	215	84	26	7	..	....	....	362	249 8	11,82,124 6 0
2,169 6	218	64	8	8	..	5	....	303	198 4	4,16,996 10 9
4,465 12	336	221	29	23	..	11	9	632	320 0	8,59,551 4 0
779 12	....	2	....	1	..	3	....	6	10 8	2,25,268 8 0
1,18,934 10	5,342	3,212	333	438	15	384	64	9,821	5,410 12	4,18,76,849 12 4
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
2,830 2	225	72	7	5	1	15	8	333	310 8	6,75,779 7 0
3,669 0	299	73	....	2	1	6	5	386	288 8	8,14,589 10 0
5,022 12	356	221	1	....	2	7	4	591	3[illegible] 0	9,92,686 15 7
475 0	10	7	....	....	..	3	....	20	18 4	1,92,149 8 4
142 12	4	17	....	....	..	....	....	21	10 8	13,221 8 0
12,139 10	894	390	8	7	4	31	17	1,371	958 12	26,88,377 0 11
1,31,074 4	6,236	3,632	341	445	19	418	81	11,172	6,369 8	4,45,65,226 13 3

F.—REGISTRA

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property—Book IV.					Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book V.
		Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property (Clause 5, Section 18).	Obligations for the payment of Money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
						Rs. a. p.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 2nd do.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 3rd do.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. do. 4th do.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bombay	4	27	134	71	232	1,060 8 0	5
Guzerat .. .. — Ahmedabad	8	14	37	30	81	209 12 0	....
Guzerat .. .. — Broach	7	32	5	37	74	165 4 0	....
Guzerat .. .. — Kaira	9	26	10	23	59	188 12 0	....
Guzerat .. .. — Panch Máháls ..	6	5	2	2	9	11 8 0	....
Guzerat .. .. — Surat	10	35	29	82	146	398 0 0	....
Konkan .. .. — Colába ..	6	9	1	11	21	26 0 0	....
Konkan .. .. — Ratnágiri	11	13	6	13	32	50 4 0	....
Konkan .. .. — Tanna	15	19	15	76	110	182 12 0	....
Deccan .. .. — Ahmednagar ..	12	115	20	102	237	395 8 0	1
Deccan .. .. — Khandesh ..	17	157	3	84	244	381 0 0	....
Deccan .. .. — Násik	13	82	32	100	214	266 8 0	....
Deccan .. .. — Poona	13	33	14	80	127	226 12 0	....
Deccan .. .. — Satara	12	8	16	34	58	88 0 0	....
Deccan .. .. — Sholápur	8	20	23	48	91	177 8 0	....
Southern Mahratta Country. — Belgaum	10	14	21	87	132	381 8 0	....
Southern Mahratta Country. — Dharwar	12	11	11	46	68	120 0 0	....
Southern Mahratta Country. — Kaladgi	9	5	17	45	67	199 12 0	....
North Kanara — Kanara	11	51	235	386	672	1,332 12 0	....
Aden — Aden	2	4	17	23	44	132 0 0	....
Total ..	200	710	658	1,440	2,808	5,947 0 0	6
Add—Sind.							
Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sind — Kurrachee	14	38	115	50	203	531 4 0	....
Sind — Hyderabad	14	63	122	130	315	562 12 0	....
Sind — Shikárpur	18	31	125	67	226	485 4 0	....
Sind — Upper Sind Frontier	4	8	62	6	76	107 0 0	....
Sind — Thar and Párkar ..	8	4	19	1	24	34 12 0	....
Total ..	59	147	443	254	844	1,721 0 0	....
Grand Total ..	259	857	1,101	1,694	3,652	7,668 0 0	6

TION—*concluded.*

of the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1875-76—concluded.

Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to Adopt, other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney, attested.	Number of Searches and Applications for Copies.	RECEIPTS. Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in Columns 16, 18, and 25, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 27 and 29.	RECEIPTS. Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Expenditure.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
							Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12 9 4	25,014 14 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,496 15 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,119 8 3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,322 7 4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,643 9 5
22	....	5	50	32	126	338	22,446 8	11,242 12 0	28,852 11 7
88	....	4	6	10	24	161	10,328 4	4,704 3 9	8,570 14 6
26	....	9	19	9	36	146	9,841 4	4,958 14 10	8,158 9 2
47	....	2	7	7	7	57	7,708 8	3,375 6 10	8,296 6 11
5	....	....	3	4	2	5	786 4	322 10 0	1,452 4 4
71	....	3	13	11	40	149	6,430 8	3,825 13 10	6,785 9 7
4	....	2	5	1	27	56	3,185 0	2,311 9 8	5,883 11 6
12	....	5	9	13	19	69	4,793 8	2,968 2 2	7,548 14 5
15	....	2	1	13	20	119	5,132 8	3,697 2 10	9,724 3 2
14	....	9	8	5	15	138	4,495 4	3,123 12 6	9 429 14 4
5	1	1	4	21	13	93	9,377 8	5,155 5 11	13,217 8 7
10	....	4	4	3	4	118	5,419 8	3,450 8 1	7,967 10 6
74	....	4	9	15	59	197	9,180 12	5,316 12 10	13,001 0 10
17	....	2	21	21	20	188	7,888 12	5,668 1 11	11,254 8 5
25	....	3	6	2	9	96	4,102 8	2,357 0 1	6,229 13 10
16	....	1	2	5	12	90	5,435 12	2,306 10 7	6,961 5 7
42	....	3	2	17	11	139	5,801 0	2,327 7 0	7,326 2 1
15	....	1	....	4	8	44	2,927 6	1,231 2 9	4,618 3 11
3	....	5	4	12	20	144	6,139 8	4,321 10 8	8,736 14 6
....	....	3	3	3	....	2	922 4	456 12 3	1,636 1 7
511	1	68	156	208	472	2,349	1,32,342 6	73,131 9 10	2,14,289 15 4
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	5,784 15 9
8	....	1	1	8	39	48	3,703 14	1,823 10 0	5,108 7 6
5	....	2	....	4	26	120	4,540 4	2 750 12 0	4,886 12 7
8	....	1	7	5	36	159	5,871 0	3,384 6 0	6,129 0 0
....	....	1	1	....	2	7	600 4	217 8 0	1,165 6 3
....	....	1	....	....	7	..	188 0	84 0 0	594 1 9
21	....	6	9	17	110	334	14,903 6	8,260 4 0	23,668 11 10
532	1	74	165	225	582	2,683	1,47,245 12	81,394 13 10	2,37,958 11 2

G.—MILITARY.

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Presidency of Bombay in the Year* 1875-76.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the Year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
European.																
Cavalry	470	46	..	2	2	22	16	476	1	..	27	..	51	398	56,15,687 7e	
Sappers	113	16	..	1	1	..	6	122	1	..	77	..	45	..		
Artillery	2,597	198	..	89	89	127	91	2,488b	18	83c	131	..	324	2,033		
Infantry	8,319	860	..	143	143	590	294	8,152	9	..	292	..	1,037	6,823		
Native.																
Cavalry	3,970	251	..	34	34	85	94	4,008	9	..	91	158	492	3,267		
Sappers	489	13	..	7	7	10	4	481	1	..	10	10	59	402	72,35,337 10e	
Artillery	147	4	..	1	1	10	4	136	2	8	3	6	20	107		
Infantry	21,283	1,366	..	290	290	838	382	21,144d	30	..	539	480	2,400	17,725		
																Rs. a.
Other Grants.—Effective services as per detailed statement attached, *f*																1,28,51,025 1
Ditto Non-effective services, pensions, &c., as per statement attached, *g*.																97,60,865 10
Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1875-76																12,02,150 1
																2,38,14,040 12

a. This includes all increase from whatever cause.
b. Exclusive of 63 artificers.
c. The heavy ordnance on the Bombay and Aden defences not included.
d. There are besides 1,640 lascars.
e. Showing the actual cost under Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.
f. Under Grants 1 and 2 and from 4 to 15—Effective Services.
g. Under Grants 16 to 23—Non-Effective Services, on account of pensions, retired officers, &c. *Vide* detailed heads of grants attached.

G.—MILITARY—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the Year* 1875-76 *under the various Budget Grants.*

Detail of Grant 3—Regimental Pay and Allowances.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
European Army.		
Cavalry ...	3,36,131 13 0	
Do. General List...	23,260 4 0	
Sappers (Royal Engineers)	3,115 7 0	
Artillery	17,11,290 1 0	
Infantry	31,88,729 9 0	
Do. General List	74,586 7 0	
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	19,467 9 0	
Staff Corps	1,50,614 10 0	
Unattached Officers	3,224 13 0	
General Officers unemployed	.....	
Colonel's Allowance	36,675 5 0	
Bounty Money	30,485 10 0	
Marching Batta	3,531 11 0	
Miscellaneous	34,574 4 0	
		56,15,687 7 0
Native Army.		
Artillery	61,179 8 0	
Cavalry ...	20,38,996 14 0	
Sappers and Miners	2,19,098 10 0	
Infantry	48,29,767 8 0	
Hutting Money	23,078 11 0	
Marching Batta	28,230 14 0	
Miscellaneous	34,985 9 0	
		72,35,337 10 0
		1,28,51,025 1 0
Other Grants—Effective Services, as per detailed statement annexed ...		97,60,865 10 0
Ditto Non-Effective Services, Pensions, &c., as per detailed statement annexed ...		12,02,150 1 0
Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1875-76...		2,38,14,040 12 0

G.—MILITARY—*continued.*

(2.)—*STATEMENT showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the Year* 1875-76 *under the various Budget Grants*—continued.

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the Year 1875-76.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Effective Services.						
1	Army and Garrison Staff...	11,52,109	10	0			
2	Administrative Staff	4,89,113	1	0			
4	Commissariat Establishment, Supplies and Services	33,76,041	9	0			
5	Stud and Remount Establishment	1,34,288	14	0			
6	Clothing Establishment	2,65,992	10	0			
7	Barrack Establishment	5,64,654	12	0			
8	Administration of Martial Law	61,926	15	0			
9	Medical Establishment	8,59,308	0	0			
10	Ordnance Establishment, Stores and Camp Equipage	18,27,219	9	0			
11	Ecclesiastical	41,409	3	0			
12	Education	59,712	12	0			
13	Sea Transport Charges	2,85,186	14	0			
14	Miscellaneous Services	6,36,627	14	0			
15	Volunteer Corps	7,273	15	0	97,60,865	10	0
	Non-effective Services.						
16	Rewards for Military Services	14,362	0	0			
17	Retired Officers	71,322	8	0			
18	Military Pensions	10,15,630	13	0			
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	30,265	4	0			
20	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities ...	70,569	8	0			
					12,02,150	1	0
					1,09,63,015	11	0

H.—MARINE.

H.—MA

(1).—*LIST of VESSELS constituting Her Majesty's Bombay Marine,*

Where stationed.	Names of Vessels.	Rating.	Crew. European. Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Petty Officers.	Seamen.	Total	Crew. Native. Lascars	Servants	Marines.	Plumber.	Total
	Steam Vessels.										
Kurrachee ...	Amberwitch ...	Steam vessel .	7	6	.	13	32	7	..	...	39
River Euphrates.	Comet .	River steamer	6	4		10	1	4	...	...	5
Aden	Dalhousie... ..	Transport ..	7	9	.	16	36	8	8	1	53
Bombay Harbour.	Dagmar	Steam tug ...	1	..		1	6	2	..	..	8
Persian Gulf .	Hugh Rose ..	Gun boat .	5	8	.	13	28	7	10	...	45
Aden	May Frere ..	Steamer ..	3	7	.	10	15	7	8	...	30
Bombay Harbour.	Quangtung ..	Gun boat ...	7	7	.	14	28	7	8	...	43
Do.	Snake	Steamer .	..	..	.	...	4	..	...	...	4
River Indus ..	Jhellum	River steamer.	2	7	.	9	14	5	...	..	19
Do. ..	Mooltan	Flat ..	.		..	..	7	...	..	...	7
	Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary.										
Bombay Harbour.	Auckland... ...	Hulk, Bombay Marine.	...		...	...	15	1	..	...	16
Do. ...	Semiramis ...	Hulk, Indian Troop Department.	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	17

RINE.

showing the Complements and Stations on the 31st March 1876.

Engine-room Establishment.							Total.			
European.			Native.							
Engineers.	Engineer's Apprentices.	Total.	Stokers.	Coal-trimmers.	Servants	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
3	...	3	12	4	2	18	16	57	73	
2	2	4	22	...	1	23	14	28	42	2 Pilots, 1 Cavas, 1 Superintendent, and 1 Doorkeeper in addition.
4	...	4	26	11	2	39	20	92	112	
...	...	.	3	...	..	3	1	11	12	
3	...	3	11	3	2	16	16	61	77	
3	...	3	13	5	2	20	13	50	63	
4	...	4	25	9	2	36	18	79	97	
1	..	1	4	..	1	5	1	9	10	
1	...	1	11	..	1	12	10	31	41	
...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	7	7	
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	16	16	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17	17	
							109	458	567	

H.—MARINE

(1).—*LIST of VESSELS constituting Her Majesty's Bombay Marine,*

Stations.	Names.	Rating.	Navigating Lieutenant.	Superintending Engineer.	3rd Class Engineer.	Boatswain.	Carpenter and Carpenter's Mate.	Gunner.	Gunner's Mate or Seaman Gunner.	Armourer.	Plumber.	Purser's Steward.	Syrang of Lascars and Lascars.	Syrang of Stokers and Stokers.	Coal-trimmers.
Bombay Harbour.	Abyssinia ...	Ironclad Turret Monitors for Bombay Defences.	1	One for both ships.	1	None.	2	1	1	One for both ships.	One for both ships.	One for both ships.	16	17	4
Do. ...	Magdala ...		1		1		2	1	1				16	17	4

—*continued.*

showing the Complements and Stations on the 31*st March* 1876—continued.

Cooks.	Cooks' Mate.	Butler.	Servants.	Bundarry.	Topasses.	Assistant Apothecary.	Marines.	Total. Both Vessels.	Total. Each Vessel.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
2	1	2	2	1	2	Dockyard Apothecary affording medical aid.	8	5	61	127	
2	1	2	2	1	2		8		61		

H.—MARINE—*concluded.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bombay in the Year* 1875-76.

Description of Establishment.		No. of Officers.	No. of Men.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Earnings.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment				Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
Superintendent of Marines' Department...		2	17	39 515 0 0	....	
Dockyard Establishment.						
Marine Storekeeper's Department.	Office Establishment ..	2	64	48,370 0 0	....	*a* This amount represents the collection of fees on account of admission of vessels into Dock.
	Hamallage, &c. ..	..	166	16,250 0 0	*b* 7,156 0 0	
Dock Master's Department.	Office Establishment	3	3	21,504 0 0	*a* 4,810 0 0	
	Rigger's and Sail-Makers' Department ..	..	66	6,631 0 0	*b* 5,699 0 0	*b* Recoveries on account of wages of artificers, labourers, &c. employed on works other than marine.
Agent for Transports Department		1	1	8,261 0 0	....	
Master Builder's Department.	Office Establishment ..	5	16	35,460 0 0	*c* 449 0 0	*c* Amount of fee on account of the Master Builder's attendance on private vessels repaired in the Dockyard.
	Artificers, &c. ..	..	500	1,20,003 0 0	*b* 52,986 0 0	
Chief Engineer's Department.	Office Establishment ..	5	16	42,731 0 0	....	
	Artificers, &c.	..	320	82,524 0 0	*b* 35,370 0 0	
Accountant to the Dockyard's Department ...		1	..	7,349 0 0	....	
Pilot Establishment.						
Government, salaried		..	..	....	....	
Government, free		..	..	....	....	
Licensed		..	..	....	....	
Any other Establishment.						
Hydraulic Lift Dock...		..	24	19,139 0 0	....	* The following sums were recovered in addition on account of—
Survey of the Bombay Harbour		..	8	6,749 0 0	....	Rs.
Depôts of Coal...		1	13	13,933 0 0	....	Hire of Docks .. .. 6,723 " of Dockyard appliances .. .. 3,357 " of Ships .. .. 8 " of Moorings .. 110
Total Rupees..		..	..	4,67,849 0 0	1,06,770 0 0*	Rs. 10,198

N.B.—The amount representing artificers' wages is exclusive of departmental commission.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION

A.—AGRI

(1).—*STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of each description of Culturable the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and contrasting the extent of*

No.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total Extent of Culturable: Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands	Rice: Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.
			1	2	3	4
		Northern Division.		A. g. a	A. g. a	A. g. a.
1	Acres ...	Ahmedabad ...	Khalsa.. 443	6,864 10 6	517,522 8 0	24,176 2 0
	"		Talukdári 299	661 8 0	690,869 8 0	9,601 15 0
2	"	Kaira	560	28,592 35 0	390,019 13 0	20,670 5 0
3	"	Panch Máháls	643	3,261 30 0	292,521 30 0	154 27 0
4	"	Surat	816½	26,517 0 0	637,064 34 0	17,295 30 0
5	"	Broach	....	....	....	....
6	"	Tanna	2,115	9,731 31 0	716 477 20 12	....
7	"	Kolába	985	3,254 29 8	332,668 27 4	....
8	"	Khandesh	3,308½	32,574 15 0	3,420,974 17 0	....
9	"	Násik	....	....	....	....
		Total ...	9,170	111,457 36 8	7,018,150 38 0	71,897 39 0

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

Land bearing Assessment in the Government Villages of the several Districts of each description of cultivation during the official years 1875-76 *and* 1874-75.

LAND BEARING ASSESSMENT, KHALSA.			CULTIVATED DURING 1875-76.			
Lands.					Rice Lands.	
Unirrigated, or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry crop Lands.	Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated, or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. g. a	A g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a	A. g. a.	A g. a.	A. g. a.
16,258 32 0	40,131 31 0	591,821 12 0	9,652 3 0	457 624 2 0	14,376 37 0	18,563 39 0
15,454 33 0	25,956 8 0	716,586 21 0	661 8 0	690,869 8 0	5,377 38 0	19,678 10 0
42,868 23 0	63,538 28 0	482,180 34 0	21,932 23 0	283,672 6 0	18,590 13 0	36,060 9 0
9,323 34 0	9,478 21 0	295,265 1 0	2,994 5 0	141,135 9 0	154 27 0	8,103 30 0
43,433 14 0	60,729 4 0	724,310 38 0	23,983 16 0	502,995 14 0	14,935 20 0	42,324 28 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
351,985 15 14	3,51,985 15 14	1,078,194 27 10	9,679 31 8	661,085 18 10	....	340,625 19 10
140,825 22 0	140,825 22 0	476,718 38 12	3,225 21 0	325,886 32 12	....	139,533 38 8
.	....	3,453,548 32 0	31,337 11 0	2,384,300 28 0	....	....
....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
620,150 13 14	692,018 12 14	7,811,657 7 6	106,465 38 8	5,447,568 38 6	53,435 15 0	104,890 14 2

A.—AGRICUL

(1).—*STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of each description of*

No.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop and Rice Lands.	CULTIVATED Irrigated Garden Lands.
				12	13	14
		Northern Division.		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
1	Acres ..	Ahmedabad ..	Khalsa .. 443	32,940 36 0	500,217 1 0	10,091 6 0
	" ..		Talukdári 299	25,056 8 0	716,586 24 0	171 5 0
2	" ..	Kaira	560	51,650 22 0	363,255 11 0	26,160 18 0
3	" ..	Panch Máháls	643	8,258 17 0	152,387 31 0	2,977 31 0
4	" ..	Surat	816½	57,260 8 0	584,238 38 0	24,007 35 0
5	" ..	Broach	....	....	....	....
6	" ..	Tanna	2,115	340,625 19 10	1,011,390 29 12	9,679 8 0
7	" ..	Kolába..	985	139,533 38 8	468,646 12 4	3,223 36 4
8	" ..	Khandesh	3,308½	....	2,415,637 39 0	*31,449 15 0
9	" ..	Násik	....	....	....	..
		Total ..	9,170	658,325 29 2	6,212,360 26 0	01,7760 34 4

TURE—*continued.*

Culturable Land bearing Assessment, &c.—continued.

DURING 1874-75.

Dry-crop Lands.	Rice Lands. Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Rice Lands. Unirrigated, or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Rice Lands. Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	REMARKS.
15	16	17	18	19	20
A. g. a	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	
460,377 38 0	16,802 6 0	16,510 2 0	33,312 8 0	503,781 12 0	
420,964 8 0	4,609 20 0	8,473 34 0	13,082 14 0	434,217 27 0	
286,000 4 0	17,935 8 0	37,905 12 0	55,840 20 0	368,001 2 0	
137,335 7 0	154 27 0	8,045 20 0	8,200 7 0	1,485,513 5 0	
502,923 13 0	15,112 14 0	42,146 0 0	57,258 14 0	584 189 22 0	
....	....	....	....	....	Not received.
632,506 35 10	....	340,074 35 10	340,074 35 10	972,260 39 4	
325,457 30 8	....	139,474 17 0	139,474 17 0	468,156 3 12	
*2,344,495 0 0	....	....	....	*2,375,944 15 3	*These figures differ from those given in the last Administration Report, and are probably more correct.
....	....	....	....	....	Not received.
5,110,060 16 2	51,613 35 0	592,629 0 10	674,242 30 15	5,865,064 6 0	

A.—AGRICUL

(1).—*STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of each description*

No.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Number of Government Villages.	Total Extent of Culturable: Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands	Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.
			1	2	3	4
				A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres	Ahmednagar	1,215½	37,751 4 0	2,524,937 16 10½	....
2	,, ...	Poona	990¾	39,685 38 4	1,871,360 17 2½	....
3	,, ...	Sholápur	660	62,613 15 0	2,110,428 32 0	....
4	,, ...	Kaládgi	1,009	8,668 28 0	2,138,595 37 9	1,533 15 0
5	,, ...	Satara	959	43,281 9 0	1,391,911 23 0	20 0 0
6	,, ...	Belgaum	894	7,604 7 0	1,126,077 22 6	9,908 15 0
7	,, ...	Dharwar	1,278	4,966 19 0	1,527,111 30 0	62 929 32 0
8	,, ...	Ratnágiri	....	....	....	....
9		Kanara	....	....	....	....
		Total ..	7,006½	204,574 0 4	12,690,456 18 12	74,391 22 0
		Sind.				
1		Kurrachee	690	....	....	....
2	,, ...	Hyderabad	916	....	....	....
3		Shikárpur	1,415	2,934 8 0	1,034,276 32 0	265,943 8 0
4		Thar and Párkar	70	....	258,580 31 0	134,364 32 0
5		Upper Sind Frontier	147	....	255,560 1 0	5,511 24 0
		Total ..	3,238	2,934 8 0	1,548,417 24 0	405,824 25 0
		Grand Total ..	10,414½	318,966 4 12	21,257,025 0 12	552,114 6 0

TURE—*continued.*

of Culturable Land bearing Assessment, &c.—continued.

LAND BEARING ASSESSMENT, KHALSA.			CULTIVATED DURING 1875-76.			
Rice Lands.					Rice Lands.	
Unirrigated, or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.	Total of Garden, Dry-crop, and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses.	Unirrigated, or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
4,013 35 12	4,013 35 12	2,566,705 16 6½	37,680 4 0	2,376,999 11 2½	....	3,913 26 12
27,694 31 4	27,694 31 4	1,935,741 6 10½	39,577 11 4	1,808,644 30 2½	....	27,447 37 0
2,895 26 0	2,895 26 0	2,175,937 33 0	62,578 39 0	2,081,960 25 0	....	2,892 39 0
2,911 32 0	3,545 7 0	2,150,809 32 9	8,662 35 0	2,072,523 0 5	1,533 15 0	2,001 30 0
14,916 32 0	14,936 32 0	1,150,162 24 0	45,268 9 0	1,362,899 13 0	19 0 0	14,881 1 0
47,420 4 0	57,328 19 0	1,121,010 8 6	7,601 14 0	1,053,888 39 8	9,906 14 0	40,186 37 0
29,378 21 0	92,308 13 0	1,621,386 22 0	4,896 24 0	1,417,245 39 0	59,883 2 0	27,071 33 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
128,331 23 0	202,723 4 0	13,097,753 23 0	204,265 7 1	12,201,161 38 0	71,341 31 0	121,396 3 12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1,647,612 19 0	....	442,619 8 0	68,677 8 0	13,828 14 0
....	265,948 8 0	1,303,159 8 0	2,484 25 0	472,106 32 0	209,766 27 0	....
308,876 32 0	443,241 25 0	701,822 16 0	....	45,474 13 0	35,992 5 0	211,246 34 0
....	5,511 24 0	261,071 2 0	....	148,568 27 0	88 22 0	....
308,876 32 0	714,701 17 0	4,127,895 28 0	2,481 25 0	1,108,769 0 0	314,524 22 0	225,069 3 0
1,057,358 27 14	1,609,472 33 14	25,047,306 18 6	313,215 30 12	18,760,490 36 8	439,301 28 0	951,355 25 14

A.—AGRICUL

(1).—*STATEMENT exhibiting the Extent of each descrip*

No.	Land Measure.	Name of Collectorate.	Cultivated during 1875-76—*continued.* Rice Lands—*continued.* Total.	Total of Garden Dry-crop and Rice Lands.	Irrigated Garden Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.
			12	13	14	15
			A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A g. a.
		Southern Division.				
1	Acres	Ahmednagar	3,913 26 12	2,418,593 1 14½	33,034 39 8	2,394,506 36 2½
2	,, ...	Poona	27,447 37 0	1,875,669 38 6½	32,566 0 4	1,824,926 1 10
3	,, ...	Sholápur	2,592 39 0	2,147,432 14 0	60,876 29 0	2,086,772 0 0
4	,, ...	Kaládgi	3,535 5 0	2,084,721 0 5	6,072 28 0	2,026,421 39 5
5	,, ...	Satara	14,900 1 0	1,121,067 23 0	43,564 27 0	1,370,501 39 0
6	,, ...	Belgaum	53,093 11 0	1,114,583 24 8	7,060 9 0	1,054,087 1 8
7	,, ...	Dhárwar	86,954 35 0	1,539,097 18 0	4,234 22 0	1,439,383 12 0
8	,, ...	Ratnágiri	....	....	....	....
9		Kanara	....	....	....	....
		Total..	192,737 34 12	12,601,165 0 2	188,909 34 12	12,196,604 9 9
		Sind.				
1		Kurrachee	....	315,222 0 0	....	....
2	Acres.	Hyderabad	82,505 22 0	525,124 30 0	....	463,119 18 0
3		Shikárpur	209,766 27 0	684,358 4 0	2,483 20 0	608,651 32 0
4		Thár and Párkar	247,232 39 0	292,707 12 0	....	85,642 17 0
5		Upper Sind Frontier	88 22 0	148,657 9 0	....	287,479 11 0
		Total..	539,593 30 0	1,966,069 15 0	2,483 20 0	1,444,885 39 0
		Grand Total..	1,390,657 13 14	20,779,595 1 2	299,154 9 0	18,751,548 23 17

TURE—*continued.*

tion of Culturable Land bearing Assessment, &c.—concluded.

CULTIVATED DURING 1874-75.				
Rice Lands.			Total of Garden, Dry-crop and Rice Lands.	Remarks.
Irrigated from Tanks, Water-courses, &c.	Unirrigated, or wholly dependent upon the fall of rain.	Total.		
16	17	18	19	20
A. g. a.	A. g. a	A. g a.	A. g. a.	
....	3,912 39 0	3,912 39 0	2,432,354 34 10½	
....	27,187 37 12	27,187 37 12	1,884,679 39 10	
....	2,522 3 0	2,522 3 0	2,150,170 32 0	
1,409 11 0	761 19 0	2,170 30 0	2,034,668 17 5	
19 9 0	14,929 23 0	14,948 32 0	1,429,015 18 0	
10,906 14 0	43,126 11 0	53,632 25 0	1,114,779 35 8	The Revenue Survey Settlement not having been introduced in some of the alienated villages of the collectorate, the number of acres therein has been approximately entered.
59,661 23 0	26,956 19 0	86,618 2 0	1,530,235 36 0	
....	....	....	....	Not received.
....	....	....	....	The Revenue Survey Settlement being still in progress in the collectorate, the information cannot be furnished.
70,996 17 0	119,396 31 12	190,393 8 12	12,575,905 13 1½	
....	....	....	387,769 0 0	
116,940 27 0	23,995 14 0	140,936 1 0	604,018 19 0	
198,618 31 0	....	198,618 31 0	809,751 3 0	
135,747 24 0	202,588 32 0	338,336 16 0	423,978 33 0	
1,774 9 0	....	1,774 9 0	289,253 20 0	
453,081 11 0	224,584 6 0	679,665 17 0	2,514,803 35 0	
578,691 23 0	938,609 38 6	1,517,301 21 6	20,955,773 14 1½	

A.—AGRICUL

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Extent to which each of the Products*

CLASS I.—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and Rice.	Great Millet.	Spiked Millet (bájri).	Ragi.
	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.
Northern Division.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
Ahmedabad	181,644 36 0	10,065 15 0	29,623 7 0	204,754 35 0	155,774 17 0	897 4 0
Kaira	14,664 31 0	2,799 36 0	55,096 21 0	37,907 24 0	125,132 22 0	25,020 21 0
Panch Máhále	8,787 4 0	647 30 0	20,909 16 0	1,530 2 0	20,135 39 0	13,342 10 0
Surat	25 128 27 0	....	90,632 7 0	66,221 34 0	7,161 25 0	....
Broach	72,178 1 8	....	19,501 28 0	89,633 1 4	13,387 20 12	....
Tanna	77 33 8	....	339,005 12 6	16 0 0	....	75,045 1 [illegible]
Kolába	....	....	138,373 12 8	....	....	57,372 1 8
Khandesh	137,109 38 0	1 14 0	18,127 12 0	446 655 3 0	519,964 31 0	7,326 [illegible] 0
Násik	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total..	439,591 11 0	13,514 15 0	711,268 35 14	846,758 19 4	871,556 31 12	179,004 24 [illegible]
Southern Division.						
Ahmednagar	152,978 9 0	11 18 0	8,443 27 0	675,001 37 0	874,815 20 0	23,683 27 0
Poona	61,479 0 0	411 0 0	37,990 0 0	571,437 0 0	616,647 0 0	12,429 0 0
Sholápur	37,708 31 0	804 3 0	18,553 10 0	1,223,741 30 0	282,698 12 0	1 0 0
Kaládgi..	109,982 28 0	569 1 0	6,857 21 0	1,114,981 31 0	258,525 30 0	24 37 0
Sátara	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgaum	47,617 2 0	316 20 0	69,307 8 0	403,016 38 0	102,413 9 8	37,685 10 0
Dharwar	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ratnágiri	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kanara	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total..	409,765 30 0	2,112 2 0	141,151 26 0	3,988,179 16 0	2,135,099 31 8	73,823 34 0

TURE—*continued.*

of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1875-76.

CEREALS.			CLASS II.—PULSE.			CLASS III.—ORCHARD.	CLASS IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.	
Nagli.	Koda.	Others.	Gram.	Cajan Pea (Túr).	Others.	Garden Produce exclusive of Condiments and Spices.	Tobacco.	Others.
Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.
A. g. a	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
....	14,190 12 0	29,137 30 0	10,194 24 0	197 37 0	54,566 32 0	3,999 18 0	866 39 0	....
....	46,805 13 0	3,382 30 0	11,744 26 0	8,215 27 0	12,522 8 0	950 30 0	9,971 17 0	235 9 0
....	10,614 7 0	36,142 13 0	19,591 26 0	1,399 28 0	7,702 4 0	114 3 0	222 22 0	223 33 0
13,767 7 0	45,029 0 0	1,155 1 0	1,579 39 0	18,209 13 0	52,279 35 0	2,702 28 0	822 18 0	286 25 0
....	4,465 35 0	1,101 4 0	1,296 37 0	5,753 18 0	29,017 39 0	1,436 37 0	1,966 14 0	....
....	15,192 14 0	23,413 26 2	5,297 37 0	6,043 21 8	33,189 3 10	3,880 20 8	....	....
....	20,255 21 4	43,512 15 8	1,248 18 12	2,091 19 0	8,486 37 4	2,961 10 0	....	....
....	1,944 35 0	7,468 30 0	49,486 12 0	33,865 24 0	43,487 34 0	6,403 13 0	8,498 20 0	2,657 27 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13,767 7 0	159,197 17 4	149,343 29 10	100,440 19 12	75,776 27 8	241,252 32 14	22,448 39 8	22,318 10 0	3,403 14 0
....	6 19 0	16,539 23 0	85,417 35 0	36,375 21 0	80,188 15 0	3,917 32 0	6,122 32 0	99 8 0
....	....	75,345 0 0	33,140 0 0	7,321 0 0	63,615 0 0	4,927 0 0	1,068 0 0	....
....	....	12,611 1 0	43,455 16 0	59,149 16 0	55,353 31 0	5,846 27 0	3,971 27 0	121 27 0
....	....	2,428 213 0	39,961 8 0	31,484 34 0	29,418 25 0	4,540 0 0	1,992 37 0	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	6,411 18 0	63,690 25 0	26,026 13 0	28,100 18 0	39,014 36 8	3,795 12 0	6,709 32 0	93 8 0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	6,417 37 0	192,404 32 0	228,030 32 0	162,431 9 0	267,590 27 8	23,026 31 0	19,925 8 0	314 3 0

A.—AGRICUL

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Extent to which each of the Products*

	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.—Sugars.		Class VIII.—Oil Seed.	
	Condiments and Spices.	Starches.	Cane.	Others.	Linseed.	Sesame (Til) and other Oil Seeds.
	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.
Northern Division.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
Ahmedabad	105 32 0	....	2,561 21 0	....	317 31 0	23,348 28 0
Kaira	2,396 19 0	....	1,309 4 0	....	....	4,424 0 0
Panch Máhále	218 29 0	....	253 24 0	....	....	19,144 19 0
Surat	758 32 0	3 7 0	5,948 8 0	....	....	42,217 5 0
Broach	103 15 0	997 34 0	135 13 0	....	....	4,516 32 0
Tanna	948 11 6	....	1,883 31 0	....	....	22,399 31 1
Kolába	....	....	98 35 12	....	....	4,801 20 0
Khandesh	17,774 14 0	....	2,310 35 0	....	67,072 9 0	175,447 3 0
Násik	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total..	22,306 32 6	1,001 1 0	14,501 11 12	....	67,390 0 0	296,299 18 1
Southern Division.						
Ahmednagar	5,575 13 0	6 16 0	5,765 14 0	....	3,372 35 0	110,[illegible] 0
Poona	....	....	5,845 0 0	31,802 0 0	144 0 0	70,905 0 0
Sholápur	8,313 0 0	....	5,372 23 0	....	33,309 23 0	148,487 36 0
Kaládgi	2,895 1 0	....	1,915 35 0	....	35,782 25 0	42,729 19 0
Satara	...	....	....	....	....	....
Belgaum	9,698 4 0	....	5,520 4 0	....	1,112 3 0	37,314 12 8
Dharwar	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ratnágiri	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kanara	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total..	26,481 18 0	6 16 0	24,418 36 0	31,802 0 0	73,721 6 0	409,962 19 8

TURE—*continued.*

of the several Collectorates was cultivated during 1875-76—continued.

Class IX.—Dyes.		Class X.—Fibres.		Land lying fallow or bid, or grass land.	Total Acres.	Deduct Land twice cropped.	Remainder.	Remarks.
Indigo.	Others.	Cotton.	Others.					
Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Acres.					
A. g. a	A g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	
348 37 0	341 5 0	192,202 4 0	416 29 0	....	915,596 13 0	14,738 1 0	900,858 12 0	
334 31 0	1,156 29 0	5,154 29 0	56 13 0	....	369,282 0 0	22,818 33 0	346,463 7 0	
....	0 25 0	23 19 0	1,567 13 0	....	162,571 6 0	27,600 36 0	134,970 10 0	
....	656 20 0	69,802 4 0	2,420 9 0	186,176 22 0	632,959 6 0	48,720 8 0	584,238 38 0	
1,039 13 0	44 11 0	151,127 28 4	43 3 0	....	401,746 24 12	522 1 0	401,224 23¾ 0	
....	....	....	2,880 20 8	....	529,304 3 14	5,577 39 12	523,726 4 2	
....	....	23 20 0	1,144 31 0	....	280,370 32 8	4,392 26 12	275,978 5 12	
10,536 30 0	4,494 14 0	629,667 36 0	1,080 14 0	....	2,221,381 25 0	3,026 12 0	2,218,355 13 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
12,259 31 0	6,693 24 0	1,048,001 20 4	9,699 12 8	186,176 22 0	5,513,211 31 2	127,396 37 8	5,385,814 33 10	
....	....	34,988 22 0	7,727 23 0	....	2,131,583 38 0	9,191 25 0	2,122,392 13 0	
....	....	4,587 0 0	57,341 0 0	....	1,656,433 0 0	26,968 0 0	1,629,465 0 0	
620 3 0	....	28,921 28 0	17,593 6 0	....	1,986,634 30 0	10,410 25 0	1,976,224 5 0	
....	....	280,480 5 0	1,217 30 0	....	1,996,578 30 0	798 17 0	1,995,780 13 0	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	113,640 37 0	2,867 20 0	....	1,004,411 10 8	57,807 11 0	946,603 39 8	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
620 3 0	....	471,618 12 0	86,746 39 0	....	8,775,641 28 8	105,175 38 0	8,670,465 30 8	

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Extent to which each of the Products, &c., was cultivated during* 1875-76—concluded.

SIND.

	Districts.					
	Kurrachee.	Shikárpur.	Hyderabad.	Thar and Párkar.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.	Acres g. as.
Rice	133,908 12 0	212,784 34 0	67,060 25 0	20,523 25 0	88 22 0	434,365 38 0
Cotton	955 30 0	7,918 1 0	37,349 33 0	6,165 29 0	904 15 0	53,293 28 0
Jowári	63,048 14 0	166,022 14 0	100,091 9 0	9,819 24 0	57,942 6 0	396,923 27 0
Bájri	24,567 35 0	14,353 24 0	195,981 39 0	221,326 13 0	8,358 5 0	464,587 36 0
Wheat	29,048 8 0	199,638 14 0	29,507 36 0	11,896 8 0	58,563 23 0	328,654 9 0
Barley	6,089 16 0	4,064 33 0	1,216 1 0	....	544 20 0	11,914 30 0
Sugarcane	1,452 17 0	939 22 0	1,621 15 0	....	....	4,013 14 0
Vegetables and fruits ..	4,909 16 0	....	4,535 35 0	....	461 3 0	9,906 14 0
Pulses	21,988 31 0	78,579 34 0	15,738 30 0	....	1,633 33 0	117,941 8 0
Tobacco	610 14 0	1,712 15 0	2,801 35 0	24 13 0	36 6 0	5,185 3 0
Indigo	....	1,112 33 0	5,547 7 0	....	31 0 0	6,691 0 0
Poppy	....	43,301 25 0	....	....	....	43,301 25 0
Nagli	775 9 0	....	....	....	....	775 9 0
Gram	1,709 19 0	....	....	....	947 1 0	2,656 20 0
Til and other oil seeds ..	14,193 37 0	23,703 20 0	64,833 6 0	14,714 26 0	18,701 7 0	136,146 16 0
Grass	17,327 4 0	....	....	....	....	17,327 4 0
Miscellaneous products ..	4,856 12 0	....	1,747 9 0	8,236 34 0	445 28 0	15,286 3 0
Land lying fallow or bid or grass land	45,690 8 0	618,801 4 0	....	....	....	664,491 12 0
Total..	371,131 2 0	1,372,932 33 0	528,033 0 0	292,707 12 0	148,657 9 0	2,713,461 16 0
Deduct land twice cropped.	10,219 10 0	69,773 25 0	....	....	....	79,992 35 0
Remainder..	360,911 32 0	1,303,159 8 0	528,033 0 0	292,707 12 0	148,657 9 0	2,633,468 21 0

STATEMENT.

A.—AGRICUL

(3).—*STATEMENT of the Extent of Land under Cotton Cultivation and the*

Localities.	For the Year 1874-75.						For the		
	Indigenous.		Exotic.		Total.		Indigenous.		Exo
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad	238,716	91,924	..	..	238,716	91,924	209,446	120,372	..
Kaira	4,523	5,237	18	14	4,541	5,251	6,090	6,675	194
Surat	62,513	46,818	..	..	62,513	46,818	65,301	59,038	..
Broach	233,908	125,392	..	..	233,908	125,392	195,326	108,129	..
Khandesh	534,044	265,023	54,880	11,594	588,924	276,617	554,015	163,664	115,620
Násik	14,291	6,063	..	..	14,291	6,063	13,680	5,441	..
Total..	1,087,995	540,487	54,898	11,608	1,142,893	552,095	1,043,858	463,319	115,814
Southern Division.									
Ahmednagar	55,802	10,955	..	..	55,802	10,955	44,141	5,073	..
Poona	21,114	9,267	..	..	21,114	9,267	6,123	5,702	..
Satara	28,836	12,090	..	..	28,836	12,090	35,793	13,110	..
Sholápur	65,324	15,596	9	7	65,333	15,603	32,709	4,186	..
Dharwar	223,286	72,726	221,876	95,576	445,162	168,302	232,630	81,484	336,235
Belgaum	175,589	63,543	2,139	616	177,728	46,159	218,924	56,260	3,941
Kaládgi	341,715	33,859	4,261	539	345,976	33,898	427,507	38,517	9,149
Total..	911,666	217,536	228,285	96,738	1,139,951	314,274	997,827	204,332	349,325
Sind.									
Hyderabad	37,199	106,046	6	12	37,205	106,058	38,126	118,112	7
Kurrachee	1,539	2,148	27	59	1,566	2,207	854	641	24
Shikárpur	11,445	3,995	1	..	11,446	3,995	8,223	4,249	..
Thar and Párkar	9,468	1,619	..	..	9,468	1,619	6,160	11,000	..
Frontier of Upper Sind	1,093	369	..	..	1,093	369	1,133	1,185	..
Total..	60,744	114,177	34	71	60,778	114,248	54,496	135,187	31
Native States.									
Baroda	181,671	64,882	..	..	181,671	125,564	171,193	136,500	..
Kattywar	1,214,426	474,775	815	..	1,215,241	474,775	1,210,315	510,987	..
Cutch	189,867	42,698	..	..	189,867	42,698	200,585	34,042	88
Rewa-Kánta	9,099	560	..	..	9,099	5,600	9,458	6,864	..
Máhi Kánta	3,900	2,758	..	..	3,900	2,758	3,901	2,891	..
Pálanpur	82,634	42,529	..	..	82,634	42,529	38,410	26,772	..
Akalkot	5,866	462	..	..	5,866	462	4,682	301	..
Kolhápur with other States of Southern Máhratta Country ..	137,805	129,351	59,891	32,130	197,696	161,481	138,032	121,825	70,184
Total..	1,825,268	763,055	60,706	32,130	1,885,974	855,867	1,776,612	840,182	70,272
Grand Total..	3,885,673	1,635,255	343,923	140,547	4,229,596	1,836,484	3,872,793	1,643,020	535,442

TURE—*continued.*

Estimated Produce in 1875-76 *as compared with the figures of the preceding year.*

YEAR 1875-76.			INCREASE IN 1875-76.				DECREASE IN 1875-76.			
tic.	Total.		Indigenous.		Exotic.		Indigenous.		Exotic.	
Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
..	209,446	120,372	..	28,448	..	..	29,270	..	..	..
126	6,284	6,801	1,567	1,438	176	112	..	..	..	..
..	65,301	59,038	2,788	12,190	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	195,326	108,129	..	..	..	..	38,582	17,263	..	..
41,401	669,635	205,065	19,971	..	60,740	29,807	..	101,359	..	..
..	13,680	5,441	..	..	..	..	611	622	..	..
41,527	1,159,672	504,816	24,326	42,076	60,916	29,919	68,463	119,244	..	..
..	44,141	5,073	..	..	..	..	11,661	5,882	..	..
..	6,123	5,702	..	..	..	..	14,991	3,565	..	..
..	35,793	13,110	6,957	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	32,709	4,186	..	..	..	..	32,615	11,410	9	7
153,377	568,865	234,861	9,344	8,758	114,359	57,801	..	..	..	..
155	222,865	56,115	43,335	..	1,802	..	..	7,283	..	461
576	436,656	39,093	85,792	5,158	4,888	37	..	..	..	..
154,108	1,347,152	358,440	145,428	14,936	121,049	57,838	59,267	28,140	9	468
15	38,133	118,127	927	12,066	1	3	..	..	..	..
18	878	659	..	..	..	..	685	1,507	3	41
..	8,223	4,249	..	254	..	..	3,322	..	1	..
..	6,160	11,000	..	9,381	..	..	3,308	..	..	..
..	1,133	1,185	40	816	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	54,527	135,220	967	22,517	1	3	7,215	1,507	4	41
..	171,193	136,500	..	10,936	..	..	10,478	..	..	..
..	1,210,351	510,987	..	36,212	..	..	4,075	..	815	..
..	200,673	34,042	10,718	.	88	..	..	18,656	..	..
..	9,458	6,864	359	1,264	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,901	2,891	1	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	38,410	26,772	..	..	..	..	44,224	15,757	..	..
..	4,682	301	..	..	..	..	1,184	161	..	..
39,008	208,216	160,833	227	..	10,293	6,878	..	7,526	..	..
39,008	1,846,884	879,190	11,305	48,545	10,381	6,878	59,961	32,100	815	..
234,676	4,408,235	1,877,696	182,026	128,074	192,349	94,638	194,906	180,991	829	509

A.—AGRICUL

(4).—*AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the several Districts of*

Districts.	Cattle and other					
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.
			Males.	Females.		
Northern Division						
Ahmedabad	150,751	90,798	50,138	108,460	1,754	3,362
Kaira	111,826	48,119	16,151	183,515	737	1,068
Surat	132,618	97,757	9,550	65,784	374	409
Broach	67,660	16,365	8,579	50,076	1,234	1,403
Tanna	154,461	118,619	51,778	31,797	845	310
Kolába	49,044	12,255	24 998	17,438	286	75
Khandesh	339,020	240,735	21,427	119,836	6,477	6,420
Násik	192,059	169,462	21,171	35,748	6,163	5,550
Panch Máháls	82,522	87,794	6,055	31,336	897	1,518
Southern Division.						
Ahmednagar	274,058	190,886	10,638	38,145	7,444	9,009
Poona	233,759	160,097	12,107	45,765	5,242	5,173
Sholápur	210,669	120,238	11,574	39,501	3,629	4,834
Kaládgi	230,999	127,422	17,840	84,592	3,506	4,766
Satara	285,756	170,024	87,951	32,650	7,606	5,651
Belgaum	201,869	108,469	41,591	79,225	3,054	3,431
Dharwar	236,903	125,353	36,926	99,419	3,037	2,638
Ratnágiri	200,799	146,165	35,508	39,353	287	85
Kanara	96,589	97,862	29,603	31,785	299	191
Sind.						
Kurrachee	....	....	....	....	..	..
Hyderabad	....	....	....	....	..	..
Shikárpur	....	....	....	....	..	..
Thar and Párkar	25,009	117,644	1,484	5,620	2,351	1,830
Frontier of Upper Sind	36,955	58,336	1,411	16,081	680	1,769
Total ..	3,313,326	2,304 400	495,879	1,056,126	55,802	59,392
Total for 1874-75 ..	3,235,733	291,626	452,866	1,124,993	54,647	58,611

TURE—*concluded.*

the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875-76.

QUADRUPEDS.			PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Remarks.
Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
996	8,837	77,154	66,956	609	718	22,140	
377	6,167	49,779	54,236½	3½	1,042	25,831	
224	159	82,699	46,559	1,343	8,682	24,841	
616	1,970	39,888	27,216	....	2,683	17,375	
145	153	38,345	85,489	5	3,285	24,107	
22	43	14,808	33,176	....	408	2,179	
3,912	7,013	214,370	75,743	15,199	24,101	41,065	
3,173	4,073	205,699	35 591	27,073	12,254	13,548	
787	1,501	30,632	35,457½	....	163	7,624	
4,877	9,874	411,965	22,454	41,165	9,009	14,212	
2,375	6,335	288,154	25,386	27,935	2,073	19,784	
2,995	4,932	342,081	2,445	10,172	747	9 271	6,384 ploughs with 8 bullocks and 4,595 ploughs with 10 bullocks.
2,593	6,129	263 444	46,036	18,114	205	5,273	
651	3,920	433,245	22,296	25,826	646	14,789	
1,105	3,919	219,981	49,007	14,996	374	19,476	
1,200	6,163	157,869	83,963	11,606	3,251	35,461	
5	77	43,682	97,940	....	82	410	
75	111	5,821	46,026	....	38	4,024	
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	No information.
.	..	....	....	....	....	. ..	
..	..	....	....	....	....	....	
670	11,927	233,027	19,785	....	5	374	1,210 ploughs with 2 camels, 400 ploughs with 2 asses; 34,450 camels and 2 mules.
653	3,870	69,498	11,480	....	13	1,955	6,390 camels
29,481	78,173	3,221,051	887,242	194,646	69,579	303,739	
27,399	88,718	3,137,053	867,769	185,029	67,192	292,855	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—*TABLE showing the Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year: (1) for the typical year, (2) for the year 1875, and also the excess of the mean values for 1875 over the normal values.*

Months.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.			Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour. North or South Component.			Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour. East or West Component.		
	Normal.	1875.	Excess of 1875.	Normal.	1875.	Excess of 1875.	Normal	1875.	Excess of 1875.	Normal.	1875.	Excess of 1875.	Normal.	1875.	Excess of 1875.	Normal.	1875.	Excess of 1875.
January	29·938	29·918	−0·020	0·587	0·532	−0·055	73·6	72·3	−1·3	0·12	0·47	+0·35	7·9 N	7·2 N	0·7 S	1·7 W	1·6 W	0·1 E
February	·907	·903	− ·004	·595	·627	+ ·032	74·4	73·7	−0·7	0·01	0·05	+0·04	7·4 N	5·0 N	2·4 S	3·0 W	3·9 W	0·9 W
March	·860	·849	− ·011	·707	·769	+ ·062	77·9	79·5	+1·6	0·00	0·00	0·00	6·3 N	3·5 N	2·8 S	5·3 W	5·3 W	0·0
April	·798	·780	− ·018	·811	·833	+ ·022	81·4	82·5	+1·1	0·04	0·00	−0·04	4·5 N	5·9 N	1·4 N	6·6 W	8·5 W	1·9 W
May	·753	·771	+ ·018	·874	·893	+ ·019	84·2	84·3	+0·1	0·53	0·00	−0·53	0·5 N	0·3 S	0·8 S	7·9 W	8·0 W	0·1 W
June	·651	·651	·000	·931	·939	+ ·008	83·3	82·5	−0·8	29·45	23·97	+3·52	7·2 S	8·5 S	1·3 S	10·0 W	8·2 W	1·8 E
July	·649	·655	+ ·006	·904	·932	+ ·028	80·4	81·3	+0·9	24·12	15·14	−8·98	6·4 B	3·8 S	2·6 N	17·5 W	19·9 W	2·4 W
August	·712	·724	+ ·012	·882	·897	+ ·015	79·6	79·9	+0·3	12·83	11·95	−0·88	3·2 S	2·3 S	0·9 N	15·2 W	12·9 W	2·3 E
September	·770	·753	− ·017	·869	·893	+ ·024	79·7	78·6	−1·1	9·65	31·51	+21·86	0·4 S	0·7 S	0·2 S	7·6 W	9·8 W	2·2 W
October	·829	·833	+ ·004	·847	·796	− ·051	80·5	80·0	−0·5	2·02	0·00	−2·02	4·5 N	3·9 N	0·6 S	1·4 W	0·5 W	0·9 E
November .. .	·902	·922	+ ·020	·692	·692	0·00	78·6	79·4	+0·8	0·49	0·00	−0·49	5·3 N	5·1 N	0·2 S	1·4 E	0·3 E	1·1 W
December	·934	·937	+ ·003	·644	·644	·000	76·4	76·8	+0·4	0·05	0·00	−0·05	6·0 N	6·0 N	0·0	0·2 E	0·7 E	0·5 E
Year..	29·808	29·808	0·000	0·779	0·787	+0·008	79·2	79·2	0·0	70·30	83·09	+12·79	2·1 N	1·7 N	0·4 S	6·2 W	6·5 W	0·3 W

(2).—*TABLE showing for the year 1875 the Maximum and Minimum Values of the Principal Meteorological Elements at Bombay in each month and in the whole year.*

Months.	Barometric Pressure.		Pressure of Vapour.		Temperature of Air.		Fall of Rain.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.			
								Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max. in one day.	North or South Component.	East or West Component.	North or South Component.	East or West Component.
January...	30·065	29·800	0·780	0·234	85·9	59·9	0·47	19·8 N	19·8 W	0·9 N	0·4 W
February	·061	·768	·854	·342	87·0	62·5	0·05	19·1 N	19·1 W	0·7 N	0·7 W
March	·020	·735	·933	·453	88·5	71·8	0·00	17·7 N	17·7W	0·0	0·0
April	29·929	·653	·946	·595	91·5	75·7	0·00	24·0 N	24·0 W	0·0	0·0
May	·916	·650	·984	·804	91·6	78·3	0·00	17·7 N	17·7 W	0·7 S	0·7 W
June	·781	·532	1·088	·829	92·3	75·4	5·40	45·0 S	0·0	0·0	0·0
July	·770	·463	1·020	·830	88·6	76·4	2·36	0·0	38·0 W	0·0	7·0 W
August	·841	·555	0·995	·827	86·0	74·7	2·46	0·0	29·0 W	1·1 S	2·8 W
September	·903	·592	1·002	·727	84·9	73·2	8·14	14·5 N	35·1 W	0·9 S	0·4 E
October	·959	·669	0·941	·479	88·8	73·6	0·00	16·3 S	16·3 E	0·0	0·0
November	30·031	·804	·905	·350	89·1	71·7	0·00	16·3 N	16·3 E	1·0 N	0·0
December	·075	·778	·850	·458	88·2	69·1	0·00	22·2 N	9·2W	1·4 N	1·4 E
Year...	30·075	29·463	1·088	0·234	92·3	59·9	8·14	45·0 S	0·0	0·0	0.0

C.—MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

No	Names of Mills.	Number of Engines used.	Horse-power of each Engine.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Hands daily employed.	Remarks.
	MILLS IN ACTUAL WORK.						
	In the Districts.						
	Broach.						
29	Broach Mills Company	....	....	16,396	..	..	
30	Alfred Mills	....	....	8,641	..	..	
	Khgndesh.						
31	Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company	....	....	20,000	200	..	
	Bhaunagar.						
32	Bhaunagar Mills Company.. ..	....	....	12,064	..	..	
				125,153	640		
	MILLS IN COURSE OF COMPLETION.						
	In Bombay.						
33	Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company..	....	....	20,000	..	..	
34	Sassoon do. ..	....	....	50,220	752	..	
35	National do. ..	....	....	19,600	250	..	
36	Mándvi do. ..	....	....	17,060	..	..	
37	Mazagon do. ..	....	....	20,000	..	..	
				126,880	1,002		
	In the Districts.						
	Nariád.						
38	Nariád Spinning and Weaving Company	....	....	10,000	..	..	This mill has lately commenced work, *i.e.*, after the close of the year to which this statement relates
	Sholápur.						
39	Sholápur Spinning and Weaving Company	....	....	12,000	..	..	
				22,000	..		
	Grand Total..	....	....	963,983	8,681		

D.—TRADE.

D.—

(1).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise,*
Bombay during the two official

ARTICLES.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value.	..	757	..	880	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living	No.	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c., but exclusive of Hosiery)	Value.	..	16,75,108	..	19,86,291	..	25,656	..	16,528
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Accoutrements)	,,	..	2,74,848	..	2,61,970	..	..	..	10
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	..	2,90,452	2,779	3,57,363	..	2,256	8	1,824
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	,,	59,616	1,20,177	20,101	42,381	459	1,600	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	..	1,06,937	..	88,462	..	..	..	2,500
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	289,716	1,11,468	459,283	1,84,003	40	40	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	7,903	1,15,262	6,029	91,671	21	997	67	1,005
Coals—									
Coal	Tons.	236,939	42,15,327	210,742	41,66,007	330	6,880	180	3,240
Coke	,,	4,236	42,747	1,697	36,830	..	.	..	..
Corals, Real	Lbs.	..	4,543	..	..	..	..	.	..
Corks	Cwt.	..	43,211	241	34,987	..	..	..	..
Cotton—									
Raw	,,	30	850	88	2,850	..	..	.	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	8,247,131	69,80,853	7,105,372	58,67,010	142,073	195,350	66,320	85,070
Manufactures—									
Piece Goods—									
Grey (Unbleached)	Yards.	197,544,024	2,58,43,157	213,791,906	2,66,48,025	192	40	..	..
White (Bleached)	,,	31,215,696	17,83,144	52,495,988	83,61,799	50,011	17,693	60,724	26,466
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	,,	31,915,815	57,49,694	51,519,761	95,49,856	149,620	33,207	590,514	1,28,048
Other sorts of Piece Goods ..	,,	..	38,01,117	..	3,81,196	..	15,460	..	4,681
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	113,223	1,34,679	350,764	4,60,555	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	,,	..	1,10,019	15,206	2,33,917	..	..	..	20
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals)	Value.	..	6,35,965	..	4,52,022	..	11,294	..	5,895
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ..	Cwt.	2,180	6,06,182	3,507	6,40,656	..	1,52,556	..	1,34,497
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value.	..	2,44,670	..	2,61,991	..	..	..	7,283
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece Goods	Yards.	760,336	1,97,828	800,739	1,88,764	..	114	..	..
Canvas	,,	..	1,48,675	378,534	1,69,166	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	19,581	31,227	101,468	51,040	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables	Value.	..	164	..	..	..	1,200	..	8,560
Glass—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	499	1,05,326	973	1,61,327	303	26,093	336	12,865
Other Ware	Value.	..	5,53,112	..	6,58,574	..	21,180	..	36,342
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	713	8,593	21	152	..	..	..	[illegible]
Hardware and Cutlery (including Plated Ware)	Value.	..	12,18,559	..	18,19,544	..	13,297	..	1,644
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,,	..	2,52,897	..	2,03,906	..	6,366	..	5,967
Ivory, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	,,	..	1,42,888	.	2,79,575	..	1,068	..	..
Jewellery, &c.	,,	..	62,052	..	1,06,467	..	3,534	..	7,773
Leather, and Manufactures of ..	,,	..	2,81,358	..	4,27,211	..	969	..	2,079
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	255,942	6,02,211	282,791	6,40,254	5,069	14,811	4,649	13,[illegible]
Spirits	,,	77,508	6,10,352	92,250	8,01,265	..	..	1	[illegible]
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	118,649	10,06,180	111,640	10,66,793	1,833	11,444	1,347	9,[illegible]
Other sorts	,,	129	289	1,637	5,170	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	..	50,91,631	..	73,99,712	..	3,300	..	7,4[illegible]
Matches; Lucifer and other	,,	..	2,25,920	..	3,06,707	..	644	..	7
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	6,976	2,83,533	4,479	2,43,835	..	..	..	..
Wrought	,,	72,780	28,86,349	85,702	43,06,127	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	,,	157	6,295	10	520	..	..	..	..

*In this statement and the 6

TRADE.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,059	..	19,953	..	17,397	..	75,852	..	730	..	344
..	150	..	185	..	310	..	2,281	..	..	..	..
..	1,208	4	418	..	2,778	35	5,216	..	155	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	962	512	..	..	119	59	..	..
156	3,275	4,621	83,031	1	370	344	5,762	..	..	..	..
..	..	150	2,100	..	..	240	4,800	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	884	524	10,279	..	..	..	..
..	11,510	273	37,063	..	21,524	14	2,141	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8,400	14,250	6,700	9 336	46,967	49,209	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	60,234	38,490	..	..	7,767	604
..	..	988	361	21,010	5,953	597.941	1,51,218	240	72	2,164	342
5,050	441	79,402	24,785	850,406	2,42,985	1,811,621	5,22,406	4,081	988	5,961	1,776
..	..	..	..	..	6,970	..	71,605	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	169	2,570	3,805	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,994	..	2,029	91	10,042	..	..	..	..
..	2,844	..	3,094	..	10,985	..	2,419	..	692	..	2,270
..	176	298	2,40,182	..	400	5	48,321	..	..	..	216
..	1,185	..		..	579	..	528	..	80	..	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,291	644	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2,225	..	14,380	..	..	..	32
..	500	50	66,908	162	13,922	4,397	2,00,060	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,514	..	2,307	..	4,848	..	235	..	276
..	..	..	..	5	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,198	..	7,419	..	3,953	..	5,870	..	198	..	114
..	314	..	4,444	..	4,151	..	6,720	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1,595	..	727	..	..	..	..
..	2,684	..	665	..	1,554	..	2,061	..	35	..	1,683
..	151	..	1,359	..	1,371	..	1,457	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87,152	3,48,275	1,17,613	11,41,640	36,488	3,54,220	4,319	49,886	558	2,212	..	..
18,090	1,11,300	43,157	3,35 546	21,155	1,16,025	5,296	30,068	107	647	142	966
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,913	..	5,231	..	6,404	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	116	2	54

following, Sind is not included.

D.—TRADE

(1).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, Bombay during the two official*

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	676,580	37,19,717	885,338	64,92,975	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	6,631	15,548	26,104	67,715	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	3,676	44,536	5,736	79,169	...	..	.	...
Steel	,,	16,196	1,92,901	49,711	4,91,067	...	...	117	1,259
Tin—									
Unwrought	,,	218	9,817	224	9,468	...	..	...	...
Other sorts	,,	2,412	30,632	2,097	44,998	...	...	...	...
Zinc or Spelter	,,	12,138	1,41,408	18,841	2,51,778	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ...	,,	1,721	4,82,864	4,274	6,46,206	71	39,156	146	28,194
Oils	Gals.	5,111	1,18,114	56,614	1,11,170	300	225	628	686
Paints, Colours and Painter's Materials.	Value.	...	4,88,750	..	7,44,716	...		...	.
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	...	12,20,388	...	9,15,208	..	117,022	...	229,759
Provisions...	,,	...	7,29,589	...	9,94,877	...	3,041	...	13,006
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	,,	...	5,80,094	...	2,58,752	..	...	.	...
Salt...	Tons.	23	5,413	20	5,139	...	..	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Value.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Silk, Raw	Lbs.	3,824	26,786	11,417	41,980	...	..	...	...
,, Manufactures of—									
Piece Goods	Yds.	259,057	3,72,612	231,930	2,76,197	42,603	83,173	10,611	22,025
Other sorts	Value.	.	7	..	813	...		.	...
Spices	Lbs.	...	140	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	78	1,588	84	1,958	2	105	...	...
Tea	Lbs.	529	529	84	63	...	.	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	,,	3,903	2,734	80	110	.		.	...
Manufactured	,,	189,023	1,07,780	223,484	1,50,132	225	1,081	307	1,809
Toys and Requisites for Games ...	Value.	.	1,61,033	.	2,29,843	...	744	..	4,726
Umbrellas...	No.	105,190	94,132	196,775	1,95,108	...	...	...	...
Wood, and other Timber and Manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Value.	...	58,058	...	49,183	...	1,025	...	877
Wool, Raw	Lbs.	...	...	224	65	...	..	...	...
Manufactures of—									
Piece Goods	Yds.	1,827,559	17,88,470	2,876,222	27,93,540	903	3,318	12	184
Other sorts	Value.	...	23,478	...	48,957	...		...	...
All other Articles unenumerated ...	,,	...	15,66,133	..	27,22,995	...	42,201	...	39,484
Merchandise .. Free	...	...	1,21,53,465	...	1,36,81,113	...	196,786	...	285,542
Merchandise .. Dutiable ...	...	...	6,95,61,123	..	8,20,95,200	...	691,614	...	577,757
Total. .	...	...	8,17,14 588	...	9,66,76,313	...	888,400	...	863,299
Treasure—									
Gold	...	...	4,43,770	...	5,23,040	..	400	...	...
Silver	...	...	1,19,91,580	...	1,84,33,575	...	..	...	230,000
Total .	...	...	1,24,15,350	...	1,89,56,615	...	400	.	230,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ..	...	...	9,41,29,938	...	11,56,32,928	...	888,800	...	1,093,299
Government .. Stores..	...	...	42,22,080	...	47,17,589	...	.	...	...
Government .. Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Government .. Silver	...	...	.	..	.	...		...	...
Government .. Total Treasure	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
Government .. Total Stores and Treasure ..	...	...	42,22,080	...	47,17,589	...	..	...	...

4—continued.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	.	..	...	125	1,215	171	3,040	2	21	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	17	42	3	20
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	71	653	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	133	...	..	3	215	..	..	...	...
..	...	.	.	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	...
...	95	3	1,557	19	9,899	602	1,35,564	..	..	...	...
...	163	2	16	...	288	77	422	.	...	...	...
...	.	...	..	.	2,572	..	14,237	..	...	...	...
...	45	...	148	...	4,126	..	5,526	..	...	...	...
...	5,911	..	24,615	...	12,816	..	24,030	...	650	...	596
...	..	...	..	.	.	..	.	...	..	...	...
...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	18	...	...
...	..	...	..			..	..	.	...	...	...
...	...	102	102	..	..	598	2,392	...	...	...	...
589	2,606	26,214	41,919	11,072	15,838	151,103	2,75,057	...	...	...	...
..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8,064	508	1,067	510
...	...	...	...	...	...		..	324,230	38,89,496	517,826	74,99,758
...		26	26	...	...	1,472	820	74	74	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	.	130	443	255	558	239	857	436	144	1,814	194
...	601	...	3,630	...	2,631	...	2,843	..	10	..	115
...	...	896	229	...	...	1,184	1,828	6	18	...	...
...	...	...	106	...	...	...	42,638	...	...	...	320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,484	3,046	5,586	7,858	12,980	20,700	26,530	39,733	214	131	14	26
...		...		...	50	..	757	..	.	...	...
.	2,614	..	12,965	.	46,263	..	15,592		1,163	...	484
...	4,604	...	9,325	.	56,814	...	86,763	.	704	...	581
...	5,00,840		20,77,297	.	8,93,022	..	18,07,567	.	38,98,383	..	74,50,150
...	5,05,444	...	20,86,622	...	9,49,836	..	18,94,330	.	38,99,147	...	74,50,731
...	725	...	19,830	...	...	...	7,850	...	15,000	...	...
...	2,70,000	...	75,000	...	...	..	11,29,610	...	5,84,211	.	2,000
...	2,70,725	...	94,830	...	...	...	11,37,460	...	5,99,211	...	2,000
...	7,76,169	...	21,81,452	...	9,49,836	...	30,31,790	...	44,98,358	...	74,52,731
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...
...	..	...	.	..	.	..	..		...	...	...
...	..	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, Bombay during the two official*

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, Living	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,747
Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c., but exclusive of Hosiery)..	Value.	..	..	..	1,151	..	601	..	883
Arms, Ammunition, &c (excluding Accoutrements)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	..	50	11	2,257	..	3,450	6	710
Building and Engineering Materials									
Cement	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value.	..	..	..	..	..	6,851	..	4,800
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4
Clocks and Watches	No.	1	100	5	48	..	..	1	5
Coals—									
Coal	Tons.	210	4,200	..	..	60	1,200	..	..
Coke	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, Real	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Corks	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—									
Raw	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,585	1,09,815
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	180	101	29,878	15,689
Manufactures—									
Piece Goods—									
Grey (Unbleached)	Yards.	372,160	75,934	361,459	92,787	1,500	253	724,301	1,04,193
White (Bleached)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	335,022	41,058
Colored, Printed or Dyed ..	"	..	..	..	..	384	77	41,225	21,968
Other sorts of Piece Goods ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	490	..	..
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals)	Value.	..	10,657	..	13,684	..	32,904	..	24,228
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ..	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	213	4,391	702	9,229
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value.	..	..	..	332	..	25	.	119
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece Goods..	Yards.	..	..	..	..	444	105	28	45
anvas	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables..	Value.	..	..	..	3,000	..	100	..	9,438
Glass—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	53
Other Ware	Value.	..	8,394	..	58	..	181	..	614
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	11,124	1,33,487	7,876	48,826	24,153	2,79,982	22,693	2,48,344
Hardware and Cutlery (including Plated Ware)	Value.	..	923	..	1,436	..	480	..	472
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	"	..	730	..	766	..	60	..	240
Ivory, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	"	..	..	..	..	..	3,210	..	8,211
Jewellery, &c	"	..	..	..	..	..	38,190	..	4,40,465
Leather and Manufactures of ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	5
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits..	"	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	..	99	..	202	..	..	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	383
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	5	213	107	5,168

—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	407	1,13,400		1,200
..	30	..	6,364	..	74,441	..	1,14,316	..	6,346	..	3,407
..	250	..	150	..	65	..	385	..	792	..	1,428
..	100	..	..	..	244	10	703	..	675	8	1,419
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,704	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	844	259
..	..	..	..	5	96	9	215	1	35	..	..
3,670	71,773	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	24	224	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,012	3,69,693	16,775	3,59,868
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	1,875	95	74
..	..	12,000	750	..	..	321	39	11,700	1,697	50,976	6,763
..	..	..	..	17,562	4,909	417	77	10,980	1,335	132	28
..	..	5	7	381	68	11,427	2,281	21,286	16,226	52,195	10,081
..	..	..	..	..	752	..	9	..	69	60	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	40
..	15,924	..	8,213	..	3,11,747	..	2,70,543	..	2,10,871	..	1,39,843
111	388	1,673	9,165	10	1,854	..	..	7,327	93,457	5,705	76,866
..	..	..	..	..	26,033	..	35,823	..	865	..	115
..	..	..	..	6,233	1,821	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,981	..	2,128
..	..	..	..	406	26,611	720	26,658	..	391	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	6,34,192	..	4,04,557	..	481	..	458
107	1,260	..	..	10	332	..	..	3,402	29,576	1,450	8,445
..	180	..	637	..	2,185	..	3,392	..	819	..	369
..	..	..	..	..	302	..	483	..	56	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	165	..	50	..	499	..	2,802	..	36,520	..	..
..	38	..	400	..	1,02,727	..	90,148	..	1,37,630	..	7,60,062
..	..	..	3	..	3,757	..	5,307	..	961	..	671
..	..	..	..	24	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	219	..	..	122	588	1,545	5,663	36	218	30	169
..	..	22	165	532	5,072	..	..	189	1,394	83	454
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1,085	..	200	..	..	..	..
..	1,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1,039	42,309	73	3,703	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	270	1,717	75,729	1,036	63,383	..	26	2	270
..	..	1	38	1	18	1	55	120	4,813	25	1,137

D.—TRADE

(1).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, Bombay during the two official*

Articles.	Denomination.	United States. 1874-75. Quantity.	United States. 1874-75. Value.	United States. 1875-76. Quantity.	United States. 1875-76. Value.	Arabia. 1874-75. Quantity.	Arabia. 1874-75. Value.	Arabia. 1875-76. Quantity.	Arabia. 1875-76. Value.
Metals—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	2,546	17,465	1,071	11,687	...	...		
Other sorts	,,	..	...		...	.	...	950	1,752
Lead	,,	...	...	...	..	118	1,184		
Steel	,,	...	..	...	...	...	...		...
Tin—									
Unwrought	,,	...	..	...	...	2	83		
Other sorts	,,	...	..	...	..	...	...		
Zinc or Spelter	,,	...	.	..	..	..	...	11	174
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	..	...			8	353		
Oils...	Gals.	365,848	2,74,386	324,983	2,48,740	50	300	350	5,154
Paints, Colours and Painter's Materials	Value.	...	5,508	...	31,050	...	...	.	20
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	28	..	..	.	
Provisions	,,	...	1,360	...	9,058	...	1,11,450	.	8,30,551
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	76
Shells and Cowries	Value.	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	.	1,57,016
Silk, Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	2,616
Manufactures of—									
Piece Goods	Yards.	...	...	...	...	66	75	13,756	6 760
Other sorts	Value.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	
Spices	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,280	11,895
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	13	530	93	1,234
Tea	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	23,131	23,131	719	417
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	18
Manufactured	,,	41,890	15,126	..	...	...	...	.	
Toys and Requisites for Games ..	Value.	...	...	...	134	..	...	.	
Umbrellas...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
Wood, and other Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value.	...	30,793	...	71,099	..	228	..	1,741
Wool, Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	5,572	8,863	51,464	7,176
Manufactures of—									
Piece Goods	Yards.	...	...	...	...	51	67	21,733	9,302
Other sorts	Value.	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	
All other Articles unenumerated ..	,,	...	55,362	...	45,588	...	55,663	..	1,48,705
Merchandise .. Free	...	...	83,662	...	1,10,979	...	1,03,091	..	8,44,410
Merchandise .. Dutiable ..	...	...	5,50,912	...	4,70,959	...	4,72,374	..	13,86,958
Total .	...	...	6,34,574	...	5,81,938	...	5,76,065	..	22,31,368
Treasure—									
Gold	...		30,000	...	...	...	20,08,505	...	16,10,145
Silver	..	...	..	..	...	..	10,79,220	..	22,35,083
Total...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	30,87,725	..	38,45,228
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	6,64,574	...	5,81,938	...	36,63,790	...	60,76,596
Government... Stores...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government... Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government... Treasure— Silver	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Government... Total Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government... Total Stores and Treasure ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76—continued.

Ceylon.				China.				Persia.			
1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	..	..	.		.			12	64	.	...
..	.	.				200	500	35	87	.	...
	.							.	..	.	..
...				.	.	.				..	...
..	..	66	3,360	..				24	1,073	..	...
.	.				2,850	20	2,368	7	101	..	...
...	..									1	9
...		3	175	281	27,117	538	91,558	1	249	1	96
12	216	486	1,136	159	6,857	251	7,014		1,046	1,706	2,675
..			406		26,842		1,29,151		23,981	.	7,153
.	110		130		3,759		49,067				
..	2,996		558	..	21,711		53,[illegible]	.	15,71,455	.	4,80,429
.		.					.				..
			390					32	1,715	22	6,244
									98,960		26,264
35,454	1,30,959	11,841	31,513	1,939,164	68,16,512	1,941,823	55,65,833	64,3[illegible]1	3,21,771	43,810	1,78,107
..	..	2	6	3,099,895	24,69,249	3,918,037	25,15,972	6,246	8,850	13,538	22,583
					17,922		8,909		...		..
168	4,192	16,296	5,601	10,610	3,990	26,309	5,092	112	55		...
	..			46,461	9,28,915	62,967	10,99,927	34	342	11	406
	94,753	66,778	81,493	853,750	8,83,750	1,995,001	18,51,148			7,402	1,876
								1,241	362	1,495	443
757	1,918	2,308	5,810	4,071	11,163	9,009	23,375	2,837	853	960	302
...	80		220		4,701		7,519			..	...
...	...	..	..	208,959	1,82,617	491,240	2,83,553	.		..	..
			15	.	600		50		2,181		73
...	..				.	11,200	2,500	867,175	2,77,[illegible]	901,637	2,89,947
...	..									1,172	9,548
		243	681	12,043	11,979	1,684	1,981			..	2,563
...	...				1,1[illegible]				10,093		
...	8,521	.	57,703	.	4,17,241		5,76,667		3,57,611		1,01,909
..	72,594		50,105		1,35,[illegible]		1,[illegible]		[illegible]		14,50,892
...	2,61,318		1,65,057		1,30,89,888		1,29,77,951		26,51,2[illegible]		10,56,666
..	8,35,012	...	2,15,162	.	3,32,15,136		4,10,92,932		19,51,7[illegible]	.	25,07,558
...	3,61,200	...	1,51,790	...	60,46,193		58,08,970		8,03,[illegible]		1,57,875
...	15,736	.	.	.	26,30,360	.	19,08,150		2,[illegible],875	.	3,98,977
...	3,76,936	.	1,51,790		86,82,5[illegible]		77,17,120	.	33,26,237	.	5,56,852
...	7,12,848	.	3,66,952	..	2,18,97,689		2,08,10,052		82,77,990	.	30,64,410
...	...			.	.	.	.		.	..	...
...	...	..	..	.	.	.		.	..	...	...
	..		.						.	..	...
...	...	.					..		..	.	...
...	...	...	.	...	.	.	..	.	..	...	...

D—TRADE

(1).—*Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise*
Bombay during the two official

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements. 1874-75. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1874-75. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1875-76. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1875-76. Value.	Other 1874-75. Quantity.	Other 1874-75. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value.	....	....	....	....	....	84
Animals, Living	No	....	....	....	....	....	120
Apparel, (including Haberdashery Millinery, &c., but exclusive of Hosiery)	Value.	....	2,146	....	1,102	....	2,04,697
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Accoutrements)	"	....	520	....	456	....	33,823
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	....	133	2	200	....	94,945
Building and Engineering Materials							
Cement	"	....	....	....	....	200	300
Other sorts	Value.	....	390	....	132	....	710
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	....	....	12	3	1,538	163
Clocks and Watches	No.	4	80	1	5	1,870	42,265
Coals—							
Coal	Tons.	....	....	....	....	40	1,040
Coke	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Corals, Real	Lbs	....	....	....	15	....	3,102
Corks	Cwt	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cotton—							
Raw	"	....	....	....	....	344	8,510
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	1,280	1,760	....	....	3,58,510	5,82,173
Manufactures—							
Piece Goods—							
Grey (Unbleached)	Yards.	170	23	20	3	10,013,401	13,54,106
White (Bleached)	"	6[illegible]1	136	771	215	1,652,772	2,[illegible]
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	4,546	1,041	7,513	2,385	1,655,205	30,7[illegible]
Other sorts of Piece Goods	"	....	....	....	11	....	1,51[illegible]
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	1	1	..	....	743	3,418
Other sorts of manufactures	"	....	23	....	200	....	13,690
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals)	Value.	....	37,[illegible]	....	50,798	....	44,366
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt	196	1,7[illegible]	807	5,691	32,355	3,29,8[illegible]
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value.	....	294	....	77	....	976
Flax—							
Manufactures—							
Piece Goods	Yard	....	....	....	....	61,593	17,004
Canvas	"	....	....	....	....	....	2,907
Other sorts	Lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	....	30	....	157	....	3,618
Glass—							
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	13	768	21	1,412	1,721	1,45,680
Other Ware	Value	....	1,9[illegible]	....	....	....	10,1[illegible]
Gums and Resins	Cwt	4,954	1,71,530	7,535	2,21,777	9,470	1,72,941
Hardware and Cutlery (including Plated Ware)	Value.	....	32	....	1,113	....	22,940
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	"	....	37	....	5	....	23,368
Ivory, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	"	....	25,700	....	37,711	....	10,15,451
Jewellery, &c.	"	....	5,0[illegible]	....	85	....	54,886
Leather, and Manufactures of	"	....	12[illegible]	....	117	....	36,402
Liquors—							
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spirits	"	....	....	....	....	1,470	8,543
Wines and Liqueurs	"	....	....	....	....	4,964	44,565
Other sorts	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	....	....	....	....	....	14,175
Matches: Lucifer and other	"	....	....	....	....	....	1
Metals—							
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt.	....	....	....	....	2,048	83,917
Wrought	"	22	999	....	24	626	30,966
Other sorts	"	....	2	....	....	108	4,321

—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76—continued.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.					
1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	....	....	811	....	880
160	33,100	407	1,14,129	171	30,347
....	6,394	....	20,60,211	....	23,32,888
....	110	....	3,10,758	....	2,70,564
38	9,317	....	3,96,416	2,901	3,78,927
....	....	60,2[illegible]5	1,2[illegible],107	20,101	42,381
....	4,661	....	1,20,12[illegible]	....	1,00,808
	3	2,92,[illegible]75	1,1[illegible],812	1,[illegible],105	1,84,271
	280	9,962	1,62,390	11,079	1,82,922
1,645	32,900	2,11,219	43,30,1[illegible]0	2,12,957	42,09,347
....	....	2,2[illegible]6	12,[illegible]17	1,057	36,830
....	....	....	8,[illegible]	548	10,556
....	....	....	79,245	528	74,491
1,451	17,721	15,786	3,79,013	2[illegible],[illegible]09	4,90,274
36,005	58,299	87,[illegible]991	75,71,717	72,[illegible],037	60,89,601
118,457	25,[illegible]80	2,079,4[illegible]147	2,72,75,210	2,151,30,144	2,69,15,533
148,234	19,6[illegible]5	32,068,9[illegible]	[illegible],60,1[illegible]1	[illegible],642,187	80,01,228
21,672	5,290	37[illegible],03,769	63,50,148	5,11,71,299	1,02,68,892
....	2,315	[illegible]	39,[illegible],226	60	4,60,215
....	....	1,13,967	1,38,297	3,[illegible]16	4,73,371
....	100	....	1,2[illegible]6,0	15,207	2,46,313
....	63,809	....	13,21,[illegible]41	....	10,36,848
3,751	30,707	42,692	12,[illegible]2,0	16,151	11,96,830
....	3,208	....	2,[illegible]4,707	....	3,09,537
....	....	824,606	2,16,872	803,078	1,89,453
240	91	....	1,51,[illegible]2	378,771	1,69,260
....	....	19,581	31,282	101,198	51,040
....	12,115	....	12,318	....	40,825
104	5,114	3,104	3,19,291	6,611	4,76,697
....	4,264	....	12,[illegible],811	....	11,11,435
7,733	1,11,205	53,9[illegible]5	7,[illegible],815	17,308	6,38,949
....	12,278	....	12,[illegible]4,764	....	18,54,587
....	937	....	2[illegible],[illegible]75	....	2,23,403
....	19,59,839	....	1[illegible],[illegible],960	....	23,08,948
....	31,101	....	16,11,141	....	14,41,121
....	1,855	....	3,26,119	....	4,40,094
....	....	261,695	6,17,126	2[illegible]7,410	6,53,895
573	2,643	153,389	1[illegible],[illegible]1,[illegible]27	216,[illegible]3	20,01,286
6,650	43,974	165,519	12,96,[illegible]77	16[illegible],[illegible]7	14,87,484
....	....	129	2[illegible]9	1,[illegible]7	5,170
....	1,154	....	51,15,[illegible]21	....	74,19,008
....	6	....	2,2[illegible],[illegible]76	....	3,04,720
2,100	1,14,380	10,063	1,09,7[illegible]9	6,652	3,61,918
57	3,101	75,1[illegible]5	29,[illegible],[illegible]03	86,810	44,63,758
68	3,230	594	15,[illegible]8	214	10,202

D.—TRADE

(1).—*Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise*
Bombay during the two official

Articles.	Denomination	Straits Settlements. 1874-75. Quantity	Value.	1875-76. Quantity.	Value.	Other 1874-75. Quantity.	Value.
			Rs		Rs.		Rs.
Metals *continued.*							
Iron							
Wrought	Cwt	....	....	....	....	3,905	21,331
Other sorts	"	....	....	3	7	1,658	4,056
Lead	"	....	....	....	....	59	507
Steel	"	....	....	....	....	3	79
Tin—Unwrought	"	3,765	1 69 132	7,846	3,81,900	....	....
Other sorts	"	....	....	....	....	7	130
Zinc or Spelter	"	....	....	....	....	96	1 263
All other sorts, unenumerated ..	"	....	321	2	163	181	1,26,,29
Oils	Gals.	....	342	255	2 210	7,357	8,563
Paints, Colours and Painter's Materials	Value	....	....	....	....	....	15,065
Paper and Pasteboard	"	....	30	....	....	....	58,140
Provisions	"	....	19,307	....	27,692	....	1,19 ,18
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ..	"	....	2,920	....	....	....	7,508
Salt	Tons	....	....	....	....	....	10
Shells and Cowries	Value	....	.. .	....	. ..	....	1,16,,21
Silk Raw	Lbs	91,135	5,78 912	106,364	2,58,265	4,781	12,802
Manufactures of—							
Piece Goods	Yards	1,852	2,239	2,360	3,172	113,412	1,73,933
Other sorts	Value.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spices	Lbs.	711,476	1,56 571	759 48	2 75 112	1,018,880	1,12,398
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt	1,094	1,,254	1,189	56,,19	22	740
Tea	Lbs	40,6,0	4,,160	104,172	6,,,,0	5 894	4,242
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	"	....	....	..	...	862	273
Manufactured	"	7,198	16 775	10,705	29,962	5,953	4,393
Toys and Requisites for Games ..	Value	....	745	....	19	....	11,397
Umbrellas	No.	18	50	5	10	23,216	24,691
Wood and other Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Fuel-wood)	Value	....	41,802	....	43,071	....	46,961
Wool Raw	Lbs	....	.. .	....	..	71,368	21,395
Manufactures of—							
Piece Goods	Yards	101	161	22	66	211,396	1,78,480
Other sorts .. .	Value	..	...	....	8	....	8,119
All other Articles, unenumerated .	"	..	1,36 6,7	..	1,71,313	....	1,85,783
Merchandise .. Free . .	..	. ..	76,160	....	55,748	....	4,16 553
Merchandise .. Dutiable .		. .	11 11,,52	....	15 99,617	....	58,33,751
Total.	..	..	12,17,512	....	16 55,383	....	62 52,307
Treasure—							
Gold	..	....	5,100	....	11,700	....	28,01,779
Silver..	..	. ..	1,36,200	....	16,915	....	1,52,22,438
Total	..	...	1,41,300	..	28,615	....	1,80,24,217
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	..	....	13,58,812	....	16,83 998	....	2,42,76,524
Government.. Stores..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Treasure—							
Gold . .	..	. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Silver	..	....	. ..	. ..	....	....	....
Total Treasure.	.	....	....	. ..	....	....	....
Total Stores and Treasure ..		. ..	. .	....	....	....	....

—continued.

and Value of T easure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of years 1871-7 *and* 1875-76—concluded.

Cornelius		Total.			
		1871-75.		1875-76	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		R.		Rs.
85	5,296	683,171	37,59,813	886,960	65,13,998
8	1,080	8,134	19,773	28,145	71,074
14	725	3,901	16,954	6,800	79,804
1	361	16,199	1,92,980	49,749	4,0,727
1	43	1,009	1,89,105	8,163	3,9,192
	...	2,176	35,922	2,120	17,714
7	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	1,8[illegible]	2,[illegible],826
1	7,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	6,86,846	5,[illegible]	9,14,584
	105	12,[illegible]17	4,16,700	38,[illegible]	2,79,358
	1,[illegible]06	....	5,62,[illegible]58	....	9,22,230
	..	.	11,1[illegible],530	...	1,00,211
	12,[illegible]	..	26,[illegible]9	....	41,06,180
	..		3,1[illegible],872	...	2,[illegible],752
1	77	75	7,186	43	11,036
	9[illegible]		2,1[illegible]	....	2,76,700
[illegible]	40,261	2,1[illegible],012	16,[illegible],772	2,14,607	59,71,069
1	5,[illegible]	1,371,[illegible]12	31,39,065	1,[illegible],701	31,07,171
		.	1,[illegible]9	.	9,722
[illegible]	9,88,586	1,8[illegible],510	2,7[illegible],767	2,8[illegible],076	18,85,126
1	18,061	371,977	18,[illegible]67	586,864	86,18,491
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,0[illegible],461	10,2[illegible]99	2,089,521	20,00,073
841	412	6,006	2,[illegible]29	2,166	978
1,[illegible]	8,192	2,02,645	1,59,[illegible]91	261,018	2,91,[illegible]9
	61[illegible]		1,81,010	....	2,49,[illegible]54
14	41	427,389	3,01,[illegible]	69,112	1,81,069
	79,[illegible]78		1,81,[illegible]	.	2,88,761
[illegible]	12,[illegible]50	9,07,213	2,[illegible]	1,071,145	3,12,610
81	56,702	2,067,7[illegible]4	20,1[illegible]	2,371,145	29,39,626
	1,8[illegible]	...	[illegible],12	..	5,987
	2,[illegible]	.	29,[illegible]	..	41,01,055
	5,06,1[illegible]	...	1,[illegible]92,[illegible]	...	1,72,16,854
	50,18,796		9,94,1[illegible]	...	11,[illegible]91,063
..	65,7[illegible]220	.	11,41,10,671	..	1,18,10,856
	13,51,078	..	1,21,96,931	...	96,55,278
	19,5,9[illegible]8	..	3,11,78,820	...	2,61,[illegible],298
	22,70,066	...	1,69,[illegible]6,4	.	1,59,90,576
	8,25,286	...	16,29,[illegible]28	...	17,08,01,432
	...	...	12,22,080	...	47,17,589
	...	...	. ..	..	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	..	...	...	...
.	...	. ..	42,22,080	...	47,17,589

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise*
Countries from the Presidency of Bombay, during

Articles.	Denomination	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.			Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Cotton—									
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	..	..	4,510	6,871	..	..	..	..
Manufactures									
Piece Goods—									
Grey	Yds	8,366	1,716	25,385	3,657	..	.	..	..
White	,,	..	.	80	16	..	..	40	15
Coloured, printed or dyed ..	,,	17,224	1,402	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Piece Goods ..	,,	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Lbs.	..	..	14	100	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins . .	Cwt.	16,886	2,01,682	11,550	2,15,800	257	2,511	..	..
Ivory, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	..	8,32,677	..	9,63,868	..	..	..	..
Metals—									
Iron	Cwt.	9,012	16,885	5,705	9,708	.	.		..
All others unenumerated	,,	10	352	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar Sugar Candy and other Saccharine produce	,,	..	..	..	..	..	.		.
All other Articles, unenumerated ..	Value.	..	6,75,425	..	12,10,288	..	12,816	..	1,482
Total of Foreign Merchandize ..	,,	..	17,63,159	..	24,40,311	..	15,127	.	4,497
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, Living	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c., but exclusive of Hosiery)	Value	..	55,729	..	24,585	..	..	..	537
Caoutchouc—Raw	Cwt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Coffee	,,	1,121	56,444	2,434	1,04,330	350	13,980	518	21,014
Coir—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	,,	..	..	36,826	3,17,018	..	..	..	..
Cotton—									
Raw	,,	3,153,175	8,90,97,482	2,339,073	6,46,16,767	345,100	93,90,079	307,189	82,72,108
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures Piece Goods	Yards.	5,008	2,553	3,250	3,811	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—									
Other sorts	Value.	..	21,186	..	5,719	..	.	..	..
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals)	,,	..	23,168	..	48,444	..	1,160	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt.	26	2,025	49 lbs.	49	19	2,112	.	..
Other sorts	,,	150,992	5,50,096	153,504	6,55,864	134	565	144	876
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Rice, in the husk (paddy)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	,,	7	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	,,	120,178	6,42,290	554,610	25,07,337	25,552	1,32,250	5,970	29,870
Other sorts	,,	175	620	..	..	3	12	..	..
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch and Gambier	,,	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw	,,	51,614	4,51,359	48,359	4,10,656	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of (excluding Cordage)	Value.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins									
Hides, raw	Cwts. or Nos.	79,771	1,57,951	9,658 131,393	2,55,569	1,040	4,440	495 6,160	13,080
,, dressed or tanned .. .	,,	73,701	1,84,127	11,827 176,768	6,83,996	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	,,	60,989	42,168	3,001 139,872	82,117	..	..	1 193	366
,, dressed or tanned	,,	921,146	4,62,769	10,214 1,143,569	11,24,632	9,452	4,726	134 12,280	10,614

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign the official years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1874-75		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.		..	..	..	..	..	15,150	2,242	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,662	3,481	7 047	1,568
..	..	..	..	..	..	224	75	19,275	5,308	43,778	10,099
..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	6 00	..	98
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
75	4 874	..	..	27	386	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..		6,796	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
1,500	2 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	150	..	..
..		.	..	..	..	..	..	98	1 704	50	700
..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	16	320	..	..
..	628		32,514	..	10,693	.	13,274	.	31,171	.	39,107
..	10,75[illegible]		39,310	..	11,079	..	13,349	..	47,800	..	51,502
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	561	.	870	..	715	..	230	..	5,416	..	8,215
..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,278	94,253	3,796	1,47,195	161	5,080	250	10,179	71	2,250	18	200
..	..	883	8,721	..	..	..	..	..	.	444	2,350
652,062	1,95,22,403	49,294	1,36,06,124	162,369	45,06,806	195,101	53,25,018	42	900	..	..
..		..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	7	7	..	..	..	30	23,013	7 811	27,082	9,451
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,788	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	150	..	10
13	1,463	9	330	31	3,168	3	305	..	.	..	..
1,980	8,116	171	975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	39	126	..	..	11	53	20,278	1,00 2,5	29,135	1,07,777
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..
..	..		..	..	..	6	10	697	2 879	129	637
265,362	11,76,301	164,570	6,35,520	93 635	1,77,467	24,582	1,24,513	11,175	5,0 08	11,260	40,145
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	81,197	1,12,227	44,579	1,57,170
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
680	5,405	5,179	43,350	25	225	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
980	2,760	18 281	1,016	33,160	64,398	1 551 17,532	42,524	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
7,861	5,241	1,015 81,116	46,735	2,000	1,500	33 3,538	1,484	..	..	..	..
19,360	5,140	20 2,104	2 025	3,160	1,580	29 3,555	3,639	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay during*

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—									
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	22,115	19 063	216 6 7	1,01,350
Manufactures—									
Piece Goods—									
Grey	Yds	..	..	.	..	70,991	27,617	3,621 0 7	5 10 376
White	"	..	.	..	..	77,252	13,161	687 8 4	1 09,714
Coloured, printed or dyed ..	"	..	..	..	.	1 081,978	3,18,785	5,250 717	9 78 117
Other sorts of Piece Goods .	"	..	.	..	..	..	1,03	..	8 07
Other sorts of Manufactures	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	3 612	2,865	4,0 0	5,140
Gums and Resins . .	Cwt	..	..	..	..	13	457	2	5 209
Ivory, Unmanufactured and Manufactured..	Value.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Metals—									
Iron	Cwt	..	..		..	2 506	22,739	8 184	77,108
All others unenumerated .. .	"	..	..	..	..	321	10 088	1 1 3	26 1 6
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other saccharine produce	"	..	..	..	..	1,820	56,956	27 0 0	3 90 9 0
All other articles unenumerated ..	Value.	..	1,06,211	..	4,751	..	96,0 5	..	3 61 0 1
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..		.	1 06,211		4,751	.	5,68,960	..	26 51,105
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, Living	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c, but exclusive of Hosiery)	Value.	..	500	..	..	..	2 343	..	8,815
Caoutchouc—Raw	Cwt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coffee	"	171	6,455	25	1,000	128	3,810	33,[illegible]05	1,03,161
Coir—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	1,141
Cotton—									
Raw	"	..	..	..	..	721	18,000	500	13,587
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	171,102	89,659	271,700	1,18 778
Manufactures Piece Goods	Yards.	..	..	..	..	1,358,340	2,59,637	2,789,593	5,63,479
Manufactures—									
Other sorts	Value.	..	700	..	..	..	3,846	..	..
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals)	"	..	..	..	..	..	2,960	..	9,448
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt	..	..	..	..	2	300	190	22,036
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	101	708	63	795
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	"	..	..		..	32	143	879	8,397
Rice, in the husk (paddy)	"	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Rice, not in the husk	"	..	..	..	.	45,861	2,40,336	119,679	5,57,242
Wheat "	"	..	..	..	..	30,707	1,70,829	22,162	97,494
Other sorts	"	..	..	.	..	5,706	18,832	46,942	1,58,912
Gums and Resins—									
Kutch and Gambier	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	160
Hemp—Raw	"	907	8 633	..	..	710	6,130	2,321	21,512
Manufactures of (excluding Cordage)	Value.		..	.	..	..	..	..	2,915
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Cwts. or Nos.	8	12	..	..	..	..	2 / 40	88
" dressed or tanned ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	"	83,800	30,560	277 / 31,000	15,500	..	..	..	..
" dressed or tanned.. ..	"	844	422	..	..	..	..	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign the official years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
645	741	..	..	..	..	..	..	650,380	4,57,078	383,759	2,01,1[illegible]
39	177	4 819	1,277	..	..	..	..	12,856,081	17,83,258	5,048 187	8,27,743
5,550	1 264	8,585	2,398	12,630	2,911	13,983	3,506	2,737,126	4,00,932	1,686 949	2,64,843
37,251	11,305	7,762	2,553	28,464	6,760	44,122	11,395	13,896,466	29,08,286	5,494,294	12,36,675
..	755	..	122	..	130	..	71	..	25,391	.	11,887
..	13	..	..	3	394	..	278	7,555	10,775	4,292	6,172
16	420	53	1,580	7,842	71,655	2,485	26,015	204	5,073	85	3,[illegible]
..	.	..	..	..	55,948	..	1,27,924	..	50	.	36
171	1,609	464	5,623	..	..	..	..	6,363	63,469	3 385	39,[illegible]
32	771	34	3,3 2	47	2,297	497	5,999	3,219	1,02,231	2,797	85,[illegible]
2,028	25,184	2,571	38,471	..	..	..	..	47,382	5,77,628	38,557	5,16,[illegible]
..	48,238	..	71,697	..	4,16,196	..	4,93,784	..	8,35,400		4,15,[illegible]
..	90,480	..	1,30,023	..	5,56,291	..	6,69,062	..	72,29,521	.	97,55,414
..	..	88	6,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18,695	.	22,674	..	3,242	..	17,068	..	7,210	..	3,931
1	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	5,600	1,74,237	1,476	68,864
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	[illegible]
..	..	..	..	38,698	9,37,431	64,522	15,73,842	147	964	3	30
..	..	..	.	1,483,700	8,35,007	4,631,770	20,34,539	37,431	22,155	13,052	6,998
173	310	710	248	5,280	901	7,835	1,165	1,086,538	2,13,695	164,964	32,[illegible]
..	.	..	1,405	..	2,732	..	7,115	..	300	..	..
..	3,262	..	4,993	..	33,031	..	44,248	..	19,523		9,[illegible]
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554	72,685	1,560	2,55,[illegible]
..	..		..	..	70	33	36	219	1,796	1	20
4,378	18,444	5,324	18,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
75	301	64	401	13	72	33	205	161,960	8,23,614	71,132	3,15,[illegible]
15,032	56,262	15,360	61,885	4	21	3	16	290	1,374	95	[illegible]
12,093	50,526	14,061	52,955	37	203	45	204	1,002	4,408	53	211
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	3,479	35,961	876	8,[illegible]
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	314
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	1,350	212 / 2,750	3,700
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	55	45 / 400	1,[illegible]
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay during*

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other	
		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	....	....	....	....	74,714	55,684
Manufactures—							
Piece Goods—							
Grey	Yards.	....	26	....	....	4,945,822	7,48,237
White	"	101,391	16,402	80,377	17,415	1,021,022	1,93,445
Coloured, printed or dyed ..	"	3,757,905	11,30,171	3,665,644	11,11,438	10,800,964	20,22,231
Other sorts of Piece Goods ..	"	....	3,419	....	6,691	....	74,364
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Lbs.	....	8,555	130	2,984	8,089	42,166
Gums and Resins . .	Cwt.	156	2,284	113	2,610	277	5,712
Ivory, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.	....	6,476	....	2,184	....	....
Metals—							
Iron	Cwt.	39	156	4	80	2,414	23,428
All others, unenumerated .. .	"	25	827	5	712	1,756	41,613
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other saccharine produce	"	42	583	....	....	6,391	81,585
All other articles, unenumerated ..	Value.	....	1,70,926	....	1,27,973	....	6,02,488
Total of Foreign Merchandise.		....	13,39,824	....	12,72,087	....	38,90,853
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, Living	No.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c., but exclusive of Hosiery)	Value.	....	28,940	....	20,095	....	58,972
Caoutchouc—Raw	Cwt.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coffee	"	....	....	....	....	392	14,366
Coir—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cotton—							
Raw	"	51	425	....	....	173,861	48,61,201
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	....	....	5,500	2,520	1,097,293	5,13,205
Manufactures—Piece Goods ..	Yards.	783	693	9,059	3,192	4,481,547	7,92,557
Manufactures—							
Other sorts	Value.	....	1,531	....	1,214	....	3,521
Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals)	"	....	847	....	1,527	....	10,097
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt.	....	....	....	....	250	38,248
Other sorts	"	29	121	25	122	44	860
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	"	92	500	587	2,049	3,487	13,607
Rice, in the husk (Paddy)	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rice, not in the husk .. .	"	10	52	23	100	41,835	2,17,973
Wheat	"	975	4,886	3	14	71,691	3,44,941
Other sorts	"	47	242	336	1,431	3,329	15,582
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hemp—Raw	"	....	....	....	....	136	2,177
Manufactures of (excluding Cordage)	Value.	....	....	....	22	.....	....
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Cwts. or Nos.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" dressed or tanned ..	"	....	....	....	....	611	1,878
Skins, raw	"	....	....	....	....	13	316
" dressed or tanned .	"	....	....	2 / 242	181	....	....

—continued.

and Indian Produce and Manufacture and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign the official years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76—continued.

COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
1875-76.		1874 75.		1875 76	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
65,085	50,886	747,854	5,32,566	6,70,011	5,00,249
8,144,373	10,79,965	17,896,359	25,63,263	10,846,741	24,29,026
1,096,507	1,86,264	3,970,012	6,91,296	3,581,551	6,05,347
13,896,580	28,07,459	30,239,557	64,04,198	28,403,121	62,08,311
....	46,514	....	1,05,098	...	73,620
10,606	18,765	19,259	64,768	19,738	33,445
593	10,934	25,753	2,97,856	18,414	2,65,766
....	....	....	8,95,151	....	11,00,806
9,302	81,749	21,945	1,30,677	27,044	2,07,265
2,764	84,194	5,508	1,59,976	7,470	3,09,679
17,503	2,71,828	60,679	7,42,263	86,247	12,27,160
....	7,92,714	....	30,14,926	....	36,02,132
....	54,31,302	....	1,56,00,987	....	1,64,62,808
....	....	....	....	38	6,200
....	65,481	....	1,82,356	....	1,67,501
....	....	1	144	....	....
2,556	1,07,446	10,572	3,70,905	14,378	5,49,032
77	530	....	....	38,477	3,30,375
323,452	85,97,118	4,556,826	12,83,35,791	3,722,436	10,20,93,892
1,176,656	4,45,618	2,789,526	11,60,926	6,098,639	26,08,853
5,097,986	8,67,504	6,960,721	12,78,190	8,100,086	15,34,330
....	1,921	....	33,816	....	17,374
....	14,527	....	96,986	....	1,32,745
312	60,084	895	1,21,221	2,067	3,42,038
164	615	153,502	5,62,632	154,109	6,59,002
2,404	9,728	28,267	1,32,989	38,360	1,41,746
10	27	....	....	10	27
32,711	1,63,687	250,478	12,85,976	223 767	10,33,251
39,954	1,62,549	633,681	30,44,839	837,369	36,59,808
4,150	13,840	106,319	5,32,452	109,566	3,84,724
2	55	....	....	8	235
72	697	57,561	5,09,290	56,867	4,85,049
....	1,802	....	.....	....	5,049
....	....	116,419	2,30,911	12,036 158,076	3,15,977
20 166	632	74,331	1,86,060	11,892 177,334	6,85,678
lbs. 22 7	106	154,293	79,585	4,360 257,746	1,46,306
....	....	944,882	4,74,637	10,429 1,161,756	11,41,091

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay during*

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom. 1874-75. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1874-75. Value.	United Kingdom. 1875-76. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1875-76. Value.	Austria. 1874-75. Quantity.	Austria. 1874-75. Value	Austria. 1875-76. Quantity.	Austria. 1875-76. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c ..	Value	..	47,381	..	32,498	...	90	..	930
Jute—Raw	Cwt.	147	630	2	13	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags	No.	5,000	1,150	8,000	2,000	..	..	..	..
" Other kinds	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lac Dye	"	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shell	"	36	1,000	4	134	..	..	10 lbs	20
Other kinds	"	20	320	50	1,702	..	..	..	..
Oils—Vegetable, not Essential ..	Gals.	26,615	43,080	61,316	86,054	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	1,345	43,905	523	18,786	.	..	..	..
Opium	Chests or Cwt.	165	2,13,500	60	75,480	..	..	..	..
Provisions	Value.	..	95,125	..	1,00,215	..	145	..	165
Saltpetre	Cwt.	2,354	17,260	..	.	..	..	..	..
Seeds—Linseed	"	474,913	23,74,564	1,719,885	94,85,483	..	..	..	..
Mustard and Rape	"	14,032	63,144	255,583	13,51,247	..	..	..	..
Poppy	"	1,157	6,358	8,470	50,893	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	"	18,173	1,09,033	11,238	67 815	..	..	75	500
Other sorts	"	827	1,10,030	22,692	84,502	..	341	..	..
Silk—Raw	Lbs	35	110	..	..	..	.	27	250
Manufactures, &c...	Value.	..	424	..	60	..	..	..	..
Spices	Lbs.	299,600	1,11,731	1,049,238	4,06,614	61,376	4,233	13,608	2,703
Sugar and Sugar candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Tea	Lbs.	9,687	13,879	17,110	20,985	..	..	106	175
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	Lbs.	90	30	2,456	270	..	.	256	53
Manufactured	"	..	3,857	4,660	5,317	..	2,403	439	280
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	53	6,752	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—Teak	C. Tons.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Sorts	Value.	..	17,785	..	25,769	..	4,500	..	..
Wool.—Raw	Lbs.	14,723,660	60,77,797	16,153,648	69,60,998	43,344	13 545	20	200
Manufactures of—									
" Shawls	No	8,802	4,69,284	12,082	7,63,632	4	810	26	1,245
Other sorts ..	Value.	..	58 238	..	73,449	..	..	..	200
All other Articles unenumerated ..	"	..	6,52,454	..	4,77,802	..	9,999	..	14,231
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. .. Free ..	"	..	9 87,52,253	..	8,51,84,579	..	95,73,936	..	83,64,516
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. .. Dutiable	"	..	35,37,694	..	57,48,032	..	15,444	..	5,507
Total..	"	..	10,22,89,947	..	9,09,32,611	..	95,89,380	..	83,70,023
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Value	..	10,40,23,086	..	9,33,72,922	..	96,04,507	..	83,74,520
Treasure—									
Gold	"	..	20,71,950	..	16,48,086	..	..	..	..
Silver	"	..	1,84,143	..	4,67,650	..	..	..	..
Total Value of Treasure ..	"	..	22,56,093	..	20,95,736	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	"	..	10,62,79,179	..	9,54,68,658	..	96,04,507	..	83,74,520
Government: Stores	"	..	32,842	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government: Treasure— Gold	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government: Silver	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government: Total Treasure ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government: Total Stores and Treasures	"	..	32,843	..	..	..	.	..	..

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign the official years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	1,640	..	..	..	1,380	..	50	..	1,150	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1 lb.	2	..	..	5 lbs.	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,887	18,185	155,159	1,92,006	2,425	3,120	2,623	3,345	33,503	53,455	7,201	3,690
207	4,806	153	2,249	..	..	..	..	2	152	2	313
										2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,300	2	3,660
..	1,317	..	83	..	22,953	..	29,740	..	24,534	..	5,848
..	..	..	..	36	275	..	..	319	2,248	..	..
9,905	49 5'5	170,567	9,25,285	45	225	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,062	8,830	5,017	24,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	274	1,851	10,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220,503	13,23,018	470,301	27,89,455	2,009	18,054	40,718	2,73,890	7	42	20	150
..	293	81,019	3,76,533	526	2,915	1,213	7,758	333	2,988	243	3,024
147	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	364	..	..	..	2,726	..	742
57,680	7,723	673,768	1,84,651	..	3	..	..	38,752	3,019	30,223	3,012
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	137	1	6
..	..	155	290	316	480	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	500	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	293	175
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,522	..	..	..	..
	1,180	..	892	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	590
156,744	58,620	31,724	10,616	3,248	950	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,158	380,290	2,904	3,45,418	2	600	22	1,090	12	200	..	..
..	310	..	41,141	..	600	..	100	..	..	..	..
..	16,523	..	61,736	..	11,044	..	15,868	..	12,593	..	12,951
..	2,12 78,350	..	1,79,41,119	..	50 95,267	..	58,40,076	..	1,14,903	..	9,97,571
..	14,19,255	..	16,08,702	..	29,365	..	1,604	..	6,13,590	..	60,361
	2 16,97,605	..	1,95,50,121	..	51,24,632	..	58,41,680	..	7,28,493	..	3,57,932
..	2,27,08,357	...	1,95,89,437	..	51,35,711	..	58,55,029	..	7,76,293	..	4,69,324
..	60,000	..	4,16,300	..	1,300	..	5,235	..	..	..	..
..	150,700	..	4,65,445	..	..	..	1,527	..	..	..	38,70,600
..	210,700	..	8,81,745	..	1,300	..	6,762	..	..	..	38,70,600
.	2,29,19,057	..	2,04,71,176	..	51,37,011	..	58,61,791	..	7,76,293	..	42,39,924
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise Countries from the Presidency of Bombay during*

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery and Precious Stones ..	Value.	..	..	..	..	..	18,925	..	26,458
Jute—Raw	Cwt.	2,950	17,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags ..	No.	82,500	28,970	..	..	1,200	160	13,760	3,025
" Other kinds : ..	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	4,087
Lac—Dye..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shell	"	..	..	..	..	1	39	8	385
Other kinds	"	..	...	..	..	1	25	..	..
Oils—Vegetable, not essential ..	Gals.	..	..	..	..	8,543	13,731	109,789	96,751
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	1,762	44,816	8,339	58,639
Opium	Chests or Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions	Value.	..	2	..	55	..	12,192	...	64,530
Saltpetre	Cwt.	7,682	16,985	..	....	..	..	42	530
Seeds—Linseed..	"	313,790	15,68,943	179,516	9,84,964	..	..	2	12
Mustard and Rape	"	..	..	1,553	7,562	..	..	..	..
Poppy	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel or Gingelly	"	..	..	..	..	3,403	20,415	13,239	74,645
Other sorts	"	..	600	..	..	1,560	14,342	5,303	31,601
Silk—Raw	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	630	2,225	1,892	15 974
Manufactures, &c.	Value.	..	..	..	..	..	62,272	..	1,05,338
Spices	Lbs.	..	6	9,782	1,176	3,43,616	51,570	1,143,328	1,82,674
Sugar and Sugar-candy and other Saccharine produce	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	9,429	98,072	17,988	1,96,176
Tea..	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	675	675
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	7,50,267	81,895	9,67,278	1,10,232
Manufactured..	"	..	3	..	..	28	21	343	279
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood—Teak	C. Tons.	..	..	..	...	..	..	10 Cwt.	75
Other sorts	Value.	..	..	..	..	..	3,710	..	10,097
Wool—Raw	Lbs.	..	..	15,120	4,550	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of—									
" Shawls	No.	2	110	..	..	595	5,677	1,074	11,610
" Other sorts ..	Value.	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	104
All other Articles unenumerated ..	"	..	1,951	..	4,752	..	56,605	..	89,108
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Free	"	..	1,10,831	..	421,390	..	5,27,291	..	20,05,491
Indian Produce and Manufactures. Dutiable ..	"	..	15,70,671	..	5,98,169	..	7,57,084	..	7,50,202
Total..	"	..	16,81,502	..	10,19,559	..	12,84,375	..	27,55,693
Total of Merchandise—Foreign and Indian	"	..	17,87,713	...	10,24,310	..	18,53,335	..	54,06,798
Treasure—									
Gold	Value.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	296
Silver	"	..	..	..	..	..	1,54,700	..	6,07,560
Total Value of Treasure ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1,54,700	..	6,07,856
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	"	..	17,87,713	..	10,24,310	..	20,08,035	..	60,14,654
Government: Stores	"	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,560
Government: Treasure— Gold	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government: Treasure— Silver	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government: Total Treasure ..	"	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government: Total Stores and Treasures	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,560

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign the official years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76—continued.

Ceylon.				China.				Persia.			
1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	616	..	3,377	..	79,827	..	58,434	..	3,555	..	283
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,542	25,970	7,850	1,154
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	140
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	729
..	..	9	766	..	..	..	..	22	450	81 lbs.	10
2,172	2,792	13	11	..	..	..	..	86,277	1,38,641	16,550	15,167
2	385	12	783	120	4,260	173	4,817	9	980	..	..
..	..	..	..	48,545½	6,39,84,162	(41,517 / 51,893)	5,28,73,867	..	..	..	..
..	60,919	..	52,636	..	1,50,045	..	1,40,555	..	28,938	..	18,445
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	475	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	111	6	33	7	37	7	39	..	..	..	..
374	2,244	330	1,904	..	..	54	285	6	36	2	15
3,515	31,382	4,943	31,366	51	4,306	1,306	5,508	1,513	8,189	382	1,822
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,039	4,302	..	..
..	1,187	..	1,296	..	1,965	..	5,951	..	1,21,687	..	13,563
854	318	2,076	879	1,120	1,655	4,786	866	10,20,320	1,30,740	6,82,782	96,915
111	2,265	119	2,302	..	..	..	..	5,629	70,560	1,038	15,629
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	988	1,023
..	..	..	..	115	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	320	200	200	64	63	84	56	224	1,172	425	379
5	452	4	280	41	3,780	..	..	15	1,200	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,510	..	..
..	317	..	28	..	2,62,933	..	1,60,428	..	3,498	..	1,419
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	40	4	370	3	210	13	1,600	1,124	88,837	457	58,843
..	4,570	..	5,667	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	175
..	10,517	..	42,869	..	94,014	..	93,210	..	68,150	..	37,889
..	1,59,566	..	2,83,251	..	6,55,51,008	..	5,64,05,555	..	6,69,172	..	3,68,474
..	1,06,845	..	30,976	..	8,48,998	..	5,59,409	..	14,15,177	..	6,36,517
..	2,66,411	..	3,14,227	..	6,64,00,067	..	5,70,25,054	..	20,84,349	..	10,04,991
..	3,56,891	..	4,44,250	..	6,69,56,358	..	5,76,94,716	..	93,13,870	..	47,60,405
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,900	..	2,000
..	11,95,000	..	12,50,000	..	3,199	..	1,45,100	..	9,41,100	..	2,80,910
..	11,95,000	..	12,50,000	..	3,199	..	1,45,100	..	9,57,000	..	2,82,910
..	15,51,891	..	16,94,250	..	6,69,59,518	..	5,78,39,216	..	1,02,70,870	..	50,43,315
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,094	..	20,495
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,000	..	30,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,000	..	30,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,094	..	50,495

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise*

Countries from the Presidency of Bombay during

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements. 1874-75. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1874-75. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1875-76. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1875-76. Value.	Other 1874-75. Quantity.	Other 1874-75. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c. ..	Value.	....	2,444	...	1,0914	..	12,806
Jute—Raw	Cwt.	..	....	...	...	...	....
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags ..	No.	1,000	125	...	..	62,180	18,419
" Other kinds ..	Cwt.	..	..	...	....	1	20
Lac—Dye	"	....	....	...	...	..	..
Shell	"	....	....	.....	...	12	361
Other kinds	"	...	.	..	...		14
Oils—Vegetable, not Essential ..	Gals.	....	.	....		31,729	50,619
Other sorts	"	12	5,412	328	17,199	2,704	58,637
Opium	"	....	..	....	.....	22	28,750
Provisions	Value.	...	11,008	...	5,407		1,02,419
Saltpetre	Cwt	....	.	..	..	30	1,120
Seeds—Linseed	"	..	.	..	.	41	204
Mustard and Raps	"	3	14	.....	..	21	98
Poppy	"	22	121	12	58	24	149
Teel or Gingelly	"	4	24	..	.	588	3,528
Other sorts	"	3,239	27,178	2,661	16,691	2,498	21,754
Silk—Raw...	"	..	.	...	...	11,650	32,086
Manufactures	"	..	50,872	..	45,878		2,16,069
Spices	Lbs.	4,928	1,500	2,875	876	977,354	1,27,315
Sugar and Sugar-Candy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	10	125	.....	.....	4,447	56,934
Tea	Lbs.	....	...	....	...	3,814	4,866
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	Cwt.	3	3	..	...	2,195,872	2,09,456
Manufactured	Lbs.	12	12	34	40	221	1,164
Wax (excluding Candles)	"	715	54,168	1,334	1,12,007		...
Wood—Teak	"	.....	....	...	. ..	33	5,429
Other Sorts	Cwt.	....	8	...	..		23,013
Wool—Raw	C. Tons.	.....	...	.....	..		...
Manufactures of—							
" Shawls	Value.	425	12,366	783	13,281	2,629	1,04,838
" Other sorts ..	Lbs.	.....	92	...	205		6,803
All other Articles unenumerated..	No.	.	3,75,337	..	1,50,789		1,52,736
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. Free ..	Value.	..	5,41 823	...	3,85,149	.	62,81,918
Indian Produce and Manufactures .. Dutiable ..	"	....	37,217	..	20 663	.	18,46,735
Total ..	"	.....	5,79,040	..	4,05,812	.	81,28,653
Total of Merchandise Foreign and	"						
Indian	"	..	10,18,864	...	16,77,899	..	1,20,19,506
Treasure—							
Gold	"	...	.	....	.	.	2,400
Silver	"	...	3,98,820		4,08,250		4,81,661
Total Value of Treasure ..	"	.....	3,98,820	...	4.08,250	.. ..	4,84,061
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	"	...	23,17,684	..	20,86,149		1,25,03,567
Government— Stores	"	..	...	..	... ..	...	32,525
Government— Treasure— Gold	"	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Government— Treasure— Silver..	"	.....	....	.....	.. ..	...	1,65,877
Government— Total Treasure ..	"	.....	...	.....	... ..	...	1,65,877
Government— Total Stores and Treasure	"	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	1,98,402

—*continued.*

and Indian Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign the official years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76—concluded.

COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	10,032	...	1,69,814	.	1,42,926
.....	..	3,077	17,880	2	13
2,93,649	63,341	241,422	74,794	322,759	69,520
79	2,247	1	20	517	6,465
.....	..	....	....		..
6	124	57	1,614	27	1,696
16	136	43	899	75	2,614
55,404	60,710	203,1.1	3,23,623	408,055	4 62,624
4,511	50,471	6,223	1,63,383	9,011	1,53,157
7	8,775	49,03½	6,12,27,712	41,586	5,20,0,0772
9				51,978	
.. ..	1,28,522		5,09,627		5,44,303
...		10,457	35,363	42	530
91,682	5,30,988	798,694	39,93,951	2,161,652	1,19,26,732
4,004	24,023	16,018	79,086	260,157	14,07,818
9	79	1,280	7,028	10,364	61,674
6,777	39 2 1	2,45 067	14,70,089	542,754	32 47 863
1,881	16 151	14,062	2,21 318	121,703	5,74,946
16,162	41 826	13 501	39,973	18,081	48,050
.	2,36,047		4,57,466		4,08,865
1,602,676	2,39,249	2,805,600	4,45,813	5,415,042	11,19,604
6,505	89,685	19,639	2,34,094	25,651	3,03,798
1,198	1 330	13,817	19,225	20,232	24 478
2,823,474	2,04 147	2,946,907	2,91,584	3,293,464	3,14,702
2,069	2,037	572	9,415	8,547	8,813
. ....		829	66,347	1,338	1,12,287
236	31,800	33	6,969	247-10 cwt.	33,397
.....	18,792		3,18,941		2,18,014
.... .	. . . .	14,926,998	61,50,012	16,200 512	69,76,364
1,678	55,213	17,762	10,63,260	19,043	12,51,802
.. .	5,038		79,804		1,26,079
. . .	2,29,564		14,61,923		12,81,761
.....	1,15 88,566		20,86,56 353		18,91,46,037
.... .	10 15,293		1,21,98,121		1,10,35,525
....	1,26,03,859		22,08,54,454		20,01,81,562
.....	1,80,35,161		23,84,54,491		21,66,44,365
.....	3,200		21,51,550		20,55,117
.....	12,37,560		35,09,314		87,34,002
.....	12,40 760		56,60,864		1,07,89,119
.....	1,92,75,921		24,21,15,355		22,74,38,484
.....	77,315		68,461		1,09,470
.....					
.....	7,60,000		3,15,877		7,90,000
.....	7,60,000		3,15,877		7,90,000
.....	8,37,315	....	3,84,338		8,99,470

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—*STATEMENT of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty, on Import and Export, at ports in the Presidency of Bombay during the official years* 1874-75 *and* 1875-76.

Articles.	Amount of Duty collected.			
	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Gross	Net.	Gross.	Net.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	1,61,224	1,59,751	1,22,367	1,21,714
Cotton—Raw	...	...	1	1
Twist and Yarn	2,64,973	2,50,387	2,09,960	1,94,847
Manufactures	21,44,831	19,84,547	21,80,439	20,34,609
Hardware and Cutlery	94,468	94,468	1,00,685	1,00,109
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	16,024	16,019	16,534	16,527
Spirits	5,71,258	5,66,791	5,95,549	5,83,938
Wines and Liqueurs	1,76,355	1,76,071	2,17,483	2,16,661
Other sorts	8	8	102	102
Metals—Copper	1,66,894	1,63,445	2,38,287	2,36,161
Iron	45,736	44,958	68,239	67,818
Tin	15,458	9,006	25,214	20,008
Other sorts	1,68,678	1,67,171	94,280	92,030
Provisions	1,96,639	1,84,896	1,98,600	1,82,707
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	4,971	4,320	5,488	5,489
Salt	78,076	78,076	94,449	94,449
Silk	7,33,870	7,20,953	5,28,562	5,15,787
Spices	33,382	30,754	52,901	44,278
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine produce	3,62,551	3,12,698	4,29,714	3,62,848
Wool—Manufactures of	1,03,000	1,02,427	1,43,243	1,41,144
All other articles (including penalty duty)	9,95,040	8,53,302	9,48,866	8,55,027
Total duty on Imports { Including Salt	63,33,436	59,20,748	62,70,963	58,86,254
Total duty on Imports { Excluding ,,	62,55,360	58,42,672	61,76,514	57,91,805
EXPORTS.				
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	3,824	2,770	8,518	7,960
Grain and Pulse—Rice (in the husk)	73	73	1,081	1,081
Rice (not in the husk)	1,12,792	1,12,380	1,05,678	1,04,901
Lac—Shell	106	106	204	201
Stick	21	21	26	26
Other kinds	19	19	88	88
All other articles (including penalty duty)	3,80,873	3,75,797	2,85,809	2,80,252
Total duty on Exports	4,97,708	4,91,166	4,01,404	3,94,509
Grand Total duty on Imports and Exports	68,31,144	64,11,914	66,72,367	62,80,763

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(4).—*Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure Imported and Exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay in the official years* 1874-75 *and* 1875-76.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal..	*	75,20,919	*	2,87,708	86,76,411	78,17,627	....	....
„ Sind	*	54,28,013	*	1,42,994	57,75,069	55,51,057	7,482	10,600
„ Madras	*	88,92,145	*	1,01,896	99,31,198	89,94,351	24,242	38,462
„ British Burmah ..	*	9,58,204	*	9,851	16,32,705	36,18,658	....	....
From British Ports in other Provinces, Total	*	2,51,88,311	*	5,42,962	2,59,35,211	2,60,30,673	31,704	49,061
From British Ports within the Presidency	*	*	*	*	6,10,51,202	6,79,13,907	28,17,698	27,35,615
From Daman..	*	80,328	*	50	10,63,9[illegible]	80,378	717	....
„ Diu	*	60,[illegible]	*	49,06		65,299		3,500
„ Goa	*	10,67,900	*	30,98		10,9[illegible],215		2,816
„ Foreign Konkan ..	*	7,39,916	*	162	1,51,[illegible]	7,10,678	50	13,709
„ Malu	*	637	*	..	2,1[illegible]	637	....	....
„ Pondicherry	*	1,2[illegible]	*	2,[illegible]		3,531	....	....
„ Cutch	*	22,87,7[illegible]	*	71,639	111,8411	23,39,124	3,34,481	3,15,592
„ Kattywar	*	79,07,8[illegible]	*	13,[illegible]		79,21,664		95,275
From Indian Ports not British, Total	*	1,21,15,568	*	1,03,891	1,23,54,7[illegible]	1,22,49,259	3,35,248	4,30,852
From all Ports, Total ..	*	3,76,33,679	*	6,16,253	10,29,11,161	10,11,93,[illegible]59	31,84,650	32,12,952
Government Stores and Treasure	*	....	*	910	7,723	910	8,00,000	....
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.								
To Bengal	21,51,923	11,63,149	7,05,868	4,60,211	28,57,791	16,23,363	....	....
„ Sind	21,67,316	28,66,[illegible]	92,88,163	1,11,90,016	1,17,55,510	1,10,56,237	0,54,100	4,55,200
„ Madras	63,50,[illegible]06	68,[illegible]0,67[illegible]	54,1[illegible],718	58,37,6[illegible]2	1,17,9[illegible],611	1,26,68,322	27,21,306	31,27,040
„ British Burmah	21,811	70,[illegible]1[illegible]	28,491	58,069	5,[illegible]58	1,08,[illegible]	6,000	....
To British Ports in other Provinces, Total	1,09,95,669	1,09,10,[illegible]9	1,54,65,241	1,75,45,961	2,64,60,252	2,84,56,550	31,81,406	35,82,240
To British Ports within the Presidency	*	*	*	*	5,75,75,145	5,92,30,138	60,54,660	56,13,315
To Daman	3,38,231	11,[illegible]7	4,85,436	4,567	8,23,667	16,204	18,000	....
„ Diu		62,641		18,064		81,671		4,000
„ Goa		2,[illegible]68		4,02,675		6,3[illegible],[illegible]13		1,08,900
„ Foreign Konkan	1,39,468	1,79,[illegible]80	31,878	48,170	1,62,316	2,27,[illegible]0	...	3,600
„ Malu	....	126	4,090	....	4,090	1,[illegible]6	....	....
„ Pondicherry		398		17,921		18,[illegible]32	..	....
„ Cutch	36,55,898	17,61,797	29,84,494	19,05,[illegible]39	66,40,392	36,67,1[illegible]6	17,85,735	5,48,[illegible]
„ Kattywar		19,67,7[illegible]4		9,87,965		29,55,6[illegible]8		5,97,939
To Indian Ports not British, Total	41,24,597	42,12,0[illegible]8	35,05,907	33,[illegible],[illegible]53	76,[illegible],504	75,97,291	18,31,735	12,60,[illegible]86
To all Ports, Total ..	1,51,19,606	1,51,22,627	1,89,71,151	2,09,31,2[illegible]4	9,16,65,[illegible]	9,53,84,279	1,10,67,801	1,04,56,[illegible]37
Government Stores and Treasure	41,765	7,219	34,329	2,78,157	96,094	2,85,676	78,47,100	7,22,500

* Information not available.

D.—TRADE

(5).—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Ports in the Presidency of Bombay in the official year*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared		British (other than British Indian)				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	Steam ..	145	194,505	119	173,613	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	117	132,407	65	78,388	..	..	..	..
Austria ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	Steam ..	..	..	18	17,426	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	11	11,581	..	..	..	..
Germany ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	1	1,383	..	..	..	..
Holland ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	2	2,081	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	Steam ..	20	27,653	17	23,214	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia ..	Steam ..	..	..	4	3,551	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain ..	Steam ..	..	..	1	754	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	1	318	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast of ..	Steam ..	3	1,222	2	1,362	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	5	1,744	4	1,648	1	97	..	..
Egypt ..	Steam ..	4	6,023	11	12,417	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	23	13,001	3	1,151	1	618	..	..
Reunion ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	6	7,546	..	..	..	..
Arabia ..	Steam ..	8	9,228	7	9,312	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	3	1,064	..	..
Ceylon ..	Steam ..	..	..	1	776	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	1	155	1	155	5	606
China—Hongkong ..	Steam ..	19	25,280	31	45,808	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Treaty Ports ..	Steam ..	3	4,699	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Soumiani ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia * ..	Steam ..	1	676	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	2	810	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements ..	Steam ..	1	707	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	1	850	2	784	..	..	..	..
Sumatra ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	Steam ..	11	13,182	13	15,899	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	2	2,030	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	Steam ..	49	30,090	54	33,436	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	1	649	..	..	..	..
Total, 1875-76 ..	Steam ..	264	313,265	278	337,598	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	150	150,845	97	105,654	6	2,534	5	606
Total, 1874-75 ..	Steam ..	243	280,043	260	305,840	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	156	167,226	83	84,021	8	4,695	10	2,933

*The figures of vessels cleared shown against Arabia and Persia for the

—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at 1875-76, compared with the totals of the year 1874-75.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered		Cleared.		Entered		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessls.	Tons.	Vessls.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	405	..	..	3	2,240	..	..	11	13,535	6	7,591	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1,011	..	..	..	..	7	8,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	486	1	294	..	..	1	685	..	..	1	1,339	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	15,205	9	9,753	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—TRADE

(b.)—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, die*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam ..	2	2,698	3	4,250	2	2,698	3	4,250
	Sailing ..	1	3,016	..		19	19,256	6	7,591
Austria	Steam ..	16	19,362	16	18,323	16	19,362	16	18,323
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam ..	1	1,302	6	7,129	2	2,318	13	15,258
	Sailing ..	..	..	.	..	2	486	3	2,318
Germany	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam . ..	..	..	1	1,233	14	15,205	10	10,986
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam ..	2	2,286	4	4,661	2	2,286	4	4,661
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Spain	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Africa, Eastern Coast of ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	9	1,018	8	974	10	1,579	14	1,724
Egypt	Steam .	1	1,115	..	..	1	1,115	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Mauritius	Steam ..	.	..	..	..	1	883	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	2	383	15	6,234	8	2,554
Reunion	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	9	7,348	..	..
Arabia*	Steam ..	1	1,353	3	2,675	1	1,353	3	2,675
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	70	7,907	62	7,348
Ceylon	Steam ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	1	75	..	..	2	466
China—Hongkong	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	883
	Sailing ..	1	632	..	.	1	632	..	..
,, Treaty Ports	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam ..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani ..	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	8	1,166	5	362
Persia*	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	...	..	16	2,522	40	6,525
Siam	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam ..	1	1,353	..	..	1	1,353	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	410
Sumatra	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam ..	1	1,161	..	..	1	1,161	..	..
	Sailing ..	2	336	2	236	72	11,530	25	4,124
Total, 1875-76 ..	Steam ..	25	30,960	33	38,271	41	48,059	50	57,036
	Sailing ..	16	5,012	13	1,768	228	58,660	166	38,441
Total, 1874-76 ..	Steam ..	28	30,772	27	28,625	44	45,026	43	42,526
	Sailing ..	27	12,033	13	3,500	239	65,930	208	38,291

* The figures of vessels cleared shown against Arabia and Persia for the

—continued.

tinguishing their Nationality, &c.—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1875-76.				Grand Total, 1874-75.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons
..	..	..	..	147	197,203	122	177,893	137	169,977	118	156,540
..	..	..	..	136	151,663	71	85,969	164	181,104	65	59,616
..	..	..	..	16	19,562	16	18,623	17	17,939	18	19,181
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2,373	31	32,684	..	..	28	24,482
..	..	.	..	2	486	14	13,869	1	266	22	18,811
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	861
..	..	.		..	..	1	1,383	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	.		..		..	..	..
..	..	.	..	.	..	2	2,081		..	..	..
..	..	..	..	31	42,858	27	34,209	16	14,251	7	7,243
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2,286	8	8,212	2	2,591	1	692
..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..		..		..	1	754	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.	1	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.	3	1,222	2	1,362	2	1,049	3	1,394
19	2,630	31	3,559	30	6,050	49	6,751	45	5,608	39	7,118
..	..	..	..	5	7,168	11	12,117	27	31,989	29	42,859
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	1	883	.	..	2	1,822	1	700
..	..	..	..	39	19,856	11	3,705	26	12,395	15	6,004
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,969
..	..	..	..	9	7,348	6	7,546	7	6,569	12	10,836
..	..	..	..	9	10,981	10	11,987	6	6,253	7	6,942
60	6,888	52	6,189	130	16,159	111	13,577	169	21,957	51	6,981
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	776	.	..	1	1,035
2	179	15	1,840	3	334	23	3,065	4	4,261	17	2,111
..	..	..	.	19	25,280	32	46,6[illegible]	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.	1	62	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	4,699	..	..	21	28,926	31	44,204
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	416	..	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	91	7	684	1	91	7	684	..	..	5	545
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
11	722	14	651	19	1,288	19	1,0[illegible]3	31	1,873	29	1,782
..	..	..	..	1	676	..	..	..	.	43	26,394
13	1,674	18	3,266	29	4,196	58	9,791	47	6,915	174	28,782
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	810	..	..		..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2,060	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	800	3	1,194	4	3,487	4	4,032
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	11	13,182	13	15,899	13	15,802	13	14,460
..	..	..	..	2	2,050	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	50	31,251	54	33,136	44	29,167	..	..
51	7,126	19	2,235	123	18,656	45	7,008	78	13,157	9	1,332
..	..	..	..	305	361,324	328	391,641	..	..	..	..
157	19,310	156	18,224	541	231,549	424	157,926	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	325,089	308	346,776
174	19,440	140	17,075	..	..	..	..	577	257,291	441	142,950

year 1874-75 are for Arabian and Persian Gulfs respectively

D.—TRADE

(6).—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay in the official*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				Fre	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	Steam..	1	930	1	1,543	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	Steam.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Steam .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	Steam..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	...
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Holland	Steam..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Russia	Steam..	..	..	1	1,072	..	.	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..
Spain	Steam..	..	..	..		..	.	.	..	.	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt..	Steam	3	3,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
	Sailing .	..	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..
Reunion	Steam..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America.	Steam .	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	4	5,591	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States ..	Steam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia*	Steam .	1	1,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	Steam..	..	..	4	3,843	..	1	163	..	..	..
	Sailing.	.	..	5	2,735	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong..	Steam..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Treaty Ports.	Steam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam .	1	1,695	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	1	1,001	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meckran and Sommani.	Steam..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia*	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Siam	Steam..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements..	Steam .	..	.	1	994	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam..	1	1,140	1	904	..	.	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	Steam.	4	3,766	1	1,312	1	102	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Total 1875-76..	Steam..	11	11,885	9	9,668	2	265	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	..	..	10	9,327	..	..	..	.	..	..
Total 1874-75..	Steam..	19	19,144	5	4,818	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing .	7	6,615	7	6,032	1	628	..	..	2	1,203

* The figures of vessels cleared shown against Arabia and Persia for

—continued.

Nationality, which entered and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign year 1875-76, compared with the Totals of the year 1874-75.

NCH.		ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..

D.—TRADE

(6).—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels,*

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	343
Austria	Steam	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
France	Steam	2	2,129		..	2	2,129	..	..
	Sailing		..	..	..		..	..	..
Germany	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	Steam	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	Steam	..	.	..	..	3	3,378	..	..
	Sailing	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	Steam		.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..
Spain	Steam	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Egypt	Steam	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	Steam	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
	Sailing		..	.	.	..	..	..	..
Reunion	Steam	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and South America.	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Arabia*	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.
Ceylon	Steam	1	953	..	..	1	953	1	1,036
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China—Hongkong	Steam	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Treaty Ports.	Steam	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Steam	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	Steam	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Somniani.	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Persia*	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Siam	Steam	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Steam	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	Steam	1	355	..	..	1	355	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	305
Total 1875 76	Steam	4	3,437	..	..	7	6,815	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,684
Total 1874-75	Steam	6	5,521	..	..	6	5,524	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	3	1,358	6	2,849

The figures of vessel cleared shown against Arabia and Persia for

—continued.

distinguishing their Nationality, &c.—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1875-76.				Grand Total, 1874-75.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
..	..	..	..	1	930	1	1,543	5	4,159	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	343	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
..	.		..	2	2,129		..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3,378	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,072	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		..	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3,050	..	..	5	1,781	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	2	1,173	..	..
..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	350	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,591	1	394	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		..	1	846
..	..	..	..	1	1,301	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	1	95	..	..	1	95	1	82	1	34
..	..	..	..	2	1,116	4	3,813	1	1,232	4	3,066
1	99	..	..	1	99	6	3,771	3	266	3	2,972
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,695	..	..	.	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,001	..	..	2	1,983
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	..		..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	126
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	617
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	994	..	..	1	852
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,059
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1,110	1	901	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,389	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	4,223	1	1,312	14	11,193	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	305	6	4,060	1	1,337
..	..	..	..	20	18,965	9	9,668	..	..	..	..
1	99	1	95	1	99	14	11,106	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	24,668	5	4,818
5	421	2	93	..	..	..	..	16	9,014	15	6,974

the year 1874-75 are for Arabian and Persian Gulfs, respectively

D.—TRADE

(7).—*Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the official year*

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.
With Cargoes.												
From or To—												
Bengal	76	98,486	65	75,224	...	..	3	2,138	.	..	7	4,795
Sind	62	29,491	56	27,810	.	..	...	..	1	18	2	869
Madras	22	28,216	19	18,755	4	529	2	421	11	502	37	3,693
British Burmah... ..	36	37,779	10	10,854	.	...	1	437	1	410	...	...
British Ports in other Provinces, Total .	196	1,93,975	150	1,32,652	4	529	6	2,996	13	930	46	9,357
British Ports within the Presidency . .	205	1,48,688	126	1,02,771	171	28,837	139	24,722	78	1,785	271	7,645
Indian Ports not British	18	10,514	12	5,433	46	8,111	48	10,530	886	20,237	914	25,319
Total, 1875-76	419	3,53,177	288	2,40,857	221	37,477	193	38,248	977	22,952	1,231	42,321
Total, 1874-75 ...	381	2,64,946	287	1,78,813	140	76,504	43	21,393	523	15,747	221	16,422
In Ballast.												
From or To—												
Bengal	.	..	16	13,938	...	..	2	952	...	..	...	...
Sind	1	1,047	12	12,072	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	410
Madras	13	13,981	40	42,921	..	...	...	...	29	1,240	14	2,395
British Burmah.. .	...	...	60	63,344	..	...	1	1,422	...	...	9	7,129
British Ports in other Provinces, Total ...	14	15,028	128	1,32,275	...	...	3	2,374	29	1,240	24	9,934
British Ports within the Presidency	347	1,60,491	353	1,81,001	433	80,632	475	84,971	351	9,058	173	5,160
Indian Ports not British.	9	4,629	12	5,636	39	5,498	26	3,499	583	15,176	493	9,862
Total, 1875-76 ..	370	1,80,148	493	3,18,912	472	86,130	504	90,844	963	25,474	690	24,956
Total, 1875-75 .	541	1,33,242	658	2,27,942	122	62,507	214	1,23,396	11	480	326	20,913

—continued.

employed in the Interportal trade, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast, 1875-76, compared with the totals of the year 1874-75.

Native Craft.				Total, 1875-76.				Total, 1874-75.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.
...	...	1	151	76	98,486	76	82,318	77	92,267	73	80,279
245	22,671	288	25,479	308	52,183	286	54,158	292	43,949	308	42,373
2,654	99,334	2,524	97,573	2,691	1,28,581	2,582	1,20,442	2,866	1,50,228	2,364	1,05,056
...	...	..	.	37	38,189	11	11,291	21	18,189	3	2,369
2,899	1,22,005	2,813	1,23,203	3,112	3,17,439	3,015	2,68,299	3,256	3,04,633	2,748	2,30,079
64,691	8,64,171	68,838	8,66,033	65,145	10,43,481	69,374	10,01,171	63,558	12,64,982	64,684	11,57,092
6,205	1,32,503	2,016	72,938	7,155	1,71,365	2,990	1,14,220	6,994	1,69,504	2,637	95,205
73,795	11,18,679	73,667	10,62,174	75,412	15,32,285	75,379	13,83,600	.	..	...	...
72,764	13,81,922	69,518	12,65,718	..	..	...	...	73,808	17,39,119	70,069	14,82,376
...	...	...	...	..	...	18	14,890	1	34	12	11,712
3	130	33	818	4	1,177	46	13,300	5	2,519	14	8,955
377	7,550	848	32,021	419	22,771	902	77,337	257	18,897	724	69,502
...	...	...	...	.	...	70	71,895	...	..	47	48,924
380	7,680	881	32,839	423	23,948	1,036	1,77,422	263	21,450	797	1,39,093
52,828	6,18,760	50,815	6,18,806	53,959	8,68,941	51,816	8,89,938	53,890	9,81,574	53,799	10,42,231
975	20,861	3,996	61,447	1,606	46,164	4,527	80,444	1,361	32,406	4,650	86,440
54,183	6,47,301	55,692	7,13,092	55,988	9,39,053	57,379	11,47,804	..	...	...	...
54,837	8,39,201	58,048	8,95,513	..	...	..	...	55,514	10,35,430	59,246	12,67,764

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8).—*RETURN showing the Quantity of Cotton exported from India during the Year* 1875-76.

Months.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Austria.	France.	Italy.	Germany.	Russia	China.	Other Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Bombay.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. From Subordinate Ports.	Total. From Bombay Presidency. Total.	Total. From all other Ports.	Grand Total.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
April	5,26,573	64,470	1,83,178	14,542	7,038	75,589	30,884	56,086	8,67,094	..	8,65,094	93,257	9,58,351
May	6,50,864	39,423	1,92,799	30,072	30,674	..	24,781	36,272	9,15,160	..	9,15,160	1,15,785	10,34,945
June	5,74,253	38,893	16,986	41,128	..	47,027	32,297	11,806	6,40,273	71,528	6,14,791	1,48,573	7,63,354
July	2,31,772	4,472	19,201	18,307	..	..	37,158	9,198	1,53,243	..	1,53,243	1,66,775	3,20,018
August	1,01,243	11,054	12,615	8,292	..	878	44,153	3,509	66,455	..	66,455	1,15,288	1,81,743
September	93,340	12,272	20,349	15,301	..	571	17,007	2,319	72,827	..	72,827	89,252	1,62,079
October	58,813	16,734	15,628	14,229	..	857	14,151	14,649	47,2[illegible]	..	47,200	98,801	1,46,061
November	70,249	22,841	1,928	17,261	..	1,400	41,223	11,937	86,354	..	86,354	80,490	1,66,844
December	1,09,345	21,636	7,551	7,394	..	33,250	63,733	18,315	1,06,[illegible]15	33,250	1,38,295	1,22,929	2,61,224
January	1,52,642	45,413	18,012	22,752	..	22,425	38,283	1,815	1,97,554	22,465	2,20,019	81,233	3,01,252
February	1,32,285	29,301	37,592	35,306	..	5,778	76,150	3,837	2,05,220	5,426	2,10,646	1,10,410	3,21,056
March	2,32,534	32,060	61,654	24,9[illegible]2	..	43	37,055	6,807	3,28,368	.	3,28,368	64,493	3,92,861
Total ..	29,64,913	3,40,029	5,87,783	3,49,486	37,712	1,88,123	4,65,309	1,76,343	35,89,803	1,32,639	37,22,442	12,87,346	50,09,788

(9).—*STATEMENT of Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Country trading with Sind for 1874-75 and 1875-76.*

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1874-75.			1875-76.			Results.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Increase, 1875-76.	Decrease, 1875-76.
Foreign Ports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	20,96,821	550	[illegible]	22,61,345	....	22,61,345	1,64,474	..
Austria	1,665	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	12,526	..
France	59,380	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....	39,066
Italy	18,385	....	[illegible]	1,10,178	....	1,10,178	91,793	..
Portugal	....	....	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	1,060	....
Spain—Gibraltar	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	1,324	1,324	..
Eastern Coast of Africa	2,503	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	3,595	....
Reunion—(Bourbon)	....	....	....	3,160	....	3,160	3,160	....
Aden	550	....	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	550
Arabia—Territories of the Imám of Muscat	1,16,610	2,925	[illegible]	1,02,683	76	[illegible]	....	13,776
,, Other Arabian States	643	....	[illegible]	440	12,600	13,040	12,397	..
Mekran and Sonmiani	1,78,278	2,200	[illegible]	2,94,822	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,16,049	....
Persia and Bassorah	4,24,878	10,760	[illegible]	6,15,709	11,550	6,27,259	1,91,823	....
Total of Foreign Ports ..	[illegible]	16,435	[illegible]	34,30,674	25,026	34,56,600	5,97,951	56,392
British Ports in other Presidencies.								
Calcutta	4,94,790	....	[illegible]	2,80,805	....	2,80,805	....	2,13,925
Bombay	1,24,58,615	2,00,325	1,26,[illegible]	1,44,[illegible]	4,32,[illegible]	1,48,91,374	22,37,424	....
Guzerat	54,477	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	1,390
Malabar	74,640	....	[illegible]	1,44,899	....	1,44,[illegible]	70,199	....
Ports within the Province	11,45,115	3,000	11,45,115	11,8[illegible]	4,500	11,84,[illegible]	36,853	....
Total of British Ports in other Presidencies ..	1,12,22,577	2,03,935	1,14,26,512	1,61,16,593	4,36,680	1,65,55,873	23,44,476	2,15,915
Indian Ports not British.								
Goa, Daman, and Diu	11,927	....	11,927	15,825	....	15,825	3,898	....
Cutch and Kattywar	58,594	28,757	87,351	52,104	31,131	83,235	....	4,116
Travancore	....	....	....	2,346	....	2,346	2,346	....
Total of Indian Ports not British ..	70,521	28,757	99,278	70,275	31,131	1,01,406	6,244	4,116
Grand Total of Imports ..	**1,71,91,704**	**2,49,127**	**1,74,40,831**	**1,96,17,542**	**4,96,137**	**2,01,13,679**	**Net 26,72,848**	....

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(9).—*STATEMENT of Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Country trading with Sind, &c.—concluded.*

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1874-75.			1875-76.			Results.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise	Treasure.	Total	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Ports.								
United Kingdom	65,54,031	.....	65,54,031	80,10,996	.....	80,10,996	14,56,965	.....
Austria	1,07,962	.....	1,07,962	1,29,710	.....	1,29,710	.....	7,962
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	6,91,043	.....	6,91,043	6,91,043	.....
France	9,96,072	.....	9,96,072	33,45,845	.....	33,45,845	23,49,772	.....
Italy	6,26,047	.....	6,26,047	6,68,177	.....	6,68,177	42,130	.....
Eastern Coast of Africa	3,437	.....	3,437	13,934	.....	13,643	10,196	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
Mauritius	3,98,566	.....	3,98,566	55,517	.....	55,517	.....	3,42,949
Réunion (Bourbon)	.....	.....	.....	27,170	.....	27,170	27,170	.....
Aden	.....	.....	.....	975	.....	975	975	.....
Arabia—Territories of the Imám of Muscat	93,781	13,600	1,07,381	32,434	15,430	47,864	.....	59,517
.. Other Arabian States	.....	.....	.....	68,065	.....	68,065	68,065	.....
Ceylon	19,110	.....	19,110	6,934	.....	6,934	.....	12,176
China—Hongkong	13,88,413	.....	13,88,413	32,96,965	.....	32,96,965	20,08,552	.....
Mekran and Sonmeani	1,30,100	500	1,30,600	1,75,729	5,000	1,80,729	49,129	.....
Persia and Bassorah	4,17,957	34,275	4,52,232	4,10,015	1,11,276	5,21,291	69,059	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	2,500	2,500	.....
Total of Foreign Countries	1,07,68,473	48,375	1,08,16,848	1,70,67,172	1,31,706	1,71,98,824	67,74,610	3,92,604
British Ports in other Presidencies.								
Calcutta	64,475	.....	64,475	18,072	.....	18,072	.....	46,403
Bombay	57,54,303	3,400	57,57,703	61,44,790	.....	61,44,790	3,87,087	.....
Guzerat	2,46,756	.....	2,46,756	4,23,488	.....	4,23,488	1,76,732	.....
Malabar	1,78,407	.....	1,78,407	1,75,660	7,000	1,75,660	.....	2,747
British Burmah—Rangoon	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	100	.....
British Ports within the Province	11,28,146	3,000	11,31,146	11,39,429	3,230	11,42,659	11,453	.....
Total of British Ports in other Presidencies	73,72,087	6,400	73,78,487	78,82,337	10,200	79,02,597	5,75,200	51,150
Indian Ports not British.								
Goa, Damán and Diu	5,703	.....	5,703	5,305	.....	5,305	.....	398
Cutch and Kattywar	6,93,622	.....	6,93,622	11,52,038	1,620	11,53,658	4,60,036	.....
Total of Indian Ports not British	6,99,325	.....	6,99,325	11,57,343	1,620	11,58,963	4,60,036	398
Grand Total of Exports	1,88,39,885	54,775	1,88,94,660	2,61,16,858	1,43,526	2,62,60,384	Net 73,65,724	.....

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(10).—*CONTRASTED STATEMENT exhibiting the Imports of Principal Articles (not including trade with Ports within the Province of Sind) into Sind for the Years* 1875-76 *and* 1874-75.

Articles.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Implements	.. ...	236	236	.....
Animals, Living	4,035	2,797	.....	1,238
Apparel	3,40,398	3,23,287	.....	17,111
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	24,552	34,112	9,560	.....
Art, Works of	910	3,860	2,950	.....
Books, and Printed Matter, including Maps and Charts	60,825	55,713	.....	5,112
Borax	.. .	143	143	.....
Building and Engineering Materials	9,116	16,748	7,632	.....
Cabinetware and Furniture	19,862	27,736	7,874	.....
Candles of all kinds	10,858	11,591	733	.....
Canes and Rattans	11,456	10,818	.....	638
Caoutchouc	. ....	2,380	2,380	.....
Carriages, Carts, &c., (excluding Railway Carriages) and parts thereof	15,944	9,655	.....	6,289
Chinese and Japanese Ware (including Lacquerdware, but exclusive of Earthenware and Porcelain)..	..	2,470	2,470	.....
Clocks and Watches	4,253	7,036	2,783	.....
Coal	45,113	2,46,299	2,01,186	.....
Coffee	20,132	13,539	.....	6,593
Coir	16,745	12,716	.....	4,029
Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (excluding Jute)	22,564	62,682	40,118	.....
Corks	10,189	51,990	.. ...	4,199
Cotton—				
Raw	23,391	67,782	44,391	.....
Twist and Yarn	5,09,408	5,00,452	.....	8,956
Manufactures—				
" Piece-goods	72,53,100	86,29,678	13,76,578	.....
Thread, sewing	36,675	41,593	4,918	.....
Other sorts	1,800	5,716	3,916	.....
Drugs and Medicines (including Chemicals) ..	1,50,688	1,76,741	26,053	.....
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ...	82,505	87,483	4,978	.....
Earthenware and Porcelain	35,536	43,743	8,207	.....
Exhibition, Articles for	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Fireworks...	8,375	8,392	17	.....
Flax—				
Manufactures of	14,836	24,005	9,169	.....
Fruits and Vegetables (Fresh)	82,666	66,779	.. . .	15,887
Glass and Glassware	55,137	95,837	40,700	.....
Grain and Pulse	3,32,735	2,61,569	. .	71,166
Gums and Resins...	6,615	4,642	... .	1,973
Hardware and Cutlery (including Plated ware)	1,14,813	1,32,057	17,244	.....
Hemp—				
Raw	264	3,390	3,126	.....
Manufactures of (excluding Cordage) ...	... .	533	533	.....
Hides and Skins	8,496	22,136	13,640	.....
Horns	....	8	8	.....
Ice	125	52	.....	73

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(10).—*CONTRASTED STATEMENT exhibiting the Imports of principal Articles (not including trade with Ports within the Province of Sind) into Sind, for the Year* 1875-76 *and* 1874-75—continued.

Articles.	1874-75	1875-76.	Increase in 1875-76	Decrease in 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Instruments and Apparatus	14,221	14,205	...	1
Ivory	99,705	1,35,252	35,547	.....
Jewellery, &c.	7,430	13,474	6,044	.....
Jute—				
Raw	12,070	...	...	12,07
Manufactures of	4,40,704	3,93,441	..	47,2
Lac	..	120	120	.....
Leather and Manufactures of	22,922	33,533	10,611	.....
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	1,37,717	1,07,185	..	30,5
Spirits	5,03,434	5,24,778	21,344	.....
Wines and Liqueurs	2,26,009	2,29,424	3,415	.....
Other sorts	483	4,441	3,958	.....
Machinery and Mill-work	88,077	99,903	11,826	.....
Manures	2,500	...	.	2,56
Matches, Lucifer and other	22,004	32,312	10,308	...
Mats	8,269	7,878		3
Metals—				
Brass	52,231	77,835	25,604	.....
Copper	1,99,175	2,66,859	67,684	.....
Iron	9,73,775	9,24,814	.	48,9
Lead	4,115	12,467	8,352	...
Quicksilver	8,840	21,324	12,484	.....
Steel	1,77,121	1,94,792	17,671	.....
Tin	29,193	30,034	841	.....
Zinc or Spelter	42,030	71,654	29,624	.....
Metals (Unenumerated)	..	8,221	8,221	.....
Military and other Uniforms and Accoutrements	11,418	6,213	.....	5,23
Oils	1,03,058	65,552	..	37,506
Oil and Floor-cloth	863	6,350	5,487	...
Paints and Colours	46,530	68,913	22,383	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	65,693	78,263	12,570	.....
Perfumery	4,481	4,945	464	.....
Pitch, Tar and Dammer	5,839	7,882	2,043	.....
Plants—living	...	152	152	.....
Printing and Lithographing Materials (other than Paper)	2,672	1,440	.....	1,232
Provisions—				
Fruits and Vegetables—dried, salted, or preserved	6,44,963	8,28,917	1,83,954	.....
Other sorts of Provisions	1,93,180	2,71,901	78,721	.....
Rags and other Materials for making Paper	265	182	.....	83
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	2,63,033	82,482	...	1,80,551
Salt	.	96	96	.....
Seeds	77,111	1,01,415	24,304	.....
Shells and Cowries	23,957	45,990	22,033	.....
Ships, and parts of	..	25	25	.....
Silk—				
Raw	2,00,111	2,21,758	21,647	.....

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(10).—*CONTRASTED STATEMENT exhibiting the Imports of principal Articles (not including trade with Ports within the Province of Sind) into Sind, for the Years* 1875-76 *and* 1874-75—concluded.

Articles.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk—*continued.*				
Manufactures				
Piece-goods	67,909	59,341	.....	8,568
Soap (of all kinds)	7,511	8,366	855	.....
Spices	5 13,675	4 30 231	.....	83,444
Stationery (excluding Paper)	60,405	39,084	.....	21,321
Stone and Marble	1,372	2 319	947	.....
Sugar and Sugar-candy	8,76,435	13,19,945	4,43,510	.....
Tallow	15	1,140	1,425	.....
Tea	90,483	1,06,740	16,257	.....
Telegraph, Materials for construction of	1,001	1,685	684	.....
Tobacco	55,565	59,871	.....	3,694
Toys, and Requisites for Games	13,365	22,511	9,146	.....
Umbrellas	6,106	8,233	2,127	.....
Wax	813	597	.....	216
Wood	64,402	95,666	31,264	.....
Wool—				
Raw	1,35,871	1,42,238	6,367	.....
Manufactured—				
Piece-goods	70,044	90,079	20,035	.....
Other sorts	42	3,462	3,420	.....
All other Articles of Merchandise	31,229	33,215	1,986	.....
Total	1,60,46,589	1,84,36,874	30,17,099	6,26,814
Treasure	2,46,127	4,91,837	2,45,710	.....
Grand Total Rs.	1,62,92,716	1,89,28,711	Net 26,35,995	.....

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(11).—*CONTRASTED STATEMENT exhibiting the Exports of Principal Articles (not including the trade with Ports within the Province) from Sind for* 1875-76 *and* 1874-75.

Articles.	1874-75	1875-76.	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living	3,44,346	3,16,010	...	28,336
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c., but excluding Hosiery) ..	78,053	80,695	2,642	.....
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements) .	3,868	907	...	2,961
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	585	1,485	900	.....
Borax	19,258	5,592	..	13,666
Cabinet-ware and Furniture . .	6,479	1,991	...	4,488
Canes and Rattans .	442	1,173	731	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway Carriages, and parts thereof) .	1,300	3,550	2,250	.....
Coffee	695	1,044	349	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured	2,815	5,386	2,571	.....
Manufactures of (including Ropes) ..				
Cotton—				
Raw .. .	35,80,947	50,31,991	14,51,044	.....
Twist and Yarn	1,606	7,037	5,431	.....
Manufactures .				
Piece Goods	1,22,141	1,24,034	1,893	.....
Thread, Sewing	38	1,390	1,352	.....
Other sorts	330	1,997	1,667	.....
Drugs and Medicines (including Chemicals)	2,03,207	1,47,514	.	55,693
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	5,63,705	7,81,503	2,17,798	.....
Earthern-ware and Porcelain	1,633	2,339	706	.....
Exhibitions, Articles for . . .	...	2,300	2,300	.....
Flax—				
Manufactures of	5,900	2,590	...	3,310
Fruits and Vegetables	34,597	27,921	..	6,676
Glass	2,588	4,274	1,686	.....
Grain and Pulse ...	19,29,619	29,79,541	10,49,922	.....
Gums and Resins .	17,092	11,955	....	5,137
Hardware and Cutlery (including Plated-ware) ...	2,727	2,105	.. ..	622
Hides and Skins	4,51,185	5,59,882	1,08,697	.....
Horns . . .	11,265	7,250	.	4,015
Instruments and Apparatus .. .	730	12,095	11,365	.....
Ivory	10,774	14,879	4,105	.....
Jewellery, &c.	15,300	4,252	.....	11,048
Jute—				
Manufactures of	54,112	11,956	.....	42,156
Lac*	1,07,581	35,747	...	71,834
Leather and Manufactures of ...	3,018	7,267	4,249	.....
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	2,225	4,575	2,350	.....
Spirits	8,211	9,287	1,076	.....
Wines and Liqueurs	5,647	9,772	4,125	.....

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(11).—*CONTRASTED STATEMENT exhibiting the Exports of Principal Articles (not including the trade with Ports within the Province) from Sind for* 1875-76 *and* 1874-75—concluded.

Articles.	1874-75.	1875-76	Increase in 1875-76.	Decrease in 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Machinery and Millwork	770	1,621	851	.....
Manures	7,132	3,580	...	**3,552**
Metals—				
Copper	4,271	3,059	...	**1,212**
Iron ...	10,044	15,703	5,659	.....
Oils	2,16,970	67,265	..	**1,49,705**
Paints and Colours	533	198	..	**335**
Paper and Pasteboard	971	984	13	.....
Provisions				
Fruits and Vegetables, Dried, Salted or Preserved ...	1,67,842	3,21,891	1,54,049	.....
Other sorts of Provisions	3,71,074	3,54,109		**16,965**
Rags and other Materials for making Paper	1,010	867		**143**
Saltpetre	41,857	39,512	..	**2,345**
Seeds	31,91,982	62,76,171	30,84,189	.....
Shells and Cowries	284	11,058	10,774	.....
Silk—				
Raw	4,537	3,368	..	**1,169**
Manufactures—				
Piece Goods	4,360	3,237	...	**1,123**
Soap of all kinds	226	319	93	.....
Spices ...	4,555	22,631	18,076	.....
Stationery (excluding Paper) ..	903	1,353	450	.....
Stone and Marble ...	200	1,030	830	.....
Sugar and other Saccharine Produce	9,407	17,620	8,213	.....
Tallow	4,090	6,545	2,455	.....
Tea	6,105	1,204	..	**4,901**
Tobacco	1,457	2,666	1,209	.....
Toys and Requisites for Games	486	735	249	.....
Wood and Manufactures of ...	27,112	36,982	9,870	.....
Wool—				
Raw	59,99,095	75,29,811	15,30,716	.....
Manufactures of ...	7,900	9,886	1,986	.....
All other Articles of Merchandise ...	32,547	20,738		**11,809**
Total	1,77,11,739	2,49,77,429	77,08,891	**4,43,201**
Treasure	51,775	1,40,326	88,551	.....
Grand Total...	1,77,63,514	2,51,17,755	Net 73,54,241	.....

E.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1).—*ABSTRACT of Expenditure from all descriptions of Funds during the Year* 1875-76.

Service Heads.	Imperial	Provincial.	Grants-in aid from Local Funds.	Contributions.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.						
Military	9,89,389	...	...	10,481	...	9,99,870
Agricultural	11,01,983	...	...	12,520	...	11,14,503
Civil Buildings	1,21,454	11,64,053	2,800	1,39,160	1,56,683	15,8[illegible]
Communications ...	...	4,29,991	52,224	1,58,647	6,04,009	12,44,87[illegible]
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	26,339	20,411	...	7,881	3,26,053	3,80,684
Total..	22,39,165	16,14,455	55,024	3,28,689	10,86,745	53,24,078
Repairs.						
Military	4,57,523	...	...	422	...	4,57,945
Agricultural	6,76,158	...	...	13,853	...	6,90,011
Civil Buildings	18,390	3,14,985	...	5,503	44,966	3,83,844
Communications .	...	3,46,836	...	4,90,030	5,09,476	13,46,342
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	25,179	18,465	...	587	1,63,374	2,07,605
Total...	11,77,250	6,80,286	...	5,10,395	7,17,816	30,85,747
Establishment	10,33,390	9,63,438	1,65,414	5,529	56,297	22,24,068
Tools and Plant	57,951	44,249	...	...	25,581	1,27,781
Profit and Loss	1,174	196	...	...	...	1,370
Grand Total..	45,08,930	33,02,624	2,20,438	8,44,613	18,86,439	1,07,63,044

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricultural.*

		Total of each Station.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	IMPERIAL, ORDINARY. *Military.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops.	Aboo ...	10,687	4,232	14,919
	Aden ...	43,134	21,694	64,828
	Ahmedabad ...	1,35,657	6,400	1,42,057
	Ahmednagar ...	11,292	12,899	24,191
	Baroda ...	22,996	2,742	25,738
	Belgaum ...	32,134	19,122	51,256
	Bhuj ...		13	13
	Bombay ...	1,946	34,252	36,198
	Kolaba ...	1,36,296	30,401	1,66,697
	Deesa ...	5,438	10,134	15,572
	Deoláli ...	20,065	16,673	36,738
	Digri ...	274	...	274
	Ganesh Khind ...	...	* 843	843
	Gizri ...	554	2,471	3,025
	Hyderabad ...	2,622	5,427	8,049
	Khandála ...	...	3,414	3,414
	Kirkee ...	721	8,284	9,005
	Kolhápur ...	..	79	79
	Kurrachee ...	6,352	16,356	22,708
	Málegaon ...		350	350
	Pooma (Ghorpuri and Wanowri) ...	1,21,171	44,347	1,65,518
	Purandhar ...	23,161	7,754	30,915
	Rájkot ...	..	144	144
	Satara ...	—31	3,946	3,915
	Sholápur ...	4,683	547	5,230
	Sirur ...	..	845	845
	Sukkur ...	105	220	325
	Surat ...	...	199	199
	Tithal ...	..	705	705
	Vingorla ...	...	811	811
	Total	5,79,557	2,55,004	8,34,561
Buildings for accommodation of Native Troops	Aden ...	2,343	7,456	9,799
	Ahmedabad ...	3,217	1,234	4,451
	Ahmednagar ...	705	469	1,174
	Bandora ...	1,481	548	2,029
	Baroda ...	25,605	717	26,322
	Belgaum ...	2,859	1,137	3,996
	Bhuj ...	538	819	1,357
	Carried forward.	36,748	12,380	49,128

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricultural*—continued.

	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward...	36,748	12,380	49,128
IMPERIAL, ORDINARY—*continued.*			
Military—continued.			
Buildings for accommodation of Native Troops.			
Bombay ...	35,294	20,344	55,638
Deesa ...	...	550	550
Dharwar ...	32,261	600	32,861
Ganesh Khind ...	.....	1,571	1,571
Goránári ...	.....	320	320
Hyderabad ...	1,264	1,050	2,314
Jacobabad ...	10,248	4,891	15,139
Kaládgi ...	.....	284	284
Kashmor ...	...	414	414
Kirkee ...	26,644	891	27,535
Kolhápur ...	630	873	1,503
Kurrachee ...	493	3,491	3,984
Málegaon ...	...	561	561
Poona ...	11,772	5,029	16,801
Rájkot ...	9,821	1,983	11,804
Satara ...	651	2,275	2,926
Sholápur ...	2,535	392	2,927
Sui ...	.....	1,017	1,017
Sunri ...	.....	316	316
Surat ...	21	1,095	1,116
Tanna ...	22,559	792	23,351
Toj ...	.....	67	67
Total...	1,90,941	61,186	2,52,127
Fortifications ...	72,444	8,990	81,434
Cantonment Works ...	47,715	72,471	1,20,186
Ordnance ...	64,806	24,407	89,213
Commissariat ...	16,350	17,223	33,573
Staff...	24,791	1,763	26,554
Naval ...	5,666	16,479	22,145
	10,02,270	4,57,523	14,59,793
Less—Expenditure in England and decrease in Suspense Balances ...	12,881	.....	12,881
Grand Total...	9,89,389	4,57,523	14,46,912

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricultural*—continued.

	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial, Ordinary—*continued.*			
Civil Buildings.			
Post...	15,723	6,081	21,804
Telegraph	46,910	4,103	51,013
Mint	11,835	2,691	14,526
Currency	.....	913	913
Salt	47,427	3,525	50,952
Miscellaneous	.....	1,077	1,077
	1,21,895	18,390	1,40,285
Less—Expenditure in England	441	.....	441
Total...	1,21,454	18,390	1,39,844
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Harbours	33,199	23,388	56,587
Light-houses	.....	1,840	1,840
	33,199	25,228	58,427
Less—Expenditure in England and decrease under Suspense Balances	6,860	49	6,909
Total.	26,339	25,179	51,518
Total Works	11,37,182	5,01,092	16,38,274
Establishment	.....	.....	4,23,342
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	19,692
Grand Total...	.....	.....	20,81,308
Imperial, Agricultural.			
Irrigation—Extraordinary.			
Begári Canal	84,204	.....	84,204
Ekruk Tank	4,024	.....	4,024
Háthmati Canal	13,297	11,680	24,977
Carried forward.	1,01,525	11,680	1,13,205

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricultural*—continued.

	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	1,01,525	11,680	1,13,205
IMPERIAL, AGRICULTURAL—*continued.*			
Irrigation—Extraordinary—continued.			
Krishna Canal	3,792	...	3,792
Lakh do.	27	...	27
Mitrow do. (Eastern Nára Works)	...	...	...
Mutha do.	2,57,690	...	2,57,690
Palkhair do.	2,692	...	2,692
Pánjhra (Mukti) Canal	17,837	...	17,837
	3,83,563	11,680	3,95,243
Add—Increase under Suspense Balances, and deduct receipt on Capital Account	4,016	...	4,016
	3,87,579	11,680	3,99,259
Establishment	...	...	90,988
Tools and Plant	...	...	8,302
Total ...	...	...	4,98,549
Agricultural—Ordinary.			
Doni Reservoir	2,898	...	2,898
Madag Tank	696	..	696
Mavinkop Tank	607	...	607
Desert Canal	99,298	996	1,00,294
Eastern Nára Works	35,155	...	35,155
Fulaili Canal	11,814	...	11,814
Ghár do.	16,907	...	16,907
Khári Irrigation Sluices...	15,604	...	15,604
Eastern Delta Survey	1,377	...	1,377
Western Nára	77,774	...	77,774
Jerruck Canal	179	...	179
Káshmor and Bogári Bund	3,10,120	...	3,10,120
Hartala Tank	85	...	85
Jamda Canal	586	...	586
Mhawa Tank	24,259	...	24,259
Ojhar Canal	12,107	...	12,107
Warali	236	...	236
Carried forward ...	6,09,702	996	6,10,698

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricultural*—continued.

	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	6,09,702	996	6,10,698
IMPERIAL, AGRICULTURAL—*continued.*			
Agricultural—Ordinary—continued.			
Bhatodi Tank	1,458	...	1,458
Nara Canal	33	...	33
Marak Great Canal	1,266	...	1,266
Sakhar and Sádápur Canal	42,198	...	42,198
Maini Tank	13,279	...	13,279
Yerla Canal	452	...	452
Tápti	...	193	193
Rohri and Hyderabad Canal Project Survey	30	...	30
Begári Canal	435	51,867	52,302
Nara Supply Channel	...	1,806	1,806
Sind Canal	978	14,651	15,629
Madag Tank	51	2,655	2,706
Mavinkop do.	...	885	885
Desert Canal	...	2,982	2,982
Cuts in the bed of Nára. (Eastern Nára Works.)	...	11,518	11,518
Dimwah. (Eastern Nára Works.)	..	4,589	4,589
Heranwah. (Eastern Nára Works.)	...	36	36
Mitrow Canal. (Eastern Nára Works.)	677	53,264	53,941
Thar do. (Eastern Nára Works.)	2,315	10,846	13,161
Fulaili	976	98,399	99,375
Ghár Canal	2,505	33,962	36,467
Háthmati Canal	...	5,003	5,003
Khári Irrigation Sluices	−682	406	−276
Western Nára	1,415	62,895	64,310
Pinyari	1,727	21,328	23,055
Jamda Canal	1,076	2,551	3,627
Lakh do.	226	2,813	3,039
Palkhair do.	389	978	1,367
Panjar River Works, Dhulia Canal	294	486	780
Warali Canal	...	227	227
Bhatodi Tank	424	510	934
Ekruk do.	294	7,062	7,356
Kasurdi do.	21	164	185
Mutha Canal	...	13,818	13,818
Sakhar Canal	427	32,837	33,264
Chickhli do.	...	514	514
Gondowli do.	...	567	567
Carried forward ...	6,81,966	4,40,808	11,22,774

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT showing the Details of Imperial Expenditure, Ordinary and Agricultural*—concluded.

	Total of each Station.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward...	6,81,966	4,40,808	11,22,774
IMPERIAL, AGRICULTURAL—*continued.*			
Agricultural, Ordinary—continued.			
Krishna Canal	49	4,436	4,485
Mani Tank	...	694	694
Rewari Canal	238	432	670
Yerla do.	...	1,023	1,023
Alibhar Kutcherry Canal...	...	3,531	3,531
Marak Great do.	..	11,381	11,381
Serfrazwah No. XXVIII	.	5,276	5,276
Canals in the Begári Collectorate	1,000	25,603	26,603
Do. Belgaum do.	3,888	4,892	8,780
Do. Hyderabad do.	209	80,756 10,694	91,659
Do. Shikárpur do.	...	5,843 9,633	15,476
Do. Guzerat do.	...	604	604
Do. Kurrachee do.	7,324	48,004	55,328
Da. Khandesh do.	...	8,252	8,252
Do. Pooma do.	...	90	90
Do. Ratnágiri do.	24	55	79
Ordinary Agricultural Works	19,706	2,471	22,177
	7,14,404	6,64,478	13,78,882
Less—Receipts on Capital Account, Expenditure in England, and decrease under Suspense Balances	2,045	...	2,045
	7,12,359	6,64,478	13,76,837
Establishment	...	...	5,19,057
Tools and Plant	...	...	32,005
Profit and Loss	...	..	1,174
Total Agricultural, Ordinary...			19,29,073
Agricultural, Extraordinary			4,98,549
Grand Total, Extraordinary and Ordinary...			24,27,622
Add—Imperial, Ordinary			20,81,308
Total Imperial...			45,08,930

E.—PUBLIC WORKS—*concluded.*

(5)—*STATEMENT showing the Details of Provincial Expenditure.*

Details.	Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	1,88,766	72,276	2,61,042
Customs	913	6,162	7,075
Salt	14,874	...	14,874
Ecclesiastical	20,910	22,788	43,698
Educational	1,94,026	16,540	2,10,566
Government Houses and Residencies	43,375	55,666	99,041
Secretariat	10,703	2,543	13,246
Public Works	5,489	17,469	22,958
Charitable Institutions	62,523	27,903	90,426
Miscellaneous	20,904	16,784	37,688
Police	53,298	28,234	81,532
Courts	3,57,268	19,379	3,76,647
Jails	1,59,006	29,241	1,88,247
	11,32,055	3,14,985	14,47,040
Add—Increase under Suspense Balances	31,998	...	31,998
Total...	11,64,053	3,14,985	14,79,038
Communications.			
Roads, &c.	2,06,727	3,19,805	5,26,532
Bridges	2,23,264	27,031	2,50,295
Total..	4,29,991	346,836	7,76,827
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Improvements to Towns	1,987	3,527	5,514
Water-supply	2,547	1,463	4,010
Harbours and Light-houses	15,877	13,475	29,352
Total	20,411	18,465	38,876
Total Works	16,14,455	6,80,286	22,94,741
Establishment	...	...	9,63,438
Tools and Plant	...	...	44,249
Profit and Loss	...	...	196
Grand Total...	...	...	33,02,624

F.—MARINE.

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bombay in the Year 1875-76.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.	Number of Officers	Number of Men.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Earnings	Nature of Duties on which employed, and Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
Amberwitch ..	597 17/64	70	4	65	1,57,598 0 0	....	Employed in connection with the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and conveyed Government passengers, stores, treasure, and troops on her trip from Kurrachee to Bombay and back.
Dalhousie .. .	1,060	160	4	102	1,03,876 0 0	....	Employed in connection with trooping duties during the season, under repairs in Dock for some time, and conveyed His Excellency the Governor from Bombay to Deogarh.
Hugh Rose	300	80	3	62	72,522 0 0	....	Under orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
Quangtung	551 7/64	150	4	83	59,056 0 6	....	1st April to 2nd October 1875, under orders of the Political Resident at Aden. 3rd October 1875 arrived at Bombay, and has been in and out of Dock as requisite undergoing repairs. Stationed at Elephanta for some time consequent on the visit of His Royal Highness to that place.
May Frere	308 13/64	100	3	52	36,110 0 0	....	Employed variously.
Pay to the Interpreter engaged for the vessels in the Persian Gulf.	..	.	..	1	1,034 0 0	....	
Abyssinia	1,851 7/64	200	4	49	65,397 0 0	....	Defences, Bombay Harbour.
Magdala	2,107 21/64	250	3	48	64,782 0 0	....	
Dagmar..	472 9/64	200	1	26	12,638 0 0	....	In Dock, undergoing repairs.
River-going Vessels.							
Comet	204 13/64	40	2	40	36,429 0 0	....	Employed on the rivers of Mesopotamia under orders of the Political Resident, Turkish Arabia.
Jhellum .. .. and	497 11/64	60	1	48	33,342 0 0	....	Employed under orders of the Commissioner in Sind. Undergone several large repairs during the year.
Flat Mooltan ..	432 7/64	.					
Snake	40	10	..	5	1,851 0 0	*a* 73 8 0	General harbour duties.
All other Craft and Boats, &c. (Hulks and Vessels in ordinary.)							
Auckland	916 27/64	..	..	12	4,672 0 0	....	Hulk, Bombay Marine.
Augusta..	114 7/64	..	..	3	504 0 0	....	Transferred to the Salt Revenue Department from 17th October 1876.
General Establishment	..	..	..	7	31,015 0 0	....	
Boats in the Dockyard.	..	..	..	266	99,789 0 0	*b* 7,217 0 0	
Life Boat at Alibag ..	..	..	..	11	1,186 0 0	....	
Tug Manora	366	200	1	41	39,203 0 0	*c* 3,841 0 0	Kurrachee. Employed as a tug vessel for that port.
Arrears of transporting fees credited during the year to the late Bombay Port Fund in connection with certain Government vessels transported from 1863 to 1872.	.	..	..	..	18,098 0 0	....	
Total..	..	..	30	921	8,39,132 0 0	11,131 8 0	

a Hire of the steamer Snake lent to private individuals.

b Amount recovered on account of the value of services rendered by Dockyard boats to other Government departments and private individuals

c Collection of tonnage fees at Kurrachee

G.—POSTAL.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Covers received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Rural Messengers during 1875-76.

	Covers sent for delivery.	Covers undelivered.	Proportion for 1875-76. Delivered	Proportion for 1875-76. Undelivered.	Proportion for 1874-75. Delivered	Proportion for 1874-75. Undelivered.
Ahmedabad	51,105	3,317	93·51	6·49	94·30	5·70
Ahmednagar	57,406	3,423	94·4	5·96	91·64	8·36
Broach	30,692	1,454	95·27	4·73	94·43	5 57
Belgaum...	47,987	2,413	94·98	5·02	96·55	3·45
Kanara	35,195	1,802	94·88	5·12	94·48	5·52
Dharwar	39,673	3,229	91·87	8 13	92·30	7·70
Khandesh	88,711	3,709	95·82	4·18	95·32	4·68
Kaládgi	27,772	1,130	95·94	4·06	96·56	3·44
Kaira and Rewa Kánta	41,643	1,943	95·34	4·66	95·15	4·85
Násik	50,467	2,998	94·6	5·94	93·16	6·84
Poona	1,28,220	8,947	93·3	6·97	91·92	8·8
Ratnágiri	1,33,448	3,362	97·49	2·51	95·49	4·51
Satara	70,513	3,282	95·35	4·65	94·72	5·28
Sholápur...	35,274	1,966	94·43	5·57	89·12	10·88
Surat	41,191	2,293	94·44	5·56	94· 8	5·92
Tanna	35,377	3,221	90·90	9·10	90·34	9·66
Kolába	18,909	795	95·80	4·20	94·24	5·72
	9,33,583	49,284	94·73	5·27	93·80	6·20
Paid.						
Registered Letters and Newspapers	14,426	1,957	86·44	13·56	88·72	11·28
Letters	3,01,952	4,846	98·40	1·60	98·52	1·48
Newspapers	37,865	300	99·22	0·78	98·88	1·12
Parcels	654	5	99·24	0·76	98·70	1·30
Packets	2,297	21	99·9	0·91	99·30	0·70
Unpaid.						
Registered Letters and Newspapers	400	111	72·25	27·75	73·18	26·82
Letters	5,74,631	41,851	92 72	7 28	91·12	8·88
Newspapers	1,030	176	82·92	17 08	88·50	11·50
Parcels, &c.	348	14	95·98	4·2	98·21	1·79
	9,33,583	49,284	94·73	5·27	93·80	6·20

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

STATEMENT showing the Gross Land Revenue to be realised

	Gross Land Revenue.		Deduct Remission on Introduction of Revision of Survey.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	19,90,495	19,87,593	....	....
Kaira	26,77,732	26,59,136	....	474
Panch Máhál	3,14,256	3,13,832	613	63
Surat	26,58,698	26,67,914	....	....
Broach	27,72,953	28,84,105	37,030	66,220
Tanna	15,64,083	15,55,566	160	160
Kolába	7,99,531	7,98,980	17	....
Násik	....	....	....	....
Khandesh	33,30,798	33,44,871	....	....
Total..	1,61,08,546	1,62,12,097	37,860	66,917
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar	16,32,730	16,41,810	259	15,466
Poona	15,44,905	14,81,127	36,440	797
Sholápur	13,69,780	12,36,370	89,637	2,665
Kaládgi	15,81,925	16,31,673	....	....
Satara	23,10,446	23,13,073	95	559
Belgaum	17,76,616	17,72,798	....	....
Dharwar	23,84,048	24,96,617	....	....
Ratnágiri	....	....	....	....
Kanara	9,58,485	9,60,861	....	....
Total..	1,35,71,765	1,35,38,359	1,26,431	19,487
Sind.				
Kurrachee	7,45,224	7,90,419	....	....
Hyderabad	12,99,699	12,24,228	....	....
Shikárpur	19,30,985	17,74,138	....	....
Thar and Párkar	4,10,592	2,18,368	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier	2,76,124	2,15,916	....	....
Total..	46,62,624	42,23,069	....	....
Grand Total..	3,43,42,935	3,39,73,525	1,64,281	86,404

In some of the collectorates the figures for 1874-75 under Gross Land

AND FINANCE.

FINANCE. (1).—LAND REVENUE.

and the Actual Realizations in the Years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76.

net Government Revenue.				Remainder.		Shares of Revenue (Amals) collected by the Sharers direct.	
Other Causes.		Total Remission.					
1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,202	22,954	4,202	22,954	19,86,293	19,64,639	7,688	7,688
694	752	694	1,226	26,77,038	26,57,910	....	....
1,335	124	1,[illegible]8	187	3,12,278	3,15,345	....	....
3,118	3,131	3,118	3,[illegible]31	26,55,250	26,61,783	....	....
3,517	2,509	40,577	68,789	27,[illegible],376	28,15,616	....	....
567	952	727	1,112	15,63,366	15,51,251	....	....
943	584	969	584	7,98,571	7,98,336	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22,915	7,892	22,915	7,892	33,07,883	33,36,979	....	....
37,651	39,258	75,501	1,06,175	1,60,33,045	1,61,05,922	7,688	7,688
908	713	1,165	16,209	16,31,565	16,25,631	....	....
4,344	34,007	40,784	34,801	14,[illegible],121	14,[illegible],723	....	....
836	70	90,173	2,735	12,79,367	12,33,635	....	....
50	20	50	20	15,81,875	16,31,653	....	....
1,112	358	1,207	917	23,09,039	23,12,156	8,655	8,655
218	218	918	218	17,76,128	17,73,580	....	....
37	128	37	128	23,81,011	21,96,489	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,21,122	1,22,020	1,21,122	1,22,020	8,37,063	8,38,841	....	....
1,28,925	1,57,564	2,55,456	1,77,051	1,33,16,409	1,33,61,308	8,655	8,655
....	....	89,337	1,13,168	6,55,887	6,77,251	....	....
....	....	17,195	11,251	12,82,501	12,00,971	....	....
....	....	3,15,171	33,579	16,15,814	17,10,279	....	....
....	....	1,10,586	15,361	2,61,006	2,03,007	....	....
....	....	1,23,993	17,458	1,72,171	1,08,458	....	....
....	..	6,92,282	1,91,100	39,76,341	40,28,969	....	....
1,66,576	1,96,822	10,23,179	1,77,[illegible]26	3,[illegible],[illegible]796	33,496,100	16,343	16,343

Revenue differ from those given in the [illegible] Administration Report.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

STATEMENT showing the Gross Land

	Deductions on				
	Political Inams.		Personal Inams.		Dewasthan and Inams.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75	1875 76.	1874-75.
	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division					
Ahmedabad	31,501	31,480	4,23,162	4,29,802	38,650
Kaira	151	151	6,67,886	6,61,301	33,779
Panch Máháls	365	....	38,099	36,613	5,028
Surat	2,536	2,791	2,84,479	2,91,157	20,241
Broach	....	....	4,07,058	4,13,804	21,606
Tanna	12,219	12,219	89,697	90,179	11,976
Kolába	90	90	35,150	35,164	12,246
Násik	....	....	....	....	....
Khandesh	26,757	27,386	81,494	82,472	11,951
Total..	73,619	74,117	20,27,005	20,40,492	1,54,477
Southern Division.					
Ahmednagar	64,541	62,132	1,48,350	1,50,377	31,344
Poona..	39,160	39,196	1,37,114	1,40,213	51,862
Sholápur	15,049	15,030	65,013	62,759	9,311
Kaládgi	30,117	30,117	89,917	86,855	28,160
Satara	51,251	53,149	3,90,311	3,96,256	74,613
Belganm	17,740	20,558	1,80,935	1,79,913	36,065
Dharwar	18,343	18,343	1,12,367	1,48,385	52,882
Ratnágiri	....	....	....	....	....
Kanara	....	....	904	904	4,879
Total..	2,36,501	2,38,525	11,54,911	11,65,692	2,89,116
Sind.					
Kurrachee	....	....	....	....	....
Hyderabad	....	....	....	....	....
Shikárpur	....	....	....	....	....
Thar and Párkar	....	....	....	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier	....	....	....	....	....
Total..	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total..	3,10,120	3,12,642	31,81,916	32,06,184	4,43,593

(1).—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Revenue to be realized, &c.—continued.

account of Alienations.

Dharmadeo	Watan Inams which have been brought under the Watan Settlement.		Inams of Táluka service Watandars whose services have been retained.		Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government.		Allowances of Village Servants useful to village community.	
1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,507	4,391	4,453	...	...	31,717	31,991	7,382	7,502
33,779	16,541	16,265	...	...	55,878	55,664	9,420	9,411
4,942	9,829	9,883	3,126	3,073	11,102	10,922	1,213	1,193
20,605	17,785	18,572	...	...	66,792	66,231	25,272	24,516
21,210	19,733	20,973	...	...	81,847	84,130	37,144	38,017
11,968	5,148	5,455	5,359	5,354	20,390	16,043	1,654	1,631
11,238	2,355	2,493	1,148	917	207	207	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,896	22,365	23,736	1,869	2,133	1,53,737	1,53,581	14,957	14,873
1,47,145	98,380	1,01,150	11,502	11,507	4,21,690	4,18,769	97,042	97,173
30,789	17,781	17,825	...	...	37,631	38,285	4,461	4,467
52,041	95,455	19,505	..	...	62,280	64,777	3,579	3,631
8,424	35,428	32,792	908	750	40,525	35,665	3,265	2,775
26,251	95,454	96,930	...	...	1,12,295	1,18,907	11,546	12,032
74,587	96,973	96,722	568	68	1,07,292	1,07,802	15,319	15,349
35,802	1,32,378	1,32,479	...	...	1,36,981	1,31,372	12,816	12,654
57,582	52,970	54,075	1,480	1,480	1,39,498	1,52,343	15,835	16,575
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,90,355	4,50,439	4,50,137	2,956	2,298	6,36,514	6,52,231	66,821	67,483
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,37,500	5,48,819	5,51,287	17,458	13,805	10,58,114	10,71,000	1,63,863	1,64,656

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

STATEMENT showing the Gross Land

	Deduction on account of Alienations—*concluded.*		Remainder, being	
	Total Inams.		Revenue proper, being assessment on Khalsa Lands.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	5,44,194	5,43,123	11,75,081	11,65,987
Kaira	7,83,655	7,76,541	13,39,752	13,22,612
Panch Máháls	68,762	66,626	2,28,632	2,29,795
Surat	4,16,965	4,23,832	20,33,569	20,27,908
Broach	5,67,388	5,78,554	19,03,269	19,64,757
Tanna	1,46,713	1,42,849	13,40,842	13,36,639
Kolába	50,176	50,139	6,97,176	6,97,754
Násik	....	....	....	....
Khandesh	3,16,130	3,16,077	27,82,668	28,04,855
Total..	28,91,313	28,98,041	1,14,94,311	1,15,50,307
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar	3,04,108	3,03,875	11,91,314	11,97,592
Poona	3,13,759	3,19,363	11,12,424	10,39,770
Sholápur	1,69,199	1,58,185	11,33,432	10,10,181
Kaládgi	3,67,189	3,71,101	9,35,535	9,90,809
Satara	7,44,982	7,52,678	12,06,752	11,99,143
Belgaum	5,16,918	5,15,608	8,50,414	8,50,487
Dharwar	4,23,375	4,48,783	14,21,512	15,03,774
Ratnágiri	....	....	....	....
Kanara	5,783	5,783	9,35,416	9,35,572
Total..	28,45,913	28,75,376	87,86,729	87,27,328
Sind.				
Kurrachee	82,252	80,030	....	....
Hyderabad	2,06,252	2,03,041	....	....
Shikárpur	1,34,727	1,35,274	....	....
Tharaud Párkar	6,919	7,006	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier	12,562	11,273	....	....
Total..	4,42,692	4,37,524	....	....
Grand Total..	61,82,918	62,10,941	2,04,81,040	2,02,77,635

(1).—LAND REVENUE—*continued*

Revenue to be realized, &c.—continued.

Government Revenue

Judi or Quit-rent on alienated Lands		Sale Proceeds of permanent occupancy.		Sale Proceeds of Grass preserves.		Lands liable to floods and sold annually by auction.	
1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,63,710	1,63,236	3,826	16,615	38,356	38,463	7,675	10,610
5,61,331	5,59,983	3,475	5,708	10,386	11,583	2,322	1,516
16,862	17,410	292	412	3,543	3,270	....	....
1,42,749	1,41,104	12,650	13,6[illegible]	17,618	21,176	4,455	4,074
2,21,039	2,33,604	42,[illegible]37	66,812	1,511	1,128	17,369	15,869
31,079	30,892	1,[illegible]30	3,8[illegible]	5,149	7,202	....	....
26,736	26,898	9,098	795	502	506	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,46,875	1,48,032	8,373	2,050	26,339	29,380	3,835	3,828
13,17,884	14,32,689	82,081	1,16,024	1,06,711	1,16,058	35,596	39,497
1,09,154	1,10,011	983	1,996	17,996	16,520	360	227
80,441	82,149	789	3,783	20,490	21,707	1,306	1,189
50,437	49,660	1,316	3,525	10,030	10,515	880	606
2,85,532	2,31,6[illegible]1	1,20[illegible]	801	15,351	14,41[illegible]	608	858
3,22,152	3,29,209	710	1,036	11,460	11,546	40	100
3,59,436	3,58,852	182	1,739	21,284	18,284	....	....
4,56,370	4,58,069	2,064	9,005	12,309	10,059	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	19	1,591	2,739	2,936	3,014	....	....
16,13,841	16,23,543	13,144	24,677	1,14,645	1,35,950	3,274	2,002
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29,31,725	29,56,232	95,225	1,40,701	2,51,356	2,52,008	38,870	42,459

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

STATEMENT showing the Gross Land

	Remainder, being Government Revenue—			
	Fees for Revenue Processes and Notice Fees		Miscellaneous.	
	1871-75	1875-76	1871-75.	1875-76.
1	40	41	42	43
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	710	641	56,610	48,746
Kaira ..	6,057	3,391	16,684	18,303
Panch Máhále	475	570	14,565	17,014
Surat ..	1,141	1,635	29,531	30,932
Broach	812	3,111	12,258	14,540
Tanna ..	6,167	1,109	28,273	23,484
Kolába ..	1,371	1,070	14,164	21,768
Násik ..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh	5,769	1,923	10,811	32,725
Total ..	22,517	14,050	2,12,896	2,07,512
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar ..	1,306	1,592	7,317	10,026
Poona ..	4,281	3,734	12,569	12,082
Sholápur	1,413	1,032	2,282	2,603
Kaládgi	437	617	28,778	18,355
Satara ..	592	5,022	18,957	13,961
Belgaum	116	151	24,996	28,614
Dharwar	532	797	37,325	35,537
Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..
Kanara	1,632	587	8,204	9,156
Total ..	10,309	14,132	1,40,428	1,30,394
Sind.				
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total .	32,826	28,182	3,53,324	3,37,906

(a) These figures are greater by Rs. 38,913 and 40,531 than those obtainable
(b) Do. Rs. 18,853 and 21,295 do.

(1).—LAND REVENUE—*continued.*

Revenue to be realized, &c.—continued.

concluded.		Revenue for Collection.					
Total.		On account of current year.		Outstanding Balance on account of former years on the 31st July 1874.	Outstanding Balances on account of former years on the 31st July 1875.	Total.	
1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.			1874-75.	1875-76.
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,46,000	14,11,128	14,11,798	14,21,215	5,313	16,103	14,17,111	14,27,618
19,32,990	19,23,126	19,32,296	19,21,000	8,705	121	19,41,001	19,23,024
2,64,317	2,68,501	2,62,369	2,68,015	6,174	848	2,68,813	2,68,863
22,41,733	22,14,034	22,18,281	22,19,951	11,021	11,031	22,19,905	22,51,982
22,05,565	23,05,851	21,64,988	22,37,062	2,740	1,080	21,67,728	22,38,742
14,17,310	14,14,516	14,16,545	14,11,105	2,088	2,937	14,18,700	14,14,042
7,49,354	7,48,811	7,48,059	7,48,267	2,670	1,312	7,51,065	7,49,599
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30,14,667	30,28,793	29,91,757	30,20,902	30,138	24,505	30,21,890	30,45,407
1,32,71,096	1,33,76,137	1,31,96,491	1,32,69,706	69,749	48,570	1,32,66,243	1,33,18,276
13,28,620	13,37,964	13,27,456	13,21,755	3,146	112	13,30,602	13,21,897
12,32,300	11,64,761	11,90,531	11,29,9[illegible]9	93,239	7,801	12,83,770	11,37,760
12,00,280	10,78,185	11,09,867	10,75,450	20,630	2,544	11,30,437	10,77,994
12,17,436	12,30,572	12,17,[illegible]86	12,60,551	870	709	12,18,256	12,61,060
15,60,663	15,60,396	15,64,096	15,59,478	2,651	5,816	15,66,769	15,65,294
12,50,728	12,58,187	12,53,510	12,57,969	167	585	12,53,677	12,58,554
19,60,642	20,47,811	19,60,635	20,47,705	..	..	19,60,635	20,47,705
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,52,701	9,51,077	8,31,279	8,[illegible],057	55,675	52,376	8,86,954	8,85,433
1,07,12,370	1,06,58,986	1,04,60,660	1,04,85,924	1,76,680	69,773	1,06,37,340	1,05,55,697
..	..	5,73,655	5,96,321	1,09,479	29,200	6,83,134	6,25,521
..	..	10,76,252	10,06,932	26,079	12,429	11,02,331	10,19,361
..	..	14,81,086	16,05,001	55,079	30,641	15,36,165	16,35,642
..	..	2,57,087	1,96,003	3	.	2,57,090	1,96,003
..	..	1,39,569	1,87,185	39,593	52,964	1,79,162	2,40,149
..	..	35,27,649	35,91,445	2,30,233	1,25,237	37,57,882	37,16,682
2,39,84,366	2,40,35,123	2,71,84,803	2,72,17,075	4,76,662	2,43,580	2,76,61,265	2,75,96,655

by deducting the figures in Cols. 28 and 29 from Cols. 10 and 11 (Remainder.)
do. do.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

STATEMENT showing the Gross Land

	Increase.	Decrease.	Realizations up to 31st July On account of current year.	Realizations up to 31st July On account of former year.
	52	53	54	55
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	....	19,193	11 39,114	831
Kaira	....	18,977	19,32 241	7,820
Panch Máhváls	19	....	2 61 698	2,672
Surat	2,077	....	12 32,022	4,519
Broach	71,011	....	21,61,093	1,113
Tanna	....	1,653	11 15,610	118
Kolába	....	1,166	7,17,870	1,845
Násik	....	....	....	....
Khandesh	23,517	....	29 83,009	8,944
Total..	96,627	41,091	1,31,75,987	28,171
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar..	....	8,705	13,27,382	2,288
Poona	....	1,16,010	11,83,328	88,423
Sholápur	....	52 144	11,07,313	15,820
Kaládgi	42,805	....	12,16,877	870
Satara	....	1,111	15,28,407	1,693
Belgaum	....	1,123	12,59,243	149
Dharwar	86,970	....	19,60,647	....
Ratnágiri	....	....	....	....
Kanara	....	1,521	8,11,990	17,218
Total..	1,29,775	2,11,517	1,01,28,287	1,26,461
Sind.				
Kurrachee	....	57,613	5,47,295	91,055
Hyderabad	....	82,970	10,61,165	22,044
Shikárpur	99,483	....	14,61,989	23,981
Thar and Párkar	....	61,087	2,57,087	3
Upper Sind Frontier	60,987	....	1,11,368	14,831
Total..	1,60,470	2 01,670	31,41,904	1,51,914
Grand Total..	3,86,872	4,57,781	2,70,46,178	3,06,846

(1).—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

Revenue to be realized, &c.—concluded.

1875.	Realizations up to 31st July 1876.			Increase.	Decrease.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1874-75 and former years.	Outstanding Balances on account of 1875-76 and former years.
Total.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total.				
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,40,275	14,20,865	866	14,21 731	...	18,544	6,836	5,888
19,40,070	19,20,970	42	19 21,012	....	19,058	931	1,013
2,64,370	2,67,194	608	2,67,802	3,132	....	4,472	1,060
22,36,541	22 33,235	4,842	22,38,077	1,536	....	13,363	12,904
21,65,206	22,32,111	170	22,32,581	67,375	....	2,523	6,160
14,16,028	14,10,959	736	14,11,695	....	4,333	2,672	2,847
7,49,715	7,48,203	512	7,48 715	....	970	1,350	853
....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....
29,91,953	30,14,391	3,554	30,17 945	25,992	....	29,937	27,462
1,32,04,158	1,32,48,228	11,360	1,32,59,588	98,335	42,905	62,084	58,687
13,29,670	13,19,313	78	13,19,391	....	10,278	932	3,503
12,71,751	11,22,927	5,319	11,28,246	....	1,43,505	12,019	9,512
11,23,133	10,70,965	1,336	10,72,301	....	50,832	7,305	5,692
12,17,747	12,60,537	489	12,61,026	43,281	....	509	33
15,60,200	15,55,336	4,747	15,60,083	....	117	6,509	5,211
12,59,392	12 57,701	51	12,57,752	....	1,639	585	801
19,60,647	20,47,370	....	20,47,370	86,723	....	....	335
....	....	....	.. .	.. ..	. .	.. ..	.. ..
8,32,208	8,17,884	1,700	8,19,584	....	12,624	54,747	65,849
1,05,54,748	1,04,52,033	13,720	1,04,65,753	1,30,004	2,18,995	82,606	70,936
6,38,350	5,90,520	22,553	6,13 073	....	25,277	44,782	12,448
10,86,209	9,83,966	11,046	9,95,012	....	91,197	16,121	24 349
14,85,970	15,72,185	17,667	15,89 852	10,388	....	51,852	46,900
2,57,090	1,95,791	. ..	1,95,791	....	61,299	....	212
1,26,199	1,76,228	23,081	1,99,309	73,110	....	52,964	40,839
35,93,818	35,18,690	74,347	35,93,037	83,498	1,77,773	1,68,719	1 24,648
2,73,52,724	2,72,18,951	99,427	2,73,18,378	3,11,837	4,39,673	3,13,409	2,54,271

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS.

STATEMENT of Revenue from Irrigation Works.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area irrigated	Revenue. Direct Revenue realized during 1875-76 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue. Revenue due to or dependent on the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1874-75.	Total.
	CLASS I.				
	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Desert Canal ...	14,497	3 0 0	12,817 0 0	12,820 0 0
Western Sind Frontier and Shikárpur Collectorate.	Begári Canal .. .	93,560	471 0 0	49,914 0 0	50,385 0 0
Shikárpur.	Sind Canal	44,504	759 0 0	1,11,305 0 0	1,12,064 0 0
	Sukkur Canal	18,706	471 0 0	94,689 0 0	95,160 0 0
	Eastern Nára—				
Thar and Párkár.	Dimwáh	311	.....	223 0 0	223 0 0
	Hiranwáh	473	. ..	. .	.....
	Mithrau Canal . .	63,741	304 0 0	31,346 0 0	31,650 0 0
	Thar Canal .. .	15,774	1,101 0 0	219 0 0	1,320 0 0
	Nara . ..	54,092	305 0 0	1,46,121 0 0	1,46,426 0 0
	Total Eastern Nara.	134,391	1,710 0 0	1,77,909 0 0	1,79,619 0 0
Shikárpur.	Ghár Canal	256,290	1,342 0 0	4,14,461 0 0	4,15,803 0 0
Shikárpur and Kurrachee.	Western Nára	188,693	4,772 0 0	3,29,805 0 0	3,34,577 0 0
Hyderabad...	Alibhar Kutcherry Canal.	11,801	285 0 0	12,932 0 0	13,217 0 0
	Marak Great ...	38,275	2,224 0 0	61,443 0 0	63,667 0 0
	Surfrazwah ...	11,100	1,055 0 0	19,405 0 0	20,460 0 0
	Fuleli Canal	162,310	17,526 0 0	3,11,635 0 0	3,29,161 0 0
Ahmedabad.	Hathmati Canal . .	... .	—765 0 0	.....	—765 0 0
Kaira.	Khári Sluices	6,815	70 0 0	21,918 0 0	21,988 0 0
Khandesh ...	Hartala Tank	.....	680 0 0	.....	680 0 0
	Jamda Canal	.....	3,406 0 0	.....	3,406 0 0
	Pánjhra Works	...	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0
Násik.	Wadali Canal	.....	413 0 0	. ...	413 0 0
Ahmednagar.	Ojhat Canal	... .	96 0 0	.....	96 0 0
	Lákh Canal	.....	343 0 0	.....	343 0 0
	Bhátori Tank . . .	.. ...	1,566 0 0	.....	1,566 0 0
Poona. ...	Mutha Canal	. .	25,139 0 0	.....	25,139 0 0
	Kásurdi Tank	. .	167 0 0	.....	167 0 0
Sholápur. ...	Ekruk Tank	...	2,930 0 0	... ..	2,930 0 0
	Koregaon Tank	. . .	.....	.....	.....
	Carried over .	980,942	65,931 0 0	16,18,233 0 0	16,84,164 0 0

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS—*continued.*

STATEMENT of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area irrigated	Revenue: Direct Revenue realized during 1875-76 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue: Revenue due to or dependent on the works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1874-75.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward	980,942	65,931 0 0	16,18,233 0 0	16,84,164 0 0
	CLASS I.—*continued.*				
	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept continued.				
Satara.	Rewári Canal ...	.	2,733 0 0	...	2,733 0 0
	Yerla Canals ..	...	1,619 0 0	...	1,619 0 0
	Gondowli Canals	..	648 0 0	...	648 0 0
	Chokhli Canals	...	576 0 0	.....	576 0 0
	Krishna Canal		11,977 0 0	...	11,977 0 0
Dharwar. ...	Kudala Drn ...	224		49 0 0	49 0 0
	Madag Tank ...	.....	1,617 0 0	....	1,617 0 0
	Total Class I.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept...	981,166	85,101 0 0	16,18,282 0 0	17,03,383 0 0
	CLASS II.				
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
Shikárpur. ...	Taluka Rohri	9,696	...	20,044 0 0	20,044 0 0
	,, Saidpur	10,557	...	19,283 0 0	19,283 0 0
	,, Ghotki	11,216	...	25,152 0 0	25,152 0 0
	,, Mirpur	18,204	.	29,160 0 0	29,160 0 0
	,, Ubauro	11,372	...	22,578 0 0	22,578 0 0
	,, Labdarya	437	.....	996 0 0	996 0 0
	,, Mehár ...	159		507 0 0	507 0 0
	,, Jagar ...	12,742	.	21,310 0 0	21,310 0 0
	,, Kakar	7,597	...	5,807 0 0	5,807 0 0
	Hukaba and miscellaneous receipts accounted for by Canals	.	636 0 0	..	.....
	Total Shikárpur.	81,950	636 0 0	1,44,837 0 0	1,45,473 0 0
Hyderabad...	Táluka Hyderabad	4,394	...	6,363 0 0	6,363 0 0
	,, Guni ..	15,274	. .	28,423 0 0	28,423 0 0
	,, Dero Mohbat	1,070	.	2,123 0 0	2,123 0 0
	,, Tando Alahyar ...	39,831		47,565 0 0	47,565 0 0
	Carried over	60,569	.....	84,474 0 0	84,474 0 0

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS—*continued.*

STATEMENT of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area Irrigated.	Revenue. District Revenue realized during 1875-76 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue. Revenue due to or dependent on the Works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1874-75.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward for Shikárpur	81,950	636 0 0	1,44,837 0 0	1,45,473 0 0
	CLASS II.—*continued.* *Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept* continued.				
Hyderabad.	Brought forward	60,569	.....	84,474 0 0	84,474 0 0
	Táluka Mírpur Khás	22,422	...	28,426 0 0	28,426 0 0
	,, Sháhdádpur	7,118	... ..	11,899 0 0	11,899 0 0
	,, Hala ..	36,924	....	59,450 0 0	59,450 0 0
	,, Sakrand	37,074	. ..	49,935 0 0	49,935 0 0
	,, Moro	25,904	. ..	30,226 0 0	30,226 0 0
	,, Nanshahro ..	53,976	.	89,723 0 0	89,723 0 0
	,, Kandhára .	39,847	... .	72,909 0 0	72,909 0 0
	,, Saharaono .	9,834	...	11,169 0 0	11,169 0 0
	Hukaba and miscellaneous receipts accounted for by Canals ...	.	12,294 0 0	.	12,294 0 0
	Total Hyderabad	293,668	12,294 0 0	4,38,211 0 0	4,50,505 0 0
Kurrachee.	Taluka Mánjhand ...	5,356	.....	6,388 0 0	6,388 0 0
	,, Kotri	4,601	. ..	6,105 0 0	6,105 0 0
	,, Tatta	13,186	.....	22,730 0 0	22,730 0 0
	,, Sákro	13,695	....	29,781 0 0	29,781 0 0
	,, Ghorabári . .	24,815	.. .	38,010 0 0	38,010 0 0
	,, Sháhbandar ...	18,190	...	39,331 0 0	39,331 0 0
	,, Sehwan ...	9,008	.	6,574 0 0	6,574 0 0
	,, Dádu	6,285	.....	5,509 0 0	5,509 0 0
	,, Mirpur Batoro	8,716	.	15,290 0 0	15,290 0 0
	,, Belo	14,126	..	18,589 0 0	18,589 0 0
	,, Jati .. .	3,295	. . .	6,531 0 0	6,531 0 0
	Hukaba and miscellaneous receipts accounted for by Canals ...	. .	4,505 0 0	... .	4,505 0 0
	Total Kurrachee .	121,273	4,505 0 0	1,94,838 0 0	1,99,343 0 0
Ahmedabad.	Juhar Bund	... .	59 0 0	.....	59 0 0
	Rahimatpur Bund .	..	5 0 0	... ..	5 0 0
	Táluka Sánand	109	....	109 0 0	109 0 0
	,, Viramgám ..	48	.	33 0 0	33 0 0
	Total Ahmedabad .	157	64 0 0	142 0 0	206 0 0
	Carried over..	497,048	17,499 0 0	7,78,028 0 0	7,95,527 0 0

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS—*continued.*

STATEMENT of Revenue from Irrigation Works—continued.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area irrigated.	Revenue. Direct Revenue realized during 1875-76 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue. Revenue due to or dependent on the Works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1874-75.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	497,048	17,499 0 0	7,78,028 0 0	7,95,527 0 0
	CLASS II.—*continued.*				
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—continued.				
Násik.	Musum River ...	...	183 0 0	...	183 0 0
	Ojhar Tambát	.....	238 0 0	...	238 0 0
	Taluka Nándgaon	91	..	547 0 0	547 0 0
	,, Málegaon...	24,792	...	14,393 0 0	14,393 0 0
	,, Yeolá	297	....	90 0 0	90 0 0
	,, Niphad	4,558	..	17,267 0 0	17,267 0 0
	,, Chnádor	2,637	.....	10,527 0 0	10,527 0 0
	,, Násik*	1,832	.....	..	.....
	,, Báglan ...	4,326	...	39,881 0 0	39,881 0 0
	,, Kalwan*	2,085	.	*	.....
	,, Sinnar*	3,168	...	*	.....
	,, Dindori*	3,679	....	*	.....
Ahmednagar.	Taluka Nagar ...	62	.....	138 0 0	138 0 0
Poona.	Taluka Junnar ...	430	.....	3,890 0 0	3,890 0 0
	,, Pátas	..	54 0 0	..	54 0 0
	Wadaz	...	229 0 0	...	229 0 0
	Kásur ...	.....	57 0 0	.....	57 0 0
Satara.	Taluka Koregaon	89	.....	341 0 0	341 0 0
	Mayni Tank	.....	470 0 0	..	470 0 0
Ratnágiri.	Taluka Málwan	655	.....	2,774 0 0	2,774 0 0
Kaládgi.	Taluka Indi* ...	34	.....	...	.....
	,, Sindgi*	3	....	.	.....
	,, Bijápur*	563	...	...	.....
	,, Badámi*	383			.....
	Inchgeri Tank	.....	131 0 0	..	131 0 0
	Kerur Tank ...	.....	68 0 0	.....	68 0 0
	Kamatgi Tank ...	.....	79 0 0	.....	79 0 0
	Carried over..	5,47,032	19,008 0 0	8,67,876 0 0	8,86,884 0 0

* Information as to the rate of dry-crop in these talukas has not yet been supplied by the Collector.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (2).—CANALS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT of Revenue from Irrigation Works—concluded.

Collectorate.	Names of Works.	Area irrigated.	Revenue. Direct Revenue realized during 1875-76 and accounted for in the Public Works Department.	Revenue. Revenue due to or dependent on the Works accounted for under Land Revenue, 1874-75.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward .	547,032	19,008 0 0	8,67,876 0 0	8,86,884 0 0
	CLASS II.—*continued.*				
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—continued.				
Dharwar.	Asundi Tank	.. .	876 0 0	.... .	876 0 0
	Kopad	.....	240 0 0	. ...	240 0 0
	Nasvi Tank .	...	99 0 0	.....	99 0 0
	Sirbudgi Tank . ..	.. .	43 0 0	.....	43 0 0
	Total Class II.—Works for which Revenue Accounts only are kept	5,47,032	20,266 0 0	8,67,876 0 0	8,88,142 0 0
	Grand Total Classes I. and II.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts and Revenue Accounts only are kept ..	1,528,198	1,05,367 0 0	24,86,158 0 0	25,91,525 0 0

Note.—Class II. is incomplete; the information as regards works in Khandesh and Dharwar not having been received.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.- IMPERIAL REVENUE

(1).—*Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits.*

District.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on		
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and Others	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Spirit.	Wine, Beer, and other fermented Liquors.	Drugs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	129,937, by the Commissioner of Police.	28,565, by the Commissioner of Police.	9,275, on Ganja shops.
					671,197, by the Collector of Salt Revenue.	184,477, by the Collector of Bombay.	9,415, on shops.
					a589,315, by the Commissioner of Customs	....	4,350, on Chundool shops.
				Total ..	1,390,449	213,042	23,040
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	b8,38,972	217·96	55,586	c....	5,742
Kaira, including Panch Mahals	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313·0	37,245	141	26,504
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·2	6,379	61,838	5,845
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	374·0	361,556	....	Drugs 1,593 Opium 2,094 3,687
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	418,385	d 1,008	5,338
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	e 271	f 88,998	3,309
Násik..	25,847	607,810	633,657	g90·22	80,198	812	16,090
Khandesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·22	h 299,928	....	22,537
Total..	..	..	..	..	12,59,548	152,797	88,831

AND FINANCE. (3)—EXCISE.

Fermented Liquors and Drugs, during 1875-76.

Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of Population.	Number of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1,626,531	2 8 4	22 Hotels. 8 Refreshment rooms 18 Taverns 175 Retail License shops. 276 Toddy shops 4 Beer and Porter shops.	1,150	*a* Import duty Revenue derived from duty on wine, beer and other fermented liquors by the Commissioner of Customs, cannot be furnished separately
..	..	16 Chandoo shops 11 Opium shops		
1,626,531	2 8 4	560	1,170	
61,328	0 1 2	97	8,49	*b* Includes the population of the cantonment of Deesa, the Abkári Revenue of which is credited in the accounts of the collectorate. *c* The privilege of selling wines and fermented liquors is included in the licenses given for the sale of spirits, country or foreign.
63,890	0 1 0	135	7,632	
74,042	0 3 4	61	*b* 1,174	
365,243	0 9 7	2 Distilleries. 79 Retail shops within distillery limits 35 Spirit Licenses 134 Toddy do 176 Spirit and Toddy licenses. 126	1,129	The excise revenue in this district is received in the following form *Country Spirits and Liquors.* — Farmed out for Rs. Receipts from distillery fees at Bel-ar and Surat and licence fees of 79 retail shops within limits of the distillery: Rs. .. .. — 1,58,649 Receipts from auction sales of licenses for 35 shops of spirit without the distillery limits. Receipts from auction sales of 134 shops of toddy. Receipts from auction sales of 176 shops of spirit and toddy . . . . . — 2,02,183 *Drugs, &c.* Receipts from auction sales of licenses for 26 retail shops of intoxicating drugs . .. .. — 1,593 *Opium.* Receipts from auction sales of licenses for 20 retail shops . .. . — 2,094 *Foreign Liquors.* Receipts from license fees for 15 retail shops .. — 775 Total .. — 3,65,243
424,731	0 8 0	913	929	*d* Revenue from country liquor which includes fermented liquor is shown in col. 6, col. 7 includes that realized from European liquor only such as wine, beer, &c.
92,577	0 4 3	622	1,631	*e* This includes wine and beer also. *f* Exclusive of wine and beer.
97,100	0 2 5	119	*b* 6,50	*g* Be the census Return
322,265	0 5 0	257	4,08[illegible]	*h* The fees for sale of English liquor licenses, viz., Rs. 50 per annum, are included in the items given in Column 6 as in the case of English shops, no separate fees are taken for beer and fermented liquors alone, but one wholesale and retail license is given for the sale of English and foreign spirits, wines, beer, &c.
1,501,176	0 4 2	2,628	2,165	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(1).—*Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits.*

District.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on		
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Spirit.	Wine, Beer, and other Fermented Liquors.	Drugs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Southern Division.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773 938	116	30,634	....	6,954
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	*a* 1,23,056	*b* 617	*c* 5,128
Dharwar	114,087	873,950	988 037	216	*d* 2,33,410	....	*e* 5,009
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·17	*e* 1,18,218	....	*f* 3,012
Kanara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94	106,116	....	3,363

FINANCE. (3)—EXCISE—*continued.*

Fermented Liquors, and Drugs, during 1875-76—continued.

Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of population.	Number of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
37,588	0 0 9½	74	10,458	The amount shown in column 6 represents the fees on licenses issued for the sale of Europe and foreign spirits as well as the amount derived from the sale of country liquor contracts. The amount in column 8 is on account of the sale proceeds of bhang, ganja, and opium contracts. Licenses for the sale of Europe spirits authorizes the sale of wine, beer, &c. Separate licenses for the sale of the latter are not issued. No duty is levied on spirits or drugs.
12,880	0 2 2 3	90	10 430	Revenue derived from duty on spirits imported from abroad is not separately recorded, as the licenses to sell Foreign liquors include the right to sell Europe spirits. The right to sell country spirits and toddy is annually sold by public auction to the highest bidder, and yearly licenses for the sale of foreign liquors and spirits are granted on payment of a fee of Rs. 50 each. *a* This denotes revenue from country spirits and toddy only. *b* This includes European spirits. *Vide* note above. *c* This includes revenue from opium.
238,419	·24	41	21,098	*d* Country distilled liquor and toddy .. Rs. 2,33,190 European spirit, wine, and beer .. .. 220 2,33 410 *e* Ganja and bhang .. .. Rs. 4,569 Majum and bhoja 440 5,009
121,410 *g*	·14	160	5,100	*c* includes revenue from spirit as well as wine, beer, and other fermented liquors; the item cannot be divided into the above two heads, as no separate licenses for each of the descriptions are issued in this district. The item also includes revenue from price of shendi trees. *f* Revenue from ganja and bhang .. Rs. 1,314 Do. from opium .. .. .. 1,705 3,019 *g* Rs. 173 on account of Miscellaneous under the head of "excise spirits and drugs" have been included in this item.
1,09,379	0 4 5	5 211	1,898	*a* Country spirits .. .. 1,05,766 Europe liquor .. .. 550 Ganja and bhang .. .. 1,454 Opium .. .. 1,809 1,09,379 No. of Licenses. *b* Country Spirits .. .. 183 Europe liquor .. .. 7 Ganja and bhang .. .. 14 Opium 7 211

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(1).—*Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits,*

District.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on		
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and Others.	Total	Number of Persons to the square Mile.	Spirit.	Wine, Beer, and other Fermented Liquors.	Drugs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona..	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	Mis. 1,57,961 A.	....	37,317
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268	c 59,985	450	2,250
Satará	31,244	1,019,729	1,0 0,973	210	25,764	794	5,032
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	d 81,869	e 690	12,476
				Total ..	9,37,016	2,531	61,357
Sind.							
Kurrachee	348 773	77,949	426,722	30·28	Country 99,074 Europe 1,902 1,0 ,976	Toddy only f 133	23,776
Hyderabad	559,321	164,562	723,883	80	Country Liquor 90,100	European Liquor g 850	Bhang 18,996 Opium 27,611 Total ..46,607
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·12	46 853	....	30,756
Thar and Párkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14	h 3,426	100	[illegible]
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,177	8,808	89,985	47	12,970	....	5,960
				Total ..	2,57,325	1,083	1,11,398
			Grand Total ..		38,44,338	3,69,473	3,04,626

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Fermented Liquors, and Drugs, during 1875-76—concluded.

Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of population.	Number of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Item *A* is made up as under :— Rs. License fee for the sale of Europe and foreign liquor 2,880 On account of country liquor .. .. 1,50,707 Still head duty .. .. 2,238 License fee for the sale of toddy .. .. .. 1,257 Fines .. . . 887 Total as per Column 8 .. 37,317 1,95,281
1,95,281*A*	0 3 5	239*B*	3,798	Item *B* is made up as under :— Rs. Number of licenses for the sale of Europe liquor .. 66 Do. country spirits .. .. 80 Do. Toddy .. .. 9 Do. Opium .. .. 44 Do. Bhang and ganja 40 239
62,694	0 0 11	235	4,373	*c* The figures in column 6 refer to country liquor, whereas those in the next to Europe spirits and liquors.
32,490	0 0 5	121	8,[illegible]	
95,035	0 2 1	69	10,406	*d* The amount is on account of country and Europe spirit, and wine, beer, &c.
				e On account of toddy only.
10,21,097	0 1 2	1,238	11,508	
1,26,885	0 4 9	269	1,[illegible]	*f* separate licenses are not given for wine and beer. For country spirits and drugs licenses are given for each tahsil and not for each shop. In this column number of shops authorized under the licenses is shown. For Europe liquors and toddy separate licenses are granted for each shop.
1,37,557	0 3 0	377	1,921	*g* Licenses are granted for sale of all kinds of European liquors, and not separately for spirit and wines.
77,609	0 1 7	63	12,321	
8,825	0 0 9	95	1,903	*h* Represents revenue from country spirits.
18,930	0 3 3	167	538	Column 6 includes the amount realized by sale of country as well as Europe liquor. Column 8 includes bhang, charas, opium and their preparations.
3,69,808	0 2 7	971	2,265	
46,18,610	0 3 2	5,397	4,188	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(2).—*REVENUE derived from Duty on the*

District.	Population.				Number of Wholesale Licenses.	Revenue from	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and Others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	142	1,29,937, by the Commissioner of Police. 6,17,197, by the Collector of Salt Revenue. *5,89,315, by the Commissioner of Customs	....
				Total..	142	13,96,449	....
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	....	1,300	54,283
Kaira, including Panch Máhals ..	85,605	944,618	1,030,313	313	....	141	37,245
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·2	....	250	67,967
Surat	54,157	554,930	697,087	372	....	....	....
Tanna..	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·14	....	....	....
Kolába	17,191	343,211	360,402	206·44	5	271	....
Násik..	25,847	607,810	633,657	92·22	....	....	....
Khandesh .. .	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·23	....	565	2,99,363
				Total.	5	2,527	4,58,861
Southern Division.							
Ahmednagar ..	42,435	731,503	773,938	116	....	750	29,884
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	....	*	1,23,056 (This includes revenue from toddy.)
Dharwar	114,087	873,950	988,037	216	....	*220	†2,33,190
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·17	....	*150	†1,18,068
Kanara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94	....	*350	1,05,766
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·02	Still-head duty ..	*2,880	†1,50,707 2,233 1,52,940
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268	....	450	59,985
Sátara	31,744	1,019,729	1,050,973	210	....	794	25,764
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	....	*300	81,569
				Total.	....	5,894	9,30,222
Sind.							
Kurrachee	348,773	77,949	4,26,722	30·28	....	4,902	99,074
Hyderabad	5[illegible],521	1,64,562	7,23,883	80	13	850	90,100
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·12	....	550	46,303
Thar and Párkar ..	96,601	84,157	180,761	14	....	100	3,426
Upper Sind Frontier.	81,177	8,808	89,985	47	2	70	12,900
				Total.	15	6,472	2,51,803
				Grand Total	162	14,05,342	16,40,886

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Consumption of Spirits during 1875-76.

Total.	Incidence per head.	Number of Licenses for retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
13,90,449	2 2 6	253	2,547	* Import duty
13,90,449	2 2 6	253	2,547	
55,586	0 1 0¾	58	14,465	There are no distilleries on the European method in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, nor is there any direct importation into it from abroad. The figures in column 7 relate to the fees on licenses for the sale of Europe and foreign liquors.
87,386	0 0 7	79	13,012	
68,217	0 3 1	31	11,300	
....	....	...	...	Cannot be filled in - *vide* Statement I.
....	....	...	..	*Vide* Return No. 1.
271	....	...	70,081	
....	....	...	..	
2,89,928	0 4 8	110	9,364	Country shops are shown in column 8 and English in column 7. As all the licenses, English and Native, are both wholesale and retail, they are all shown as retail in column 11.
4,61,388	0 1 3	278	20,467	
30,634	0 0 7½	20	38,697	The figures in column 7 represent the amount of fees on account of 18 Licenses for the sale of Europe and Foreign spirits. The figures in column 8 represent the amount derived from the sale of country liquor contracts for which licenses were issued. No duty is levied
1,23,086	0 2 1·17	63	14,991	†This cannot be ascertained, as the licenses to sell foreign liquors include the right to sell spirits - *vide* Notes to statements I and III.
2,33,410	·23	27	36,593	*Includes receipts on account of wine and beer.
1,18,218	·14	‡ 122	6,6·5	‡Represents revenue from country distilled liquor and toddy, both being sold under one license. ✓ *Vide* Note E in Statement III † *Vide* Note E in Statement I.
1,06,116	0 4 3	† 190	2,096	‡Licenses are not issued wholesale in this district. *spirits, wine, beer, &c. are all sold under cover of one license only. †The licenses were issued for retail sale only.
1,55,620	0 2 0	80	11,340	*Licenses for the sale of imported spirit include the right to sell imported fermented liquors † All country liquors consumed in the district is manufactured at the distillery at head-quarters according to the European method.
60,435	0 0 11	212	4,807	
26,558	0 0 4	67	15,6 6	
81,369	0 1 10	33	21,758	*Receipts on account of license fees for the sale of Europe spirit and liquor.
9,36,116	0 1 0	814	17,288	
1,03,976	0 3 7	108	3 951	
93,950	0 2 0	Country 132 Europe 8	5,170	
		140		
43,853	0 0 11	30	25,874	
3,529	0 0 4	18	10,042	
12,979	0 2 3	53	1,636	No import duty charged in this district; spirit as well as intoxicating drugs are imported covered by a pass.
2,58,275	0 1 10	349	6,268	
30,46,228	0 2 1	1,694	13,343	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(8).—*REVENUE derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured*

District.	Population				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	142	253	25	Fees vary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 798. These fees are paid to the Municipality.
								Total..
								Import Duty..
								Total..
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·99	There is no manufacture according to the European All spirits consumed in the Ahmedabad Collectorate			
Kaira, including Panch Máhals	85,695	911,618	1,040,313	313	...	23	...	141
								Rs.
Broach	69,093	281,259	350,352	257·3	...	5	...	50
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	572·9	...	...	...	...
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	299·14	...	...		
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·14	5	...	159	...
Násik	25,847	607,810	633,657	90·21	...	...	None.	...
Khandésh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101·22	...	12	...	...
								Total..
Southern Division.								
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116	...	15	...	50
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	No spirits are manufactured in this district in the *Vide* notes to			
Dharwar	114,087	873,950	988,037	216	3	2	40	50·0
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	...	3	...	50

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

in India in the European method, or imported from Abroad, during 1875-76.

Still-head and Import Duty.									
Rate of Duty per Imperial gallon London proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.	Incidence of the still-head duty per gallon.	Incidence of total Duty collected per gallon.	Total Revenue	Incidence per head.	Population per retail License.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs	Rs.		
By the Commissioner of Customs Rs. 3 up to 5th August 1875 and subsequently Rs. 4-0-0	162,751 by the Commisioner of Customs 624 091	18·94 per cent under proof.	5,89,315	..	1 9 8	5,89,315	1 15 3	2,547	
By the Collector of Salt Revenue 1 rupee per 75°.	By the Collector of Salt Revenue.	16·61 per cent over proof 80° 8 75°	6,71,197	1 1 2		6,71,197			
1	624 091	....	6,71,197	1 1 2	1 9 8	6,71,197	1 15 3	2,547	
3 and 4	162,751	....	5,89,315	..	..	5,89,315	.	.	
4	786,842	....	12,60,512	1 1 2	1 9 8	12,60,512	1 15 3	2,547	
method in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and there is no direct importation into it from abroad—are brought from Bombay where the import duty is levied.									
....	....	....	..	..	..	141	..	343,437	* One License at Godra. One do at Nariad. One do. at Kaira.
....	....	....	..	..	..	250	Pie. ¼	70 064	Cannot be filled in—*vide* Statement I.
....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	
....	None.		..	..	..	....	..	..	* The rate of licenses for wholesale of Europe and foreign liquor is Rs. 53-2-0 and that of retail licenses is Rs. 100-4-0 For other cols. *vide* Statement I.
....	....	....	..	..		271	0 0 ½	..	
....	....	....	..	..	..	....	.	.	
....	....	....	..	..	.	565	..	85,742	
....	....	....	..	..	..	1,227	0 0 ½	1,62,471	
....	....	....	..	..	..	750	Pie ⅛	51,596	The figures in this statement refer to fees on account of 15 licenses which were issued in the town of Ahmednagar for the sale of Europe and foreign spirits. "The population per retail license" in the last column is, however, calculated on the population for the whole collectorate in the absence of instructions on the subject.
European method. Revenue derived from spirits imported from abroad is not separately recorded Statements Nos. I and II.									
....	....	....	..	..	..	*220	Pies 04	4,94,018	* Represent revenue from Europe spirits, wine, and beer.
....	....	....	..	..	..	150 E	..	2,72,012	E—This sum is on account of fee for the issue of licenses for the sale of "Spirit," as well as wine, beer, and liquor—*vide* Note A in statement I.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(3).—*REVENUE derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured*

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.	
	Mahomedans	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale	Retail.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Southern Division.—continued.							Rs.	Rs.
Kanara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94	....	7	....	50
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177 92	*Vide* Forms I and II.			
Ratnágiri	74 8 3	944,303	1,091,136	268	....	9	....	50
Satara	31,244	1,019,729	1,050,973	210	....	*21	....	....
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	....	6	....	50
								Total ..
Sind.								
Kurrachee..	348,773	77,949	426,722	30·28	....	19	....	
Hyderabad	559,321	164,562	723,883	80	....	8	....	106¼
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88 12	....	13	....	6 at Rs. 69 each 2-26·9 5-25 each.
Thar and Parkar.. ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	11	....	2	....	100
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,177	8,808	89,985	47	2	....	35	....
								Total..
								Grand Total.

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

in India in the European method, or imported from Abroad, during 1875-76—concluded.

STILL-HEAD AND IMPORT DUTY.									
Rate of Duty per Imperial gallon, London proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.	Incidence of the Still-head duty per gallon.	Incidence of Duty collected per gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
...	...	..	..	..	..	350	0 0 ¼	56,915	
Under the system in force still-head duty is only levied in the case of a few shops. These columns cannot therefore be filled in.						...	..	..	
...	...	...	..	..	..	470	0 0 ¾	113,237	
...	...	...	..	..	..	791	·1	50,046	*13 Licenses at the rate of Rs 50 each 650 1 do. do. at Rs. 38 do. 38 3 do. do. ,, 25 do 75 1 do. do. ,, 20 do. 20 1 do. do. ,, 10 do. 10 1 do. do. ,, 5 do. 5 1 do. do. ,, 1 do. 1 21 794
...	...	...	.	..	...	300	·0004	119,672	
...	...	...	..	..	..	3,014	0 0 [illegible]	293,178	
...	...	...	..	..	..	Europe liquor licenses by 4,002	·01	22,459	*Kurrachee Rs. 318-12-0, Kotri Rs. 159-6-0, Sehwan and Dadu Rs. 100, Special licenses, Kurrachee Traveller's Bungalow Rs. 100-4-0, Jungshahi refreshment 59-11-0, Kotri Travellers' Bungalow, 53-2-0.
...	...	...	..	..	..	850	Pie. ·225	90,455	*Note.*—European liquors are for the most part consumed in the city of Hyderabad, the population of which is 3,708 only, and therefore the correct figures for entry in last two columns will be 4 pies and 4,651.
...	...	...	..	..	..	550	·00072	59,709	
...	...	...	..	..	..	100	..	90,580	
...	415 dozens bottles of brandy, wine, beer, port, &c.	...	..	..	..	* 70	..	..	*Rs. 10-0 1 were charged for two licenses granted for the sale of Europe liquor imported from abroad.
...	...	...	.	..	..	6,472	0 0 4	52,226	
4	786,842	...	12,6[illegible],512	1 1 2	1 9 8	12,71,225	0 4 0	..	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—*REVENUE derived from Duty on Con*

District.	Population.			Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of Rev License Duty	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.			Wholesale Shops.	Retail Shops.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head Duty.	Farming or Out-Stills not of fixed capacity.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	None	1 Wholesale shop for the sale of Bhamaup rum.	253	25	Fees vary from Rs. 100 to 129. These fees are paid to the Municipality. Total 1,29,937.	Rupee 1 per Gallon. Total Rs. 6,71,197.	..
				Total ..	..	1	253	25	1,29,937	6,71,197	..
Northern Division..											
Ahmedabad .. .	83 982	754,990	838,972	217·96	1	..	32	..	[illegible]	38,180	16,105
Kaira, including Panc Máháls .. .	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313	..	..	76	..	487	89	37,156
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257 2	1	..	26	..	[illegible]	..	6,379
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	17,154	333,211	350,105	236 44	..	..		..	..	..	..
Násik	25 847	607,810	636,657	90·12	..	..	29	10 As. per gallon.	..	10,378	..
Khandesh .	80,204	91,708	1,028,912	101 22		..	87	..	..	..	[illegible]
				Total ..	2		250	..	487	48,647	[illegible]

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Consumption of County Spirit during 1875-76.

REVENUE, INCLUDING REALIZED BY		Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Head.	Population per Retail Licenses.	Remarks.
Contract or Out-Stills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
..	6,71,197	6,24,091	80° 8″ 7°	621,091	1 0 0	8,01,134	1 3 11½	2,547	*a* No license duty is levied. In the city the liquor vendors who hold licenses free of payment, pay the still-head Duty. In the districts the privilege of manufacturing and selling spirits is farmed out by public auction.
..	6,71,197	6,24,091	....	621,091	1 0 0	8,01,134	1 3 11	2,547	
..	54,285	*b*	*c*	....	*d*	54,285	0 1 0	26,218	*b* It is impossible to give this information for the whole of the district as no account is kept of liquors consumed under farm *c* 25 degrees below London proof as far as the issues from the Sudder distillery are concerned. The stills in the tálukas which are farmed are not under supervision. *d* Re. 1-1-0 on the spirits issued from the Sudder Distillery.
..	37,245	48,613	There are no means to fill this column in	....	....	37,245	0 0 7	13,556	There is no duty on out-stills under farm, the farmers paying in the lump for the privilege of manufacturing and selling. *N.B.*—The total amount of license duty .. Rs. 37,086 *Add* still-head Duty „ 69 Fees for liquor exported to foreign territory.. „ 160 37,245
20,176	26,555	33,130	No. 25 to 30	33,130	1 4 0	41,412 26,555 67,967	0 3 1	13,471	*e* Rs. 50 up to 2 gallons. „ 100 up to 4 „ „ 200 up to 8 „ „ 300 up to 10 „ „ 100 per every 2 „ or under.
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	..	Cannot be filled in,—*vide* Statement I.
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	.	..	The right of manufacturing and vending liquor is sold by contract, hence the information under these heads cannot be given.
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	
69,820	80,198	....	....	....	....	80,198	..	..	
..	299,363	37,027	....	....	....	299,363	0 4 8	11,826	
89,996	497,646	118,770	..	33,130	....	539,058	0 4 8	22,760	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4)—*REVENUE derived from Duty on Consumption*

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of Rev License Duty	
	Mahommedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wholesale Shops.	Retail Shops.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head Duty.	Farming on Out-Stills not of fixed capacity.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Southern Division.											
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,958		..	..	5	..	..	..	29,864
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	..	..	63	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	114,087	873,950	988,037	216	..	..	22	..	..	..	f 1,33,190
Kaládgi	57,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	..	119	..	g	..	1,18,068
Kanara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94	..	..	183	..	..	..	1,05,766
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	1 (central)	..	80	k	k	2,233	Revenue country Revenue Head
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268	..	..	203	..	..	..	59,985
Satara	31,244	1,019,729	1,050,973	210	45	..	50	..	l 25,755	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	..	..	27	..	..	..	81,569
				Total ..	46	..	762	..	25,755	2,233	6,23,462
Sind.											
Kurrachee	348,773	77,949	426,722	30·28	..	..	89	Farmed.	..	..	99,074
Hyderabad	559,321	164,562	723,883	86	..	13	131	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·12	..	..	17	..	2,723	..	..
Thar and Parkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,178	8,808	89,985	47	1	..	53	..	..	..	..
				Total.	1	13	309	...	2,723	..	99,074
				Grand Total.	49	14	1,564	25	1,58,902	7,21,077	10,66,630

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

of Country Spirit during 1875-76—concluded.

Duty including levied by		Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per Head.	Population per Retail Licenses.	Remarks.
Contract on Out-Stills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
	29,884	..	..	..	..	29,884	0 0 7½	154,787	*N.B.* - No duty is levied. The right to prepare and sell the country liquor is sold by auction, and the amount realized is entered in column 12 Each contractor is allowed a license to sell the liquor agreeably to the terms of his agreement.
1,23,056	1,23,056	12,54,738	degrees 20	Not ascertainable.		1,23,056	0 2 1·7	11,901	This statement includes toddy, which is sold by the same license.
..	2,33,190	..	..	..	..	2,33,190	0 0 23	44,910	*f* Represents revenue on account of distilled liquor and toddy.
..	*k* 1,18,068	*i* 5,17,935	..	.	..	1,18,068	0 14 0	6,857	*g* Rate of license duty cannot be shown, the abkari farms being sold by contract. *h* This amount includes revenue from the juice of shendi trees,—*vide* Note A in Statement I. Gallons. *i.* Consumption of country spirit 20,759 Juice of shendi trees. 497,176 517,935
..	1,05,766	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	1,05 766	0 4 3	2,177	No information to the effect required in Column 17 is forthcoming in this district. *j* This information is not obtainable.
from spirits. from Still-Duty.	1,50,707 2,233	..	1st Sort 25 & 2nd ,, 50 below London Proof.	1 Sort 36,560 2 ,, 49,405 85,965	25 below London Proof on Rupees 50 below and 10 annas.	1,52,940	0 2 8	11,340	*k* The monopoly of distilling and retailing country liquor is held by one man, who pays a lump sum of Rs. 22,500 in addition to Still-Head Duty on liquor consumed at 4 retail shops in the Haveli Táluka.
..	59,985	1,52,940 1,34,328	..	..	..	59,985	0 0 11	5,020	
..	..	*m* 13,017	..	..	..	25,755	0 0 4	22 361	
..	81,569	39,362	12	..	..	81,569	0 1 10	26 593	*l* This shows the amount realized from the sale of liquor farms.
1,23,056	9,04,458	19,59,280	..	85,965	..	9,04,458	0 1 0	18,713	*m* One imperial gallon equal to Rs. 400 in weight.
..	99,074	..	..	..	..	99,074	0-0-0 232	4,704	
90,100	90,100	About maunds 3,915 Gallons 34,804	34·4	..	..	90,100	0 2 0	5,484	
..	46,303	..	..	..	..	46,303	0 0 11	45,660	*n* Let out to contractors.
3,426	3,426	1,405	..	..	..	3,426	0 0 3	10,042	*o* In this district no duty is charged separately. The contract for the manufacture and sale of liquor was sold to the same individual.
o 12,900	12,900	3,648	68	Not known	..	12,900	2 3 0	1,697	
1,06,426	2,51,803	39,857	..	..	...	2,51,803	0 1 9	7,111	
2,19,576	23,25,104	23,25,104	..	743,189	..	24,96,453	0 1 9	14,472	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE [illegible]

(5).—*MATERIALS from which Country*[illegible]

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mahva (*Bassia latifolia.*)				
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291					None.					
				Total ..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad, including Deesa.	83,982	754,990	838,972	217 96	..	..	..	..	....		16,105	38,181	54,286	*888,972
Kaira, including Panch Máhals.	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313	..	..	..	..	....	76	37,056	189	37,245	369,358
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·2	..	..	..	..	....	24	20,176	41,412	61,588	†....
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	372·	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·22	..	..	..	..	....	..	*Vide* Return No. 1.			....
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....
Násik	25,847	607,810	636,657	90 42	..	..	..	..	....	28	80,179	..	80,179	....
Khandesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101 22	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....
				Total ..	..	..	..	..	....	245	4,52,845	79,782	5,32,627	....

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Spirit is distilled during 1875-76.

TARI.					OTHER MATERIALS.					
Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Remarks.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
467	1,84,477	None.	1,84,477	6,41,405	..	....	None.	....	....	
467	1,84,477	..	1,84,477	6,41,405	..	....	..	....	....	
....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	* There are no data to arrive at a correct or even an approximate figure of population drinking mowra liquor; suffice it to say, that a small portion of the Musalmans are addicted to it. Among the Hindus the lower classes use it openly, but of the higher classes a small percentage only indulge in it.
....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	*N B.*—The revenue realized is from mowra liquor.
2	6,379	..	6,379	†	..	....	....	....	....	† 1/3 of the total population approximately supplied.
....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	Cannot be filled in—*vide* Statement No. I.
....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	No separate licenses are issued for manufacture of liquor from these materials. Where toddy juice is not procurable at all, permission is given to licensed farmers of country liquor to manufacture liquor from Mahva (*Bassia latifolia*) free of fees; and where the juice is obtainable, but the supply fails at times, the farmers are permitted to prepare liquor from Mahva, a fee being levied per license per day. The realizations from such fees during the year were Rs. 6,274 in Salsette Táluka only.
....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	
1	19	..	19	....	..	....	....	....	....	
....	....	..	....	....	2	24	....	24	....	Relates to Native liquor-shops only. It is difficult to estimate the drinking population of a táluka even approximately.
3	6,398	..	6,398	....	2	24	....	24	....	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(5).—*MATERIALS from which Country*

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mahva (*Bassia latifolia.*)				
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs	Rs	
Southern Division.														
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116	.	..	..	..	....	..	..	..		..
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	201	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	114,087	873,950	988,037	216	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	14,327	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Kanara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94	108	61,748	..	61,748	....	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	39,523	867,642	907,245	177·92	..	..	..	..	....	80	1,50,707	2,233	1,52,940	907,245
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268	..	..	.	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Satara	31,244	1,019,729	1,050,973	210	45	25,755	..	25,755	154,601	..	..	.	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	27	81,569	..	81,569	Cannot be ascertained.	..	...	..	..	..
				Total..	180	169072	..	169072	....	80	150,707	2,233	1,52,940	....
Sind.														
Kurrachee	348,773	77,949	426,722	30·28	89	99,074	..	99,074	....	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	559,321	164,562	723,883	80	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur .. .	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·12	180	46,303	..	46,303	776,227	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14	18	3,426	..	3,426	*aa* 4	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	81,177	8,808	89,985	47	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
				Total..	287	148803	..	148603	....	..	....	..	.. ..	....
			Grand	Total..	367	317875	..	317875	....	325	6,03,552	82,015	6,85,567	.. ..

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Spirit was distilled during 1875-76—concluded.

Tari.					Other Materials.					Remarks.
Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Revenue from Licenses.	Total.	Population supplied.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
....	...	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	Neither the country liquor contracts nor the licenses issued to the contractors provide that liquor is to be manufactured from a particular material. The contractors prepare liquor from such materials as they prefer, one license serving for all purposes. This return cannot, therefore, be accurately filled in, and has been left blank.
.. ..	...	*..	....	....	63	1,23,056	....	1,23,056	† ...	*Licenses for the sale of tari are not separately granted in this district. Those persons who are licensed to sell country spirits are also licensed to sell tari.
22	‡2,33,190	..	2,33,190	....	..	....	....	....	....	† This is not ascertainable as no record of the number of persons supplied is kept.
										‡ Represents revenue from tari and distilled liquor, both being sold under one license. The right to sell is annually sold by auction to the highest bidder.
....	.. ..	..	.. ..	....	119	‖1,18,068	....	1,18,068	§ 15,000	‖ *Vide h* in Statement IV. Spirit is distilled in this district from jagri and bark of babul trees. Shendi is prepared from the tree of that name. It is neither spirit nor liquor. It is simply juice of shendi trees.
75	44,018	..	....	....	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	....	
9	1,257	..	1,257	907,235	..	....	....	....	....	§ This is the approximate number of persons who drink liquor.
1,887	13,935	..	13,935	917,790	..	....	....	....	....	
....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	
5	690	..	690	Cannot be ascertained.	..	...	....	.. ..	....	
1,998	2,98,090	..	2,93,090	....	182	2 41,124	....	2 41,124	....	
5	133	..	133	¶	..	....	....	....	....	‖ Not known; for the total population in the district see column 4.
										¶ Not known. The total of Kotri and Kurachee where such licenses are given is 99,687.
.. ..	.. ..	..	....	....	13	90,100	....	90,100	1,20,566	
.. ..	...	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	
.. ..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	*aa* Represents the number of persons to whom licenses were given.
.. ..	....	..	....	....	53	....	12 900	12,900	25,500	Liquor in this district is distilled from gur, jagri, babul bark, cardamoms, kawalpat, and other articles.
5	133	..	133	....	68	90,100	12,900	1 03,000	....	
1,973	4,84,098	..	4,84,098	....	252	3,31,248	12,900	3,44,148	....	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(6).—*Revenue from Wine and Beer*

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses	Number of Licenses for Retail of				
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tari (fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors (to be specified in a note).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	* 142	* 253	‡ 4	** 276	..	..
				Total..	142	253	4	276	..	..
Northern Division.										
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ..	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	The privilege of selling wine, beer, and fermented Foreign spirits. Toddy is produced Collectorate, but is never					
Kaira, including Panch Mahals ..	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313	..	3	..	..	..	†† 76
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·2	..	5	§§ ..	2	..	‖‖ 24
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	372·	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	286·44	..	..	..	578	..	22
Násik	25,847	607,810	636,657	90·42	..	17	..	..	..	..
Khandesh	80,204	940,708	1,028,912	101·22	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Total..	..	25	..	580	..	122

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Fermented Liquors during 1875-76.

Revenue derived from						Incidence per head.	Population per retail license.	Remarks.
Wine.	Beer.	Tari (fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of Fermented Liquors (to be specified in a note).	Total Revenue.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p		
‖ 1,29,937 per annum	§ 240 per annum	¶ 28,325 per annum by the Commissioner of Police; Rs 1,84,477 by the Commissioner of Customs.	..	..	1,58,502 per annum 1,84,477	0 8 6	1,209	* A wholesale license enables the holder to sell beer, wine and spirits by the bottle or in bulk. † This column includes licenses for hotels, refreshment rooms, taverns, and spirit shops. Wine beer, brandy and other spirituous liquors are sold by retail in these places. ‡ For the sale of beer and porter only. ** These licenses enable the holder to sell by retail toddy and toddy spirits only. ‖ Total fees realized by issue of 181 licenses for the sale of spirits, wine, beer for the year 1876. § Total fees realized by the issue of four licenses for the sale of Norton's beer and porter for the year 1876. ¶ Total fees realized by the issue of 274 licenses for the sale of toddy spirits for the year 1876.
1,29,937	240	2,12,802	..	..	3,42,979	0 8 6	1,209	
Liquors is included in the privilege for selling European and in a very limited quantity in the Ahmedabad drunk in a fermented state.						..	..	
141	.	..	..	‡‡ 37 245	37,386	0 0 7	13,042	†† Mowra. ‡‡ Revenue from mowra liquor.
250	..	6,379	..	61,588	68,217	0 3 1	11,500	§§ No separate license issued for beer. ‖‖ For sale of mowra liquor. Cannot be filled in—*vide* Statement I.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Vide* Return No. 1.
..	.	42,733	..	¶¶ 46,265	88,998	0 4 0	584	¶¶ Mowra.
812	..	..	..	..	812	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,203	..	49,112	..	1,45,098	1,95,413	0 0 6	7,826	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(6).—*Revenue from Wine and Beer and*

Districts.	Population.				Number of wholesale licenses.	Number of Licenses for Retail on				
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Wine.	Beer.	Tari (fermented)	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented liquors (to be specified in a note).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Southern Division.										
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116	..	..	..	..		..
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	..	13	The licenses for the sale of wine include beer and other foreign liquor spirits			
Dharwar	114,087	873,950	988,037	216	..	* 5	† ..	‡ ..		..
Kaládgi	87,401	7,28,636	8,16,037	143·17	*Note.*—The revenue from wine, beer, and fermented statement					
Kanara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94	..	§ 7	..	..	..	..
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	..	66		9	.	..
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268	..	9	..	203		..
Satara	31,214	1,019,729	1,050,973	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	..	..	..	5	..	..
				Total..	..	100	..	217	..	..
Sind.										
Kurrachee	348,773	77,949	426,722	30·28	..	..	..	5	..	..
Hyderabad	559,321	164,562	723,883	80	..	European liquor. 8		..	..	..
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14	..	Two licenses each for the sale of Europe				
Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,808	89,985	47	2	..	..	..	..	..
				Total..	2	8	..	5	..	..
				Grand Total..	144	386	4	1,078	..	[illegible]

FINANCE. (3.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

Fermented Liquors during 1875-76—continued.

Revenue derived from						Incidence per head.	Population per retail license.	Remarks.
Wine.	Beer.	Tari (fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented liquors (to be specified in a note.)	Total Revenue.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Separate licenses for sale of wine and beer &c., are not issued,—*vide* note at foot of Statement I.
617	This includes revenue derived from beer and other foreign liquors and spirits.				617	0 0 1	72,212	Country spirits are excluded from this Statement, as it is separately shown in Statement No. IV.
† 220		..	..	..	220	0 0 4	197,607	* Represents revenue on account of European spirits, wine and beer. † Wine, beer and spirits are sold under one license. ‡ Tari and country spirits are sold under one license.
liquors cannot be ascertained separately from that of spirit,—*vide* Note E in III)								
‖ 350		..	..	..	350	17	56,915	§ Spirits, wine, beer, &c., are all sold under cover of one license only. ‖ The licenses were issued for retail sale only.
2,880		1,257	.	..	4,137	¾	12,096	
450		59,985	..	..	60,435	0 0 11	4,807	
.		..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	690	..	..	690	..	143,606	
4,517		61,932	..	..	66 449	0 0 ¾	44,580	
..	..	133	..	..	133	·0003	85,341	
European liquor. 850		..	..	..	850	4	90,485	For Hyderabad City, the population of which is 37 208,—*vide* rate at foot of Statement No. III.
..		..	..	..	550	1411·3218	59,711	
spirits, wine, and beer were given.					100	..	90,380	
..	..	..	..	..	70	0 0 1	..	These two licenses were granted for sale of Europe liquors and wines; no wine, beer, or any fermented liquors are distilled here other than country liquor, for which 53 licenses were granted—(*vide* Form V.
850	..	133	..	..	1,703	0 0 ½	169,041	
4,56,807	240	3,23,979	..	1,45,098	6,06,544	0 0 5	14,216	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(7).—*Revenue derived from Opium and Preparations of*

Districts.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Rate of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							M. S. T. G.
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,405	29,291	16 Chandul shops. 11 Opium License.	Rupee 1; by the Commissioner of Police.	9 20 0 90
				Total ..	27	....	9 20 0 90
Northern Division.						Rs.	
Ahmedabad, including Deesa.	83,982	754,990	838,972	217·96	19	3,908	43 31 66 57
Kaira, including Panch Máhále.	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313	42	33	1 1 59 45
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·2	24	†	3 14 37 90
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	372	20	Licenses sold by auction.	Bengal. 10 30 26 0
Tanna	38,835	808,589	847,424	209·22	10	2,681 §	5 9 74 25
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236 44	7	Makta. 647	56 20 26 0
Násik	25,847	607 810	633,657	90·42	50	¶	27 2 53 15
Khándesh	80,204	948,708	1,028,912	101 22	81	16,816	14 12 81 0
				Total .	253	24,498	162 3 53 32
Southern Division.							
Ahmednagar ..	42,435	731,503	773,938	116	26	....	16 20 51 0
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	6	....	5 12 6 15
Dharwar	114,087	873,950	988,037	216	4	....	4 8 45 22
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	43·27	3	....	1 16 38 135

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Opium, such as *Madad* and *Chandul*, during 1875-76.

Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per head.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
License fees on Opium shops Rs. 9,415. License fees on Chandul „ 4,350.	13,781	0 0 4	23,867	* Licenses are put up for sale by public auction.
13,765	13,781	0 0 4	23,867	
Rs.				
343	4,311	0 0 4	44,156	*N.B.—Column* 7. There are no rates fixed for licenses; but the privilege of selling is sold annually to the highest bidders, and the sum entered represents the amount realized in consequence. —*Columns* 8 and 9 do not include information for the Deesa Cantonment.—*Column* 9. For the city of Ahmedabad opium is given to the farmer at cost prices. The quantity of such opium amounted to Mds. 33 seers 26 tol. 37 gr. 85, and the value to Rs 11,758. The realizations above the cost price amounted to Rs. 38-15-4 per Bengal maund. This realization is exclusive of pass duty.
24,653	26,028	0 0 5	24,531	*N.B.* The total amount of license fee is Rs. 1,375. The amount of fixed duty, *viz.*, Rs. 24,653, comprises the sale proceeds of opium of the value of Rs. 930 and the balance, Rs. 23,723, on account of duty.
‡ 2,562	4,571	0 0 2½	14,596	† No fixed rate exists, the highest bidders at the sale having preference. The amount thus obtained for 1875-76 was Rs. 2,009. ‡ There being no record of the value of the opium itself per seer and the duty thereon, the figure herein shown is the aggregate of the two.
Only price is charged in sales from Treasury.	2,094	....	....	
‖ 574	3,255	0 0 1	63,260	§ *N.B.*—Licenses are not issued at any fixed rate of duty. The figures entered in this column represent amounts bid at auction sales. ‖ The rates of duty at which opium was sold through Government Treasuries at four different periods of the year were Rs. 2 and Rs 3, which gives an average during the year of Rs. 2-12 per seer, and on this rate the figures in this column are calculated.
1,738	2,386	0 0 1	50,057	
2,636	10,294	....	....	¶ No fixed duty; license issued to the highest bidder.
1,386	18,202	....	....	
33,892	71,231	0 0 2	22,541	
....	5,111	0 0 1	29,767	*N.B.*—The figures entered in column 10 represent the amount realized at the auction sale of the right to sell opium. Value of opium sold to the contractors and receipts of a miscellaneous nature are not included.
535	2,434	0 0 5	156,458	The rate per maund of profit being the difference between the cost price and retail price, is Rs. 100-13-7.
....	4,230	0 0 82	247,009	
†† 148	1,705	....	272,012	** Licenses are sold by contract. The rate per maund of the realization (145) is Rs 104-12-10. †† This is the amount realized over and above the cost price of opium sold.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(7).—*Revenue derived from Opium and Preparations of*

Districts.	Population: Mahomedans.	Population: Hindus and others.	Population: Total.	Population: Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Rate of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Division—continued.						Rs.	M. S. T. G.
Kanara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94	7	.. ..	1 27 15 45
Poona	39,583	867,652	907,235	177·92	44	Farmed out.	Quantity of Opium issued from public Stores :— 17 0 44 80
Ratnágiri	71,833	944,303	1,019,136	268	11	‖	88 0 58 112
Satara	31,244	1,019,729	1,050,973	210	19	¶ 4,025	** 0 263 8 67½
Sholápur	50,656	667,379	718,031	159	19	Farmed out. 6,331	3 18 26 142½
				Total .	139	10,356	72 15 53 160
Sind.							
Kurrachee	348,773	77,949	426,722	30·28	Shops authorized ·90	Farmed.	This is the quantity supplied to the licenses from the Government Depôt. 22 25 15 0
Hyderabad	559,321	164,562	723,883	80	99	‡‡ 27,611	63 26 54 0
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·12	16	314	8 39 21 135
Thar and Párkar ..	96,604	84,157	180,761	14	53	....	31 30 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier.	81,177	8,808	89,985	47	43	....	§§ 0 2 0 0
				Total ..	301	27,925	132 1 10 138
				Grand Total ..	720	61,779	394 30 53 187

FINANCE. (3).—EXCISE—*continued.*

Opium, such as Madad and Chandul, during 1875-76—concluded.

Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per License.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
* 154	† 1,809	0 0 9	56,915	* Rate per seer Rs. 22. † Amount realized by sale of opium .. .. 1,297 Fixed duty (*vide* column 9) .. .. .. 154 License fee .. .. 358 Miscellaneous receipts.. 1,809
‡	§ 30,719	0 0 6	20,618	‡ The opium is sold to retailers at cost price, including expenses of carriage, as intimated by the Commissioner of Customs. This rate includes duty at Rs. 600 a chest levied on importation into British India § The details are as under : - Rs. Sale proceeds of opium sold according to price fixed by the Commissioner of Customs, 12,471 Licenses fee for the sale of opium .. .. 18,162 Interest on instalments overdue .. .. 84 Sale proceeds of opium boxes.. .. .. 2 30,719
1,038	1,038	....	92,648	‖ As the farms are sold by auction, no fee for licenses is levied,
** 5,448	9,473	0 0 1	55,314	¶ This shows the amount realized from the sale of opium, &c., farms. ** Quantity sold to opium licensed vendors from the treasury : S. t. g. at the rate of Rs. 20 per seer Rs. 3,411 0 0 170 41 0 0 24 0 do. 21 do. 6 4 10 91 24 22½ do 22 do. 2,008 10 2 0 16 15 do. 23 do. 21 14 9 263 8 6½ 5,447 11 9
843	6,704	0 0 1	37,791	
7,666	63,223	0 0 9	....	
Opium is purchased by the Collector, and supplied to the farmers at a uniform rate of Rs. 20 per seer.	18 876	·044	4,741	Chandul is the only preparation of opium for which licenses are granted. But the revenue from this appears under Bhang in the accounts, and is therefore shown in Form No. VIII.
....	27,611	0 0 7	7,312	‡‡ If to this amount is added the difference between the price at which opium is purchased by Government (*viz.*, about Rs. 16 per seer) and that at which it is sold to the retailers (Rs. 20 per seer), *viz.*, Rs. 10,410-11 3, the revenue will be Rs. 38,021-11-3.
....	5,034	0 0 1	48,514	
4,052	4,052	0 0 4	3,410	
....	1,910	0 0 3	2,092	§§ The right of sale of opium is sold annually by public auction, and is given to the highest bidder. The contractor has his agents in various towns who are granted licenses through him, not exceeding 45 licenses.
4,072	56,883	0 0 1	7,300	
74,341	2,20,063	0 0 2	31,395	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(8).—*REVENUE derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its Con*

Districts.	Population. Mahomedans	Hindus and Others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for retail of Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay	137,644	506,761	644,105	29,291	...	150	..	..	..	150
				Total ..	..	150	.	..	..	150
Northern Division.										
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	83,982	754,990	838,972	21·96	1	19	..	..	..	19
Kaira, including Panch Máháls	85,695	944,618	1,030,313	313	..	13	..	Included in ganja.	*1	14
Broach	69,033	281,289	350,322	257·2	..	*7	..	..	2	9
Surat	52,157	554,930	607,087	372	..	..	..	26	..	26
Tanna	38,834	808,589	847,124	209·22	5	20	..	..	1	20
Kolába	17,194	333,211	350,405	236·44	1	8	..	..	1	9
Násik	25,847	607,810	633,657	90·12	..	21	..	..	2	23
Khandesh	80,204	948,708	1,28,912	101·22	..	55	..	..	4	59
				Total ..	7	143	..	26	10	179
Southern Division.										
Ahmednagar	42,435	731,503	773,938	116	..	26	..	1	1	28
Belgaum	71,386	867,364	938,750	204	..	8	..	..	..	8
Dharwar	114,087	873,950	988,037	216	..	*11	..	*..	3	14
Kaládgi	87,401	728,636	816,037	143·27	..	*35	..	:	..	35
Kanara	21,755	376,651	398,406	94	..	14	..	..	..	14
Poona	39,523	867,642	907,235	177·92	..	..	..	..	40	40
Ratnágiri	74,833	944,303	1,019,136	268	..	..	1	9	..	10
Satara	31,311	1,019,729	1,050,973	210	..	29	..	..	6	35
Sholápur	50,655	667,379	718,034	159	..	11	..	..	1	12
				Total ..	..	134	1	10	51	196
Sind.										
Kurrachee	348,773	77,949	426,722	30·28	..	1	5	6	Chandul 2	15
Hyderabad	558,932	164,562	723,883	80	13	..	..	..	..	*138
Shikárpur	628,702	147,525	776,227	88·12	..	..	..	..	..	17
Thar and Parkar	96,604	84,157	180,761	14	..	For these four together				22
Upper Sind Frontier	81,177	8,808	89,985	47	..	..	..	..	..	69
				Total ..	13	..	..	..	..	464
			Grand	Total .	20	427	1	36	61	929

FINANCE. (3)—EXCISE—*continued.*

geners and Preparations therefrom during 1875-76.

License Duty on					Fixed Duty on				
Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
9,275	..	..	..	9,275	..	..	..	..	..
9,275	..	..	..	9,275	..	..	..	..	..
1,431	..	..	..	1,431	..	..	..	..	..
406	..	Included in ganja.	*10	476	..	..	..	..	..
1,195	..	..	59	1,254	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,593	..	..	1,593	..	..	..	..	..
2,083	..	..	..	2,083	..	..	..	..	539
907	..	..	5	912	..	..	..	..	10
5,562	..	..	234	5,796	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,644	1,593	..	308	13,545	..	..	..	..	539
1,838	..	..	4	1,842	..	..	..	..	..
2,707	..	..	..	2,707	..	..	..	..	..
†4,569	..	†..	‡440	5,009	..	..	..	..	..
†1,314	..	..	..	1,314	..	..	..	..	..
1,454	..	..	..	1,454	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6,598	..	..	..	..	..
*1,090	131	..	..	1,221	..	..	9 Seers.	..	54
1,844	..	..	*62	1,906	..	..	..	..	..
5,424	..	..	348	5,772	..	..	..	..	..
20,240	131	..	854	27,823	..	..	..	..	54
..	22,776	..	53§	22,829	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,096
..	..	..	..	25,722	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	For all these four.				1,267
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22,776	..	53	48,551	..	..	..	..	20,243
41,159	24,500	..	1,215	90,194	..	..	..	..	20,853

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(8).—*REVENUE derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its Congeners*

Districts.	Quantity Sold (Indian Maunds).					Total Revenue		
	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other Preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	305	..	..	..	305	9,275	..	..
Total ..	305	..	..		305	9,275	..	..
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad, including Dessa	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	..	1,431	..	..
Kaira, including Panch Méháls	P. M. 44	..	B.M. S. 24 2	M. S. 0 20	B. M. S. 68 22	466	..	*b*
Broach	M. S. T 76 15 90	..	51 13	7	M. S. T. 144 28 90	1,195	..	..
Surat		*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	1,593	..
Tanna	..	..	..	..	..	2,088	..	..
Kolába	..	..	..	..	..	907	..	..
Násik	..	..	..	..	..	5,562	..	..
Khandesh	14,731	..	..	5 12 20	153 6 20	4,077	..	..
					Total ..	15,721	1,593	..
Southern Division.								
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	1,83	..	..
Belgaum	M. P. 349 75	..	..	..	M. P. 349 75	2,707	..	..
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	†4,569	..	†..
Kaládgi	M. S. T. 58 35 8	..	..	..	M. S. T. 58 35 8	1,314	..	..
Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	1,454	..	..
Poona	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	30	9	54 39 12	..	55 8 12	1,096	131	..
Satara	639 7	..	..	M. S. 17 10	657 4	1 844	..	..
Sholápur	M S 214 7	..	..	5 10	M. S. 219 17	5,424	..	..
					Total ..	20,240	131	..
Sind.								
Kurrachee	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	..	22,776	..
Hyderabad	11 20	10 21 40	1,773 27	29 25	1,826 15 40	..	..	..
Shikárpur	M. S 12 35	M, S. 16 1	M. 3,241 2	M. S 2 4	M. 3,272 24	..	..	..
Thar and Parkar	S T. 33 and 45	M. S. T. 1 2 5	M. T. 67 9	...	M. S. T. 69 4 50	For all these four		
Upper Sind Frontier	..	M. 1 0 0	M. 500 0 0	..	501 0 0	..	..	..
					Total ..	..	22,776	..
					Grand total.	45,236	24,500	..

a No information is obtainable as to the quantity sold.
b Included in Ganja.

FINANCE. (3)—EXCISE—*concluded.*

and Preparations therefrom during 1875-76—concluded.

FROM Other Preparations.	Total.	Incidence per head	Population per retail Licenses.	Remarks
30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.		
..	9,275	0 0 3	4,296	
...	9,275	0 0 3	4,290	
..	1,431	0 0 3	0 0 3	
10	476	1-11 Pies.	73,594	The licenses issued were for the sale of ganja, bhang, and all preparations therefrom The privilege of selling each article or its preparation is not given out in license separately.
59	1,254	¾	38,024	
..	1,593	..		Majum, included under "other preparations."
..	2 083	0 0 ½	31,018	
5	912	..	38,933	*Includes both bhang and ganja.
234	5,796	..	..	
58	4,135	½	17,439	
366	17,680	0 0 ¼	30,924	*N.B.*—The right of retail of bhang. Ganja is sold by auction, except that licenses for wholesale only are issued on payment of fixed duty; hence the Col. "Fixed duty on" is left blank. The amounts entered in Column 12 and carried forward to other columns represent realization at auction sales.
4	1,842	¼ Pies.	27,640	Columns 22 to 25 Information not obtainable—Column 7. The right to sell bhang and ganja is not sold separately. The number of licenses entered in Column 7 should, therefore be considered to authorize the sale both of bhang and ganja together.
..	2,707	·55 Pies.	117,344	Column 10. One license was issued for the sale of bhoja. The figures in Columns 12 and 15 represent the amount realized by the auction sale of right to manufacture and sell the drugs.
‡440	5,009	·8 Pies	70,57	*Note*—The licenseholders are also permitted to deal in wholesale No separate license is given for selling bhang, &c.
..	1,314	..	23,315	*Ganja and bhang are sold under one license. †Represent revenue from both ganja and bhang, as they are sold under one license to the highest bidder. The licenses to sell are sold annually *Represent revenue from majum and bhoja.
..	1,454	0 0 7	28,457	*Licenses are issued for both the ganja and bhang together. They are not granted separately. ‡This item includes revenue from bhang also, which cannot be shown separately for the above stated reason. Quantity of bhang sold cannot also be shown separate from that of ganja. The supply of ganja and bhang is generally obtained by the vendors in this district from Sholápur and adjoining Native States, *viz.*, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, and Nizam's Territory.
..	6,598	0 0 7	22,680	
..	1,221	..	101,913	
*62	1,906	0 0 3	30,027	
348	5,772	0 0 1	59,836	*N.B.*—No separate licenses for ganja and bhang are issued; consequently the 8 columns headed ganja have been omitted.
854	27,823	0 0 2	17,288	*This shows the amount realized from the sale of forms.
53	22,829	0 5 3	27,007	
..	18,996	0 0 5	5,245	
..	25,722	0 0 6	45,660	
together.	1,247	0 0 1	8,216	*Licenses are not granted for these drugs separately.
	4,650	0 0 9	1,285	
53	73,444	0 0 6	5,444	
1,273	1,28,222	0 0 1	23,242	*Vide* remark on Form 7.

c Impossible to ascertain.
d Information not forthcoming.
e Unknown.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS.

(1).—*NET RECEIPTS from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, from the Year* 1870-71 *to* 1875-76.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Khandesh.	Kanara.	Dharwar.	Hyderabad.	Kaira.	Kurrachee.	Kaládgi.	Násik.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	12,83,221	2,53,306	2,60,726	1,40,716	2,27,104	5,01,340	86,951	1,55,150	1,18,028	2,63,162	1,18,369	85,857	2,36,158
1871-72	11,05,259	2,44,765	2,21,621	1,27,577	2,25,978	4,67,217	84,804	1,50,438	1,10,990	2,51,579	99,998	78,274	2,12,983
1872-73	10,79,062	2,47,564	2,49,905	1,54,135	2,27,141	4,84,876	86,235	1,68,140	1,32,138	2,63,045	1,09,562	83,001	2,26,045
1873-74	11,11,424	2,22,952	2,17,732	1,51,334	2,17,618	4,65,543	87,057	1,55,122	1,11,376	2,33,460	1,12,375	85,303	2,13,092
1874-75	11,06,644	2,10,772	1,87,265	1,17,265	1,93,418	3,87,098	58,787	1,39,193	1,13,631	1,96,113	88,690	79,739	1,87,246
1875-76	10,24,740	2,02,373	1,63,544	1,20,669	1,93,085	3,65,622	71,732	1,37,563	1,05,295	2,06,830	96,070	77,029	1,95,535

Years.	Poona	Ratnágiri.	Satara.	Sholápur.	Shikárpur.	Surat.	Tanna.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Kattywar.	Total.	Increase or decrease over previous years. Actual.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1870-71	3,67,583	1,36,690	2,95,403	1,80,838	1,13,200	2,17,958	2,74,332	4,197	2,005	79	666	53,21,092	8,62,092	19·3
1871-72	3,42,250	1,36,323	2,49,104	1,44,709	1,11,878	2,13,270	2,43,064	4,939	1,681	99	925	47,69,617	5,51,476	10·4
1872-73	3,69,693	1,48,187	2,79,145	1,72,253	1,23,188	2,01,057	2,63,997	4,843	1,570	109	454	50,75,661	3,06,044	6·4
1873-74	3,43,233	1,27,063	2,39,015	1,49,439	1,21,869	1,92,484	2,41,089	4,920	1,253	86	340	48,05,249	2,70,412	5·3
1874-75	2,93,784	1,02,630	1,91,236	1,08,349	1,19,392	1,68,306	2,21,212	5,276	1,043	78	493	42,77,556	5,27,692	10·9
1875-76	2,60,826	1,16,794	1,96,319	1,23,215	1,06,449	1,59,458	1,93,812	18,783	1,126	41	342	41,36,766	1,40,790	3·2

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2).—*STATEMENT* *showing the insufficiently Stamped Documents impounded and sent to the Superintendent of Stamps and Collectors in the Presidency of Bombay, during the Year* 1875-76.

Districts.	Number of Instruments impounded under Sections			Action taken by Collectors under Sections 22 and 24.									Remark.
				Penalty for unintentional omission levied.	Prosecutions ordered.								
	22	23	24		In how many cases.	Number of Cases which resulted in conviction.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Returned to officers impounding under Section 23 as being properly stamped.	Whole or portion of penalty remitted.	Duty levied on Instruments executed out of British India.	Number of Persons convicted of breach of Stamp Act.		
											1874-75.	1875-76.	
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
				Rs.			Rs. a. p.			Rs.			
Bombay	..	5	434	95	..	.	...	5	181	158	..	..	
Ahmedabad ..	5	18	44	11	5	5	45 0 0	10	41	..	39	11	
Ahmednagar ..	2	14	..	4	2	2	20 0 0	10	..	..	..	2	
Belgaum ..	..	10	1	2	..	..	....	1	6	..	..	..	
Broach	..	..	..	..		..	....	..	..	..	..	..	
Dharwar ..	36	..	172	208	..	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	
Hyderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	2	
Kanara	..	..	5	344	1	1	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	1	
Kurrachee ..	..	15	..	..	2	2	70 0 0	..	..	1	1	2	
Kaládgi	2	11	..	5	2	2	46 0 0	..	..	..	..	4	
Kaira	2	12	7	10	..	..	....	2	9	..	6	..	
Násik	5	10	2	2	3	1	10 0 0	2	10	..	7	1	
Poona	2	36	2	..	2	2	20 0 0	22	16	..	..	2	
Ratnágiri ..	5	..	..	..	5	3	26 0 0	2	..	..	9	5	
Satara	2	11	3	3	1	..	....	1	9	..	1	1	
Shikárpur ..	2	7	..	185	2	2	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	2	
Sholápur ..	..	1	36	..	37	37	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	37	
Surat	..	..	11	..	11	11	46 0 0	..	..	..	32	8	
Tanna	5	8	..	7	2	2	60 0 9	3	1	..	3	2	
Total ..	69	158	717	566·4	75	70	431 0 0	58	273	159	98	80	

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

(3).—*STATEMENT of Detail of Balances of each kind of Stamps in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, for the last three years.*

	1874-75 Balance on 1st April 1874.			1875-76 Balance on 1st April 1875.			1876-77 Balance on 1st April 1876.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
India Revenue Stamps ...	1,86,615	0	0	2,07,510	0	0	1,21,395	0	0
Foreign Bill do. ...	43,17,117	0	0	12,30,725	4	0	11,78,062	4	0
Share Transfer do. ...	10,11,578	4	0	1,26,724	4	0	1,20,572	4	0
Special Adhesive do. ..	29,77,990	6	0	34,39,688	15	0	26,73,551	5	0
Adhesive Court Fees do. ..	7,71,58,232	0	0	8,93,36,278	8	0	7,81,18,623	0	0
Bicolor Non-Judicial do. ... English made ..	.....			23,78,426	14	0	57,11,406	12	0
Postage Stamps...	14,05,461	10	8	18,00,990	0	0	12,69,994	0	0
Service Postage Stamps ...	18,76,320	0	0	27,99,910	0	0	25,07,165	0	0
Telegraph do. ...	19,75,640	0	0	17,37,790	0	0	13,08,595	0	0
Converted Court Fees do. ...	11,66,354	9	0	.....			.....		
Total...	9,20,75,308	13	8	10,30,58,073	13	0	9,30,09,364	9	0

STATEMENT.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—*STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements on account*
ending 31*st*

1	2			
	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or issued			
Districts.	General Stamps.			
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office	43,759 12 0	45,490 0 0	1,91,604 8 0	2,83,819 10 0
Ahmedabad	1,577 0 0	10,436 2 0	2,283 12 0	73,786 4 0
Ahmednagar	384 0 0	2,832 0 0	813 10 0	55,903 12 0
Belgaum	.....	2,397 9 0	1,252 6 0	52,178 4 0
Broach	.	2,790 0 0	1,276 0 0	73,959 12 0
Dharwar	.....	2,346 12 0	2,186 2 0	52,933 10 0
Hyderabad	....	5,486 4 0	3,052 13 0	30,627 2 0
Khandesh	.....	6,658 4 0	2,374 10 0	1,28,287 8 0
Kanara	..	1,544 0 0	1,903 11 0	20,113 4 0
Kaira	176 4 0	5,070 1 0	53 8 0	91,296 4 0
Kurrachee	307 4 0	7,965 0 0	19,685 4 0	26,288 0 0
Kaládgi		1,133 0 0	853 12 0	31,036 0 0
Násik	12 4 0	4,981 12 0	253 2 0	69,777 4 0
Poona	....	7,172 0 0	1,485 6 0	82,535 10 0
Ratnágiri	..	1,393 0 0	1,856 9 0	35,611 8 0
Satara	4 8 0	2,231 0 0	95 1 0	75,630 0 0
Shikárpur	.....	5,533 4 0	2,491 2 0	34,930 13 0
Sholápur	.....	2,096 0 0	1,598 8 0	45,084 0 0
Surat	588 0 0	10,655 9 0	502 0 0	40,211 4 0
Tanna and Kolába	1 8 0	3,777 13 0	.....	61,062 12 0
Aden	1,010 0 0	1,680 0 0	426 0 0	3,878 0 0
Baroda		220 0 0	... ..	773 12 0
Cutch Bhuj	41 0 0	.. .	.....	..
Kattywar	120 0 0	12 12 0	.....	193 14 0
Total of 1875-76	48,011 8 0	1,34,405 2 0	2,36,047 12 0	13,69,918 3 0
Total of 1874-75	56,761 7 0	1,44,214 12 0	2,50,469 0 0	13,95,417 8 0
	—	—	—	—
Difference	8,749 15 0	9,809 10 0	14,421 4 0	25,499 5 0

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Bombay Presidency for the Year March 1876.

		3	4	5	6
for Cash.			Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act.		
Court Fees Stamps					
Adhesive.	Bicolour.	Total.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 24 by Collector.	Penalty realized under Section 24 by Collector.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,41,911 13 0	..	11,06,585 11 0	3,613 2 0	790 8 0	60 4 0
1,37,711 12 0		2,25,791 14 0	103 10 0	393 8 0	11 3 0
1,35,693 5 0	.....	1,95,626 11 0	2 12 0	18 12 0	28 8 0
78,644 9 0	.	1,31,172 12 0	10 9 0	1 4 0	590 5 0
1,33,510 12 0	....	2,11,536 8 0	19 6 0	21 14 0	33 5 0
95,749 8 0	250 0 0	1,53,466 0 0	122 8 0	5 0 0	47 7 0
73,125 0 0	0 2 0	1,12,291 5 0	32 2 0	72 2 0	22 0 0
2,74,893 8 0	.....	4,12,213 14 0	73 8 0	296 12 0	5 7 0
64,328 12 0	0 1 0	87,889 12 0	15 6 0	18 14 0	36 14 0
1,33,367 1 0	...	2,30,463 2 0	147 1 0	90 12 0	12 14 0
55,853 0 0	0 8 0	1,10,099 0 0	317 0 0	7 8 0	19 0 0
52,955 10 0		85,978 6 0	18 14 0	32 8 0	23 4 0
1,38,861 10 0	800 0 0	2,14,689 0 0	41 10 0	8 8 0	25 10 0
2,03,161 9 0	.....	2,91,354 9 0	46 6 0	5 10 0	59 8 0
1,00,170 0 0	31 4 0	1,39,062 5 0	11 2 0	61 4 0	47 11 0
1,49,946 6 0	200 0 0	2,28,106 15 0	48 6 0	117 14 0	25 1 0
82,971 7 0	.....	1,25,926 10 0	25 3 0	3 2 0	16 9 0
88,905 11 0	... .	1,37,684 3 0	19 0 0	25 0 0	50 10 0
1,28,366 9 0	.. ...	1,80,323 6 0	301 12 0	179 8 0	5 2 0
1,67,174 10 0	... ..	2,32,016 11 0	61 6 0	35 12 0	72 10 0
12,699 0 0	.....	19,723 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	29 0 0
212 8 0	.....	1,206 4 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	41 0 0	.....	.....	.....
15 4 0	.. ..	341 14 0	.....	.....	.....
28,50,229 4 0	1,281 15 0	46,39,893 12 0	5,032 11 0	2,196 0 0	1,222 4 0
19,87,824 6 0	7,80,615 13 0	46,15,302 14 0	5,733 5 0	4,331 0 0	786 10 0
+	—	+	—	—	+
8,62,404 14 0	7,79,333 14 0	24,590 11 0	700 10 0	2,135 0 0	435 10 0

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—*STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account ending 31st March*

Districts	7	8	9	10
	Miscellaneous Receipts under the General Stamp Act - *concluded*			
	Penalty realized under Section 20 by Civil Courts.	Amount of Stamp Duty and Adjudication Fee realized under Section 39.	Amount realized by Payments of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged one under Section 45.	Amount of Court Fees Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office	684 11 0	2,813 0 0	21 1 9	.....
Ahmedabad	210 10 0	..	..	... ..
Ahmednagar	425 0 0	..	. .	446 12 7
Belgaum	1,086 4 0	.	.	.....
Broach	636 4 0	5 0 0	0 2 6	45 12 0
Dharwar	907 3 0		.	1,016 7 3
Hyderabad . .	172 5 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	....
Khandesh	500 15 0	138 9 0	0 1 6	84 15 6
Kanara	716 2 0	.....	0 2 0	.. . .
Kaira	250 5 0	28 8 0	4 6 0	. ....
Kurrachee	339 6 0	. ...	2 5 6	.. ..
Kaládgi	436 14 0	5 0 0	.. ..	684 7 10
Násik	372 12 0	. ..	0 1 9	2,874 3 1
Poona	887 14 0	...	0 8 3	187 11 6
Ratnágiri	803 12 0		. ....	128 10 0
Satara	460 0 0	26 0 0	.. ..	102 8 0
Shikárpur	146 9 0	.	. ...	32 7 0
Sholápur	559 6 0	..	0 4 0	47 10 11
Surat	76 4 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
Tanna and Kolába .	955 10 0	. .	.....	.....
Aden	... .	....	0 6 0	.....
Baroda	.	..	.....	.....
Cutch Bhuj	.	....	... ..	.....
Kattywar... . .	.	...	... ..	.....
Total of 1875-76	10,628 2 0	3,026 1 0	29 12 3	5,651 9 8
Total of 1874-75 ..	9,926 14 0	3,167 4 0	42 11 6	4,938 5 6
	+	—	—	+
Difference	701 4 0	141 3 0	12 15 3	713 4 2

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1876—continued.

11	12	13			
		Charges on account of Discount.			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total realized, i.e., Total of Columns 3 to 11.	On Sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On Sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On Sale of other General Stamps.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
117 11 7	11,11,686 1 4	912 7 11	1,284 2 10	1,128 14 2	1,886 11 2
44 9 7	2,26,558 6 7	49 4 6	309 13 8	100 15 0	2,305 0 1
23 2 3	1,96,571 9 10	11 5 10	86 2 3	21 6 7	2,136 1 4
10 10 2	1,36,171 12 2	.....	63 3 9	30 4 1	2,030 0 6
33 10 2	2,12,331 13 8	...	87 3 0	29 11 6	2,300 14 7
74 6 3	1,55,638 15 3	.....	71 6 8	31 11 6	1,907 14 0
8 11 0	1,12,603 11 0	.....	159 9 1	81 11 6	861 14 0
42 2 8	4,13,356 4 8	.....	207 11 4	72 5 11	5,063 3 6
1 15 11	88,679 1 11	..	46 13 9	45 10 9	604 4 7
5 14 0	2,31,002 14 0	5 8 0	173 15 10	1 13 10	3,319 2 1
10 13 7	1,10,795 1 1	5 3 10	241 3 9	227 4 1	588 11 7
0 8 4	87,179 14 2	.....	33 11 9	22 12 2	1,119 5 7
50 15 9	2,18,062 12 7	0 6 0	151 5 4	7 9 6	2,658 10 6
25 12 4	2,95,567 15 1	.....	222 1 9	41 12 6	2,935 0 6
2 3 11	1,10,116 15 11	.....	43 8 6	52 2 1	1,245 5 10
11 7 5	2,28,898 3 5	.....	69 11 6	2 15 3	2,974 4 1
15 3 7	1,26,165 11 7	....	158 13 4	71 14 6	960 9 1
9 7 0	1,38,395 8 11	...	64 13 6	41 2 7	1,566 9 0
20 8 0	1,80,911 8 0	18 6 0	332 12 4	16 11 0	1,223 8 0
25 0 8	2,33,167 1 8	....	116 3 10	...	2,152 13 1
.....	19,761 6 0	28 1 4	52 8 0	12 11 9	109 2 2
.....	1,206 4 0	.....	6 14 0	..	23 3 4
.....	41 0 0	...	.....	..	.....
.....	341 14 0	.....	...	...	.....
534 13 11	46,68,215 1 10	1,030 11 5	3,986 13 9	2,047 8 3	39,972 4 7
1,219 13 9	46,45,448 13 9	2,341 1 5	7,444 8 3	2,310 9 9	39,532 4 10
—	+	—	—	—	+
684 15 10	22,766 4 1	1,310 6 0	3,457 10 6	263 1 6	439 15 9

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—*STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements on account ending* 31*st March*

Districts.	13						14			15		
	Charges on account of Discount—*concluded*											
	On Sale of Court Fees Stamps			Total.			Refund of Penalties under Section 12 of the General Stamp Act.			Refund of Value of damaged Stamps under Section 45 of the General Stamp Act.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay General Stamp Office	753	9	5	5,965	13	6				5,804	6	7
Ahmedabad	2,485	14	1	5,250	15	4	290	0	0	1,513	10	0
Ahmednagar	2,669	6	4	4,927	6	4	....			221	8	7
Belgaum	1,152	12	6	3,576	4	10				155	0	4
Broach	2,616	3	0	5,034	0	1	.. .			508	12	9
Dharwar	1,780	13	1	3,791	13	3	.....			320	9	4
Hyderabad	1,274	8	7	2,377	11	2	.. .			258	13	10
Khandesh	5,310	14	3	10,654	3	0	.. .			234	11	5
Kanara	1,157	2	0	1,853	15	1	3	10	0	346	0	0
Kaira	2,591	14	2	6,092	5	11	.. .			543	4	4
Kurrachee	992	7	7	2,054	14	10	.....			156	4	0
Kaládgi	976	6	0	2,152	3	6	....			1	15	1
Násik	2,753	1	9	5,574	1	1	. ..			192	2	10
Poona	3,936	1	0	7,134	15	9	.....			1,267	5	10
Ratnágiri...	1,975	11	6	3,316	11	11	.. . .			474	4	7
Satara	2,929	11	2	5,976	10	0	.. ...			854	11	11
Shikárpur	1,564	13	3	2,756	2	2	.....			285	3	8
Sholápur	1,761	7	4	3,437	0	5	. ...			488	1	7
Surat	2,222	11	5	3,814	0	9	16	0	0	983	13	3
Tanna and Kolába	3,334	0	5	5,603	1	4	... ..			210	0	0
Aden	224	10	7	427	1	10	.....			38	11	4
Baroda	4	4	0	34	5	4	.....			10	6	9
Cutch Bhuj	.. ..			...			.....			.....		
Kattywar	.....			...			.. .			.....		
Total of 1875-76..	44,768	7	5	91,805	13	5	309	10	0	14,869	14	0
Total of 1874-75. .	42,646	9	0	94,275	1	3	1,105	4	4	13,234	10	3
	+			—			—			+		
Difference ..	2,121	14	5	2,469	3	10	795	10	4	1,635	3	9

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS—*continued.*

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1876—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	
				Net Receipts of the current year.	
Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XII.	Refund under the Court Fees Act.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Charges.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
72 10 2	27,373 6 0	50,729 10 1	89,945 14 4	42,847 4 1	44,205 13 2
.....	835 0 0	16,290 9 0	24,180 2 4	1,527 11 6	10,126 4 4
11 6 1	18 6 0	27,818 6 6	33,027 1 6	372 10 2	2,744 7 6
398 9 5	440 10 0	10,932 1 2	15,502 9 9	.....	2,334 5 3
.....	.....	13,703 14 1	19,246 10 11	.....	2,702 13 0
95 9 6	271 15 8	13,595 5 6	18,075 5 3	.....	2,275 5 4
583 10 8	.....	4,088 5 0	7,308 8 8	.....	5,326 10 11
.....	503 12 0	36,340 13 7	47,733 8 0	.....	6,450 8 8
.....	292 10 0	14,450 12 6	16,946 15 7	.....	1,497 2 3
749 2 6	.....	16,787 6 9	24,172 3 6	170 12 0	5,396 1 2
19 2 0	78 0 0	12,416 11 4	14,725 0 2	302 0 2	7,723 12 3
239 2 2	46 10 0	7,710 7 2	10,150 5 11	.....	1,099 4 3
100 5 11	95 10 0	16,565 2 9	22,527 6 7	11 14 0	4,830 6 8
.....	851 4 0	25,987 13 2	35,241 6 9	.....	6,949 14 3
61 7 7	506 6 3	18,963 2 4	23,322 0 8	.....	1,349 7 6
7 10 3	828 3 11	24,911 5 10	32,578 9 11	4 8 0	2,161 4 6
566 11 0	112 3 0	15,996 2 8	19,716 6 6	.....	5,378 13 10
110 14 10	214 6 0	10,929 12 4	15,180 3 2	.....	2,031 2 6
574 15 0	485 0 0	15,579 7 9	21,453 4 9	569 10 0	10,322 12 8
47 1 0	1,356 6 8	32,137 12 7	39,354 5 7	1 8 0	3,661 9 2
.....	.....	514 11 0	980 8 2	1,011 14 8	1,627 8 0
2 1 3	33 0 0	.....	97 13 4	.....	213 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	41 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	12 12 0
3,640 7 4	34,342 13 6	3,86,479 13 1	5,31,448 7 4	46,980 12 7	1,30,421 5 2
2,597 2 4	36,879 1 10	2,19,800 15 4	3,67,892 3 4	54,420 5 7	1,36,793 6 2
	—	—	+	—	—
1,043 5 0	2,536 4 4	1,66,678 13 9	1,63,556 4 0	7,439 9 0	6,372 1 0

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND

(4).—*STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements on account*
ending 31st March

Districts.	20			
	Net Receipts of the current year—*concluded.*			
	Bill of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fees Stamps	Total.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay General Stamp Office.	1,90 475 9 10	2,33,426 10 4	5,13,784 13 7	10,24,740 3 0
Ahmedabad	2,182 13 0	68,822 13 8	1,19,718 9 9	2,02,378 4 3
Ahmednagar	789 3 5	53,214 13 3	1,06,423 6 0	1,63,544 8 4
Belgaum	1,222 1 11	50,806 13 3	66,305 14 0	1,20,669 2 5
Broach	1,246 4 6	71,826 0 5	1,17,240 0 10	1,93,085 2 9
Dharwar	2,754 6 6	50,527 3 8	82,606 10 6	1,37,563 10 0
Hyderabad	2,971 1 6	29,133 10 11	67,863 14 0	1,05,295 5 4
Khandesh	2,302 4 1	1,22,709 12 9	2,34,560 3 2	3,65,622 12 8
Kanara	1,858 0 3	19,315 0 10	49,061 15 0	71,732 2 4
Kaira	51 10 2	86,515 12 7	1,14,256 6 7	2,06,830 10 6
Kurracheo	19,457 15 11	21,185 14 2	44,400 6 5	96,070 0 11
Kaládgi	830 15 10	29,870 0 7	45,229 3 7	77,029 8 3
Násik	245 8 6	66,774 3 9	1,23,673 5 1	1,95,535 6 0
Poona	1,443 9 6	78,165 14 3	1,73,767 2 4	2,60,326 8 4
Ratnágiri...	1,804 6 11	34,566 3 8	79,074 13 2	1,16,794 15 3
Satara	92 1 9	71,693 10 2	1,22,368 1 1	1,96,319 9 6
Shikárpur	2,419 3 6	33,823 4 4	64,827 15 5	1,06,449 5 1
Sholápur	1,554 5 5	43,322 3 3	76,307 10 7	1,23,215 5 9
Surat	485 5 0	37,983 9 0	1,10,096 14 7	1,59,458 3 3
Tanna and Kolába	.	59,217 9 8	1,30,932 1 3	1,93,812 12 1
Adén	413 4 3	3,598 8 6	12,132 10 5	18,783 13 10
Baroda	.. ...	738 0 8	175 4 0	1,126 6 8
Cutch, Bhuj	.. ..	.. .	.....	41 0 0
Kattywar	...	193 14 0	15 4 0	341 14 0
Total of 1875-76 .	2,34,069 3 9	12,70,541 11 8	24 54,822 9 4	41,36,766 10 6
Total of 1874-75.	2,47,958 0 6	13,42,287 13 11	24,96 097 0 3	42,77,556 10 5
	—	—	—	—
Difference .	13,957 12 9	71,746 2 3	41,274 6 11	1,40,789 15 11

FINANCE. (4).—STAMPS—*concluded.*

of General and Court Fees Stamps in the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1876—concluded.

21

Net Receipts of the last year

Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
48,774 6 2	52,577 5 3	2,04,816 4 11	3,11,087 13 9	4,89,359 1 4	11,06,644 15 5
3,443 11 0	14,988 12 3	3,841 2 1	65,271 14 8	1,23,226 9 2	2,10,772 1 2
398 15 2	2,842 14 6	792 4 8	59,063 2 11	1,24,167 9 9	1,87,264 15 0
.....	2,331 0 5	561 8 3	48,132 14 9	66,239 10 5	1,17,265 1 10
37 6 9	2,562 12 0	2,980 3 9	65,342 3 6	1,22,495 3 6	1,93,417 13 6
.....	2,137 9 11	2,170 10 3	52,845 12 3	82,039 10 7	1,39,193 11 0
.....	4,879 2 2	2,339 1 6	30,140 1 1	76,272 10 8	1,13,630 15 5
.....	5,860 9 0	3,294 6 6	1,26,693 10 9	2,51,249 5 11	3,87,098 0 2
.....	1,411 9 2	1,815 8 6	18,852 4 6	36,707 6 3	58,786 12 5
161 11 6	4,716 12 3	107 10 11	80,485 14 6	1,10,641 3 1	1,96,113 4 3
66 12 0	6,485 13 0	15,413 14 7	23,310 8 2	43,293 6 10	88,600 6 7
.....	1,069 1 8	769 7 8	29,296 12 9	48,604 0 11	79,739 7 0
17 3 1	4,603 8 7	363 4 1	66,242 7 2	1,16,019 10 7	1,87,246 1 6
.....	6,591 3 6	1,696 1 6	90,169 1 0	1,95,307 8 9	2,93,763 14 9
.....	1,256 11 0	1,642 13 10	31,419 7 8	68,310 15 6	1,02,630 0 0
.....	2,062 1 6	171 1 0	71,590 0 0	1,17,413 6 11	1,91,236 9 5
.....	4,835 3 6	2,190 11 8	30,131 11 8	82,234 3 11	1,19,391 14 9
.....	1,487 15 0	2,249 0 0	38,974 15 10	65,637 6 5	1,08,349 5 3
483 13 6	9,607 3 6	688 15 1	40,010 12 8	1,17,515 15 10	1,68,306 12 7
.....	3,394 2 0	15 2 0	58,607 2 8	1,59,196 1 11	2,21,212 8 7
773 1 2	866 11 6	8 11 9	3,628 1 8		5,276 10 0
.....	156 15 0		757 11 0	128 10 0	1,013 4 0
41 4 0	37 8 0	.....		...	78 12 0
222 1 3	30 13 6	...	203 5 0	37 2 0	493 5 9
54,420 5 7	1,36,793 6 2	2,47,958 0 6	13,42,287 13 11	24,96,097 0 3	42,77,556 10 5
.....	....	.	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.	...	..	.....

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (1).—LOCAL FUNDS.

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements from Local (Public Works) ... in each Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency during the ... 1875-76.

Collectorate.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1875.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance on 1st March 1876	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	1,51,402 1 8	1,12,397 9 [illegible]	1,70,114 10 5	93,685 0 3	
Kaira	91,065 11 10	1,30,517 11 6	2,00,086 11 9	21,496 11 7	
Panch Máhéls ..	....	66,448 0 3	32,781 4 5	*33,666 11 10	* On 1st April 1876.
Surat	5,426 0 0	1,49,495 0 0	1,65,561 0 0	38,150 0 0	
Broach..	1,11,279 4 1	1,34,777 11 0	1,37,225 2 9	1,08,831 12 7	
Tanna	3,04,922 9 9	1,51,177 11 6	1,41,325 15 4	3,14,774 5 11	
Kolába..	35,123 1 6	55,050 11 11	59,834 4 3	30,339 9 2	
Khandesh	69,899 15 1	1,96,485 0 6	2,14,322 14 5	52,055 1 2	
Násik	....	90,110 5 8	88,830 13 2	1,279 8 6	
Total.	7,69,118 12 2	10,86,159 13 4	12,10,082 12 6	6,94,278 13 0	
Southern Division.					
Ahmednagar	....	83,329 6 1	79,370 15 10	3,958 6 3	Estimated.
Poona	22,020 14 4	1,78,783 13 1	1,82,752 1 8	18,052 9 9	
Sholápur	17,988 0 2	79,750 10 0	33,921 7 9	†	† Not given by the Collector.
Kaládgi	87,144 6 7	93,968 5 3	68,299 4 4	1,12,813 7 6	
Satara	1,26,683 2 0	1,20,410 14 9	1,64,070 14 5	85,023 2 4	
Belgaum	43,062 9 9	88,275 9 7	84,486 15 11	46,851 3 5	
Dharwar	98,616 4 3	1,25,920 9 2	1,57,496 13 9	67,039 15 8	
Ratnágiri	29,400 8 2	53,587 12 10	65,950 8 0	17,097 13 0	
Kanara..	38,122 0 0	64,335 0 0	68,787 0 0	33,670 0 0	
Total..	4,65,097 13 3	8,86,362 0 9	9,04,136 1 8	3,81,506 9 11	
Sind.					
Kurrachee	35,933 0 1	1,10,869 1 10	1,20,001 8 0	26,800 9 11	
Hyderabad	4,054 0 0	1,22,[illegible]83 0 0	98,080 0 0	29,557 0 0	
Shikárpur	1,06,441 15 3	1,96,374 8 8	1,82,114 13 7	1,20,701 10 4	
Thar and Párkar ..	461 9 0	32,444 15 5	23,520 11 7	9,385 12 10	
Upper Sind Frontier.	16,372 2 11	10,860 11 7	11,992 13 11	15,340 0 7	
Total..	1,54,163 11 3	4,73,232 5 6	4,35,709 15 1	2,01,785 1 8	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPE

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in

Names of Districts.	Population within Municipal Limits.	Balance. Deposits.	Balance. Actual Municipal Balance.	Octroi.	House Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	1,99,292	4,075 13 5	1,01,368 8 1	1,82,893 2 10	.....
Kaira	67,019	3,623 12 1	19,705 13 4	25,971 9 7	4,709 4 0
Broach	51,856	21,346 1 6	6,339 3 9	42,795 5 9	7,531 8 10
Surat	1,34,040	5,183 1 10	26,319 14 5	1,23,067 4 5	.....
Tanna	78,317	2,209 1 1	20,218 5 11	22,338 6 11	11,523 0 9
Kolába	23,573	157 11 0	7,906 15 8	2,372 12 0	2,220 14 0
Násik	73,595	596 1 10	28,118 14 5	22,350 12 10	18,545 15 6
Khandesh	1,27,689	17,855 15 5	15,370 12 1	19,894 8 7	32,909 12 0
Total	7,54,581	58,047 10 2	2,25,378 7 8	4,41,683 14 11	77,440 7 1
Southern Division.					
Ahmednagar	47,448		18,919 0 2	15,603 2 7	8,318 0 0
Belganm	72,020	725 0 0	14,840 11 4	29,636 9 0	.....
Kanara	38,258	506 0 0	8,833 0 0	17,472 0 0	9,291 0 0
Kaládgi	74,363		20,285 6 5	24,101 9 7	2,712 14 5
Poona	1,35,551	5,102 14 9	68,263 12 4	1,08,957 0 0	27,520 9 10
Sholápur	1,12,995	...	37,015 1 4	91,016 1 4	546 0 0
Dharwar	1,15,261	225 11 4	33,558 10 2	33,285 7 1	21,953 15 8
Satara	1,03,052	25 2 9	22,890 0 11	39,094 3 7	7,146 8 3
Total	6,98,874	6,584 12 10	2,24,605 10 8	3,59,169 1 2	77,489 0 2
Sind.					
Kurrachee	96,328	53,326 0 5	2,25,261 13 8	2,85,521 6 4	14,768 5 4
Hyderabad	89,682	15,605 0 0	1,26,113 15 3	1,24,157 10 4	.....
Shikárpur	93,819	.....	1,54,752 3 10	1,79,967 10 8	.....
Thar and Párkar	19,569	.....	23,319 5 1	15,102 9 8	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	5,236	.....	.....	12,054 2 0	.....
Total	3,04,619	68,931 0 5	5,29,447 5 10	6,16,803 7 0	14,768 5 4
Grand Total	17,57,874	1,33,563 7 5	9,79,431 8 2	14,17,656 7 1	1,69,697 12 7
Grand Total for 1874-75	17,47,493	3,32,162 1 0	7,11,377 0 3	12,57,918 14 1	1,61,226 7 4

RIAL. (2).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

the Presidency of Bombay for the Year ending 31st March 1876.

EIPTS.

Assessed Taxes.	Tolls and Wheel Taxes.	Miscellaneous.*	Debt. Loans.	Debt. Deposits.	Debt. Advances repayable, &c.	Grand Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
31,005 5 3	26,983 15 10	15,884 8 5	.....	575 8 9	1,002 0 6	3,63,788 15 1
.....	4,268 0 0	6,443 9 7	.....	90 0 0	37 15 0	64,849 15 7
3,861 4 0	20,584 14 0	11,541 3 1	..	5,891 12 9	.	1,22,894 5 8
36,655 10 8	57,864 12 7	22,105 8 3	1,00,000 0 0	5,918 14 10	4,056 8 8	3,81,501 11 8
* 6,329 15 7	* 20,146 2 1	5,232 12 0	.. .	2,060 4 7	1,406 6 5	91,464 7 4
3,885 6 8	5,463 0 11	44,113 13 8	. .	119 12 0	247 12 6	66,518 2 5
10,920 0 4	502 0 0	3,157 11 6	.	643 8 7	1,618 1 7	86,763 2 7
1,802 13 8	1,322 15 0	22,037 13 1	...	90 0 0	291 14 3	1,11,576 8 1
94,460 8 2	1,37,135 12 5	1,31,129 15 7	1,00,000 0 0	15,119 13 6	8,660 10 11	12,89,357 4 5
14,234 14 1	.	7,166 4 0	.....	81 0 0	154 13 11	64,477 2 9
.....	2,556 4 0	8,283 5 7	...	1,440 12 0	1,222 9 4	59,405 3 3
1,362 0 0	1,017 0 0	3,543 0 0	. ...	190 0 0	. ..	42,214 0 0
.....	.. ..	9,130 5 11	.....	.	...	56,233 4 4
6,076 9 6	669 13 0	21,761 15 4	.	9,956 13 11	5,700 9 2	2,54,010 1 10
33,129 7 9	.. ..	24,810 10 6	286 4 0	761 1 0	1,689 12 0	1,89,252 5 11
159 8 0	575 6 2	17,884 11 7½	. .	1,682 0 3	1,212 5 9	1,10,567 12 ½
867 0 0	1,837 0 0	26,703 9 10	..	2,431 6 5	2,270 3 7	1,03,265 3 4
55,829 7 4	6,655 7 2	1,19,983 14 9½	286 4 0	1,6543 1 7	12,278 5 9	8,79,425 1 5½
.....	5,090 2 0	46,721 9 3	.....	5 152 0 0	191 13 1	6,36,333 2 1
.....	... ..	30,754 0 8	1,00,000 0 0	470 14 3	15,671 9 0	4,12,773 1 6
379 12 9	8,141 12 10	37,699 11 7	....	627 8 3	400 0 0	3,81,968 11 11
.....	.. ..	7,631 1 8	.. .	.	....	46,053 0 5
.....	174 0 9	7,771 8 11	. .	. .	...	15,999 11 8
379 12 9	13,405 15 7	1,30,578 0 1	1,00,000 0 0	6,550 6 6	16,263 6 1	14,97,127 11 7
50,669 12 3	1,57,197 3 2	3 81,691 14 5	2,00,285 4 0	38,513 5 7	37,202 6 9	36,65,910 1 5
173,316 3 1	1,48,607 14 9	3 08,157 2 9	1,30,998 2 7	43,735 4 0	11,135 1 4	31,78,634 3 4

* Includes rents, licenses, contributions, fines, sales of land, and other similar receipts.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPE

Names of Districts.	Incidence of Taxation.				Expen	
	Average of incidence per head of Octroi.	Average incidence per head of House Tax.	Average incidence per head of Assessed Taxes*	Average incidence per head of all Taxation.†	General Establishment.	Publi Police.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.						
Ahmedabad	0 14 9	....	0 2 5	1 3 4	23,779 7 11	642 8 8
Kaira	0 6 4	0 1 1	.....	0 8 4	4,321 4 7	63 2 8
Broach	0 13 2	0 2 4	0 1 2	1 0 8	6,438 9 10	83 6 0
Surat	0 14 9	.....	0 4 4½	1 10 2	20,066 7 4	.....
Tanna	0 4 8	0 2 4	0 1 4	0 12 4	5,177 9 1	.....
Kolába	0 1 7	0 1 6	0 2 7	0 9 6	1,817 8 1	.....
Násik	0 4 10	0 4 0	0 2 4	0 11 4	6,987 4 11	0 11 11
Khandesh	0 2 5	0 4 1	0 0 2	0 7 0	7,756 11 3	212 2 0
Total...	0 9 6	0 1 7	0 2 0	0 15 11	76,344 15 0	1,001 15 3
Southern Division.						
Ahmednagar	0 5 3	0 2 9	0 4 9	0 12 7	5,342 11 3	192 0 0
Belgaum	0 5 11	... .	.....	0 7 1	3,104 11 7	.....
Kanara	0 7 3	0 3 10	0 0 6	0 12 2	4,944 0 0	.....
Kaládgi	0 5 2	0 0 7	....	0 5 9	2,981 14 1	.....
Poona	0 12 10	0 [illegible] 2	0 0 8	1 0 10	26,670 3 8	6,289 1 4
Sholápur	0 12 10	0 0 1	0 4 8	1 1 8	15,156 15 5	257 4 6
Dharwar	0 4 7	0 3 0½	0 0 ½	0 7 3	8,912 12 8	966 2 4
Satará	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 0 1	0 7 7	9,206 10 6	.....
Total	0 8 2	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 11 9	76,319 15 2	7,704 8 4
Sind.						
Kurrachee	2 15 5	0 2 5	*Nil*	3 2 8	36,540 4 5	47,022 13 2
Hyderabad...	1 6 1	.....	.....	1 6 1	12,671 10 8	21,472 8 8
Shikárpur	1 14 8	. ...	0 0 0½	2 0 1	33,727 5 0	22,585 6 4
Thar and Párkar	0 12 4	... ..	.....	0 12 4	1,163 4 2	2,092 14 9
Upper Sind Frontier	2 4 0	.....	.....	2 5 5	2,055 7 4	6,054 3 7
Total .	2 0 4	0 0 9	0 0 1	2 0 8	86,157 15 7	99,827 14 9
Grand Total. .	0 12 10	0 1 6	0 1 4	1 1 2	2,38,822 13 9	1,08,534 6 1
Grand Total for 1874-75	0 11 6	0 1 6	0 1 7	0 15 11	2,20,919 10 11	1,02,574 6 2

* These do not include tolls and wheel taxes.
† The miscellaneous receipts, balances, and debts have been excluded from the calculation.

ITAL. (2).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

ITURE.

Safety.			Public Health.			
			Buildings and Other Works.			
Fires.	Lighting.	Other Items.	Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions.	Vaccination.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,760 11 1	21,710 6 4	.....	1,031 13 4	2,135 9 2	8,427 13 0	1,319 8 8
348 3 4	6,659 15 11	.....	2,247 13 1	410 12 10	8,339 11 8	313 0 0
2,604 13 11	9,823 0 9	.....	.....	.....	104 4 0	240 0 0
10,936 4 6	20,134 1 2	.....	3,345 9 0	4,146 14 6	8,101 7 4	327 5 5
412 4 1	5,170 9 7	.....	2,579 13 1	736 10 1	3,911 3 11	522 13 3
228 5 4	984 13 8	.....	21,165 5 0	385 15 1	3,460 14 7	.....
181 3 6	4,354 7 2	.....	716 8 11	1,262 2 11	659 8 4	320 0 6
286 7 6	1,815 11 7	.....	1,000 2 10	3,524 4 0	2,703 12 4	198 10 8
23,758 5 3	70,553 2 2	.....	32,087 1 3	12,602 4 7	35,708 11 2	3,241 6 6
282 8 9	1,744 12 5	.....	2,541 8 4	2,928 7 3	742 9 3	256 6 0
104 13 6	2,059 5 8	.....	11,887 9 1	2,597 3 4	5,276 12 1	280 8 0
122 0 0	1,376 0 0	.....	1,616 0 0	2,322 0 0	4,422 0 0	5 0 0
.....	925 13 8	.....	2,049 6 3	1,821 7 8	5,351 6 10	822 9 11
1,538 13 9	6,729 6 4	.....	.....	.....	10,093 4 8	1,194 12 7
561 7 10	5,120 12 2	.....	14,759 3 10	2,423 15 9	15,068 4 11	1,174 0 10
.....	1,917 4 5	399 9 11	28,842 9 8	3,771 5 11	5,201 6 8	615 2 3
1,304 9 11	1,636 15 2	.....	7,224 11 0	3,167 0 10	5,329 13 6	246 13 1
3,914 5 9	21,510 5 10	399 9 11	68,921 0 2	19,031 8 9	51,485 9 11	4,595 4 8
315 1 6	11,021 5 7	1,380 5 2	6,366 9 1	880 11 3	9,918 9 8	220 9 0
0 2 0	4,309 12 8	170 12 0	1,13,560 13 2	2,223 14 0	4,392 4 0	287 12 4
77 0 0	10,189 6 7	39 2 0	52,041 6 0	3,034 0 5	7,327 4 11	1,138 5 2
.....	190 15 7	295 11 4	1,546 6 7	702 15 6	5,015 1 0	.....
.....	945 6 3	.....	.....	86 14 0	109 0 0	.....
392 3 6	26,656 14 8	1,885 14 6	1,73,515 2 10	6,928 7 2	26,762 3 7	1,646 10 6
28,064 14 6	1,18,[illegible] 6 8	2,285 8 5	2,74,523 4 3	38,562 4 6	1,13,956 8 8	9,483 5 8
21,723 6 6	1,29,127 14 5	4,464 7 8	80,451 14 1	26,433 11 6	98,395 0 7	9,015 0 5

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMP

Names of Districts.	Expenditure— Public Health—*continued* Watering.	Road-cleaning.	Scavenging	Other Measures.
	27	28	29	30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	27,689 8 1	19,666 4 9	40,108 5 11	13,140 9 1
Kaira	4,509 6 4	3,975 10 11	2,759 15 2	284 4 1
Broach	8,329 9 6	7,614 9 10	430 4 0	578 8 1
Surat	15,083 0 6	16,332 0 11	38,484 0 1	5,009 2 2
Tanna	247 9 9	11,572 0 0	2,421 5 10	4,461 9 0
Kolába	301 15 6	1,217 9 5	3,327 9 1	.....
Násik	372 10 10	7,568 4 3	16,367 14 6	1,779 15 2
Khandesh	1,689 8 7	6,105 5 4	9,590 7 10	701 12 5
Total.	58,223 5 1	74,081 13 5	1,13,489 14 5	25,955 12 0
Southern Division.				
Ahmednagar	820 8 11	522 12 8	18,819 4 9	392 12 1
Belgaum	777 12 7	6,033 2 4	1,940 2 4	274 12 1
Kanara	421 0 0	2,922 0 0	2,940 0 0	.....
Kaládgi	831 1 5	999 0 10	6,416 13 8	484 8 11
Poona	1,951 13 10	27,506 13 1	. . .	84,322 3 7
Sholápur	508 0 9	11,562 11 3	9,480 9 0	3,025 11 2
Dharwar		10,102 10 10	321 2 11	1,163 9 2
Satara	189 3 6	3,864 13 4	9,732 9 1	1,785 8 1
Total .	4,999 9 0	63,514 0 4	49,550 9 9	91,449 1 1
Sind.				
Kurrachee	7,737 4 3	1,764 3 6	35,545 14 9	1,189 8 1
Hyderabad...	4,943 7 7	62 14 8	17,851 0 9	841 10 3
Shirkárpur...	7,110 4 1	13,013 9 2	16,297 3 3	3,269 4 1
Thar and Párkar ..			4,056 15 8	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	21 5 0	1,696 8 0	...	.....
Total..	19,815 4 11	16,537 3 4	73,751 2 5	5,300 6 5
Grand Total ..	83,038 3 0	1,54,133 1 1	2,36,791 10 7	1,22,705 3 6
Grand Total for 1874-75 .	76,624 4 2	1,45,660 1 0	2,01,575 2 9	53,712 2 6

[illegible]AL. (2).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

[illegible]*tinued.*

Public Instruction.				Public Convenience.		
Buildings.				Public Works.		
				Original.		
Original.	Repairs.	Maintenance of Educational Institutions.	Maintenance of Libraries and Museums.	Communications.	Buildings.	Repairs.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p
.....	.....	6,456 2 0	120 0 0	26,031 10 8	70 11 4	26,332 10 8
240 0 0	.....	607 15 0	925 0 0	2,513 14 8	199 14 3	4,761 6 5
.....	.....	600 0 0	300 0 0	7,020 12 0	16,239 7 9	32,445 0 4
.....	.....	4,460 0 0	150 0 0	14,270 7 3	1,02,014 7 0	24,091 7 6
.....	.....	2,237 0 0	390 0 0	4,192 3 7	.....	12,258 3 0
.....	.....	1,050 13 4	235 0 0	892 6 9	319 2 9	4,037 4 11
.....	.....	818 0 0	136 0 0	4,316 3 0	573 13 0	4,503 0 10
.....	.....	1,032 2 6	417 11 10	4,394 14 1	4,457 12 7	6,913 13 2
240 0 0	.....	17,262 0 10	2,673 11 10	63,662 8 0	1,23,875 4 8	1,15,342 14 10
.....	.....	682 10 8	52 8 0	1,725 7 5	490 6 3	3,217 4 10
.....	21 15 3	960 0 0	120 0 0	3,126 12 4	1,525 0 0	2,433 0 8
.....	.....	2,900 0 0	65 0 0	1,973 0 0	.....	2,451 0 9
.....	.....	923 10 10	.....	2,265 9 11	601 10 10	1,969 0 4
562 9 6	.....	1,182 3 6	173 0 0	15,990 12 5	2,802 12 1	15,914 4 9
.....	.....	1,922 11 6	625 0 0	6,967 14 8	8,867 6 3	16,827 14 9
.....	31 1 4	1,745 12 10	100 0 0	11,175 3 11	2,641 11 10	8,944 4 5
.....	.....	867 0 0	122 0 0	11,531 4 2	.....	10,065 15 8
562 9 6	53 0 7	11,184 9 4	1,257 8 0	54,756 0 10	16,928 15 3	61,822 12 8
[illegible],000 0 0	26 0 0	8,262 9 2	1,836 0 0	23,542 0 10	3,631 11 11	17,228 10 7
[illegible],297 15 9	402 2 9	5,199 10 4	192 0 0	7,256 2 10	2,509 11 6	9,367 1 9
178 0 0	635 0 2	12,275 4 9	500 0 0	10,573 5 7	12,166 10 0	8,538 13 9
.....	267 10 8	1,856 9 9	.....	277 0 4	940 0 0	1,624 13 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	430 2 9	.....	1,199 14 6
2,475 15 9	1,330 13 7	27,594 2 0	2,528 0 0	42,078 12 4	19,248 1 5	37,959 6 4
3,278 9 3	1,383 14 2	56,040 12 2	6,459 3 10	1,60,497 5 2	1,60,052 5 4	2,15,125 1 10
13,935 5 11	438 8 7	58,743 11 2	4,715 8 6	1,03,807 13 7	1,24,538 13 8	2,19,332 10 3

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMP

Names of Districts.	EXPENDITURE— Public Convenience—*continued.* Survey of Lands	Other Charges.	Total.	Debts. Loans.	Deposits.
	38	39	40	41	42
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	...	9,350 6 7	2,36,774 3 3	.....	764 7 3
Kaira	....	2,530 3 6	46,011 10 5	.....	75 0 0
Broach	1,148 0 9	2,949 1 2	96,979 7 11	6,270 0 0	7,970 2 0
Surat	6,028 4 3	7,102 0 2	3,00,082 15 1	30,168 10 10	5,149 3 5
Tanna	.	4,882 13 10	61,173 12 1	2,562 8 0	2,300 12 10
Kolába	..	2,926 4 10	42,351 0 4	...	8,930 14 8
Násik	....	3,093 12 5	53,911 0 2	9,843 14 10	818 7 10
Khandesh	..	9,731 2 3	62,532 8 9	16 11 0	152 12 0
Total..	7,176 5 0	42,565 12 9	8,99,847 4 0	48,861 12 8	26,167 12 0
Southern Division.					
Ahmedabad	293 9 9	1,358 7 0	41,906 11 7	.....	81 0 0
Belgaum	.....	2,275 10 1	44,799 2 11	.....	1,021 0 0
Kanara	161 0 0	1,112 0 0	29,652 0 0	*2,453 0 0	506 0 0
Kaládgi	... .	2,775 3 5	31,219 6 7	7,000 0 0	15 0 4
Poona	.....	4,678 2 9	2,07,600 5 1	485 3 10	5,474 0 11
Sholápur	.....	6,159 11 2	1,20,469 11 9	1,332 5 5	503 6 8
Dharwar	2,669 12 8	3,280 1 9	92,801 13 8	.....	1,583 0 5
Satara	.....	8,462 8 7	74,738 0 5	2,500 0 0	1,145 5 2
Total..	3,124 6 5	30,101 12 9	6,43,187 4 0	13,770 9 3	10,328 13 [illegible]
Sind.					
Kurrachee	25,724 0 0	19,409 7 8	2,61,169 12 1	.....	3,872 13 [illegible]
Hyderabad...	27,648 8 0	8,183 0 8	2,43,845 0 4	.....	7,926 5 [illegible]
Shikárpur	8,454 1 6	22,926 7 5	2,46,096 8 11	11,015 9 5	.....
Thar and Párkar	. ...	9,407 6 9	30,405 12 10	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.. ..	912 9 1	13,504 6 6	.....	.....
Total ..	61,826 9 6	60,838 15 7	7,95,021 8 8	11,015 9 5	11,799 2 7
Grand Total..	72,127 4 11	1,33,506 9 1	23,38,056 0 8*	73,647 15 4	48,295 12 1
Grand Total for 1874-75...	16,748 4 4	1,82,142 15 8	18,95,488 5 8½	1,10,644 12 8	50,347 9 11

TIAL. (2).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

continued.

Advances repayable, &c.	Balance. Deposits.	Balance. Actual Municipal Balances.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
43	44	45	46	47
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,399 5 10	3,886 14 11	1,20,963 15 10	3,65,788 15 1	
3 5 0	140 1 0	18,619 15 2	64,849 15 7	
.....	2,961 9 4	8,713 2 5	1,22,894 5 8	
3,808 7 1	5,952 13 3	36,339 10 0	3,81,501 11 8	
1,193 10 6	1,968 8 10	22,265 3 1	91,464 7 4	* Inclusive of octroi duties on tobacco, tiles, lime, &c., which cannot be shown separately, as the contract for these duties and of tolls was farmed together.
278 2 6	153 9 0	14,804 7 11	66,518 2 5	
959 11 5	186 1 6	21,013 4 10	86,763 2 7	
291 11 3	15,307 5 8	33,269 7 5	1,11,576 8 1	
7,934 5 7	30,556 15 0	2,75,989 2 8	12,89,357 4 5	
41 13 11	7,779 5 11	14,668 3 4	64,477 2 9	
583 11 6	864 10 1	12,136 10 9	59,105 3 3	
2 0 0	190 0 0	9,411 0 0	42,214 0 0	*Includes Rs. 453 on account of interest.
31 12 0	.....	17,967 1 9	56,233 4 8	
2,627 15 8	327 9 0	30,494 15 4	2,54,010 1 10	
2,069 4 4	585 3 4	64,292 6 5	1,89,252 5 11	
1,746 7 8	255 13 4	14,180 8 11½	1,10,567 12 ½	
1,789 12 6	29 10 3	23,062 7 0	1,03,265 3 4	
5,892 13 7	10,032 3 11	1,86,213 5 6½	8,79,125 1 9½	
215 8 11	55,045 0 5	3,16,029 15 2	6,36,333 2 1	
4,772 4 0	8,149 9 2	1,46,079 14 11	4,12,773 1 6	
.....	627 8 3	1,24,229 1 4	3,81,968 11 11	
5 0 0	.....	15,642 3 7	46,053 0 5	
.....	4,000 0 0	2,495 5 2	19,999 11 8	
6,992 12 11	67,822 1 10	6,04,476 8 2	14,97,127 11 7	
0,820 0 1	1,08,411 5 3	10,66,679 0 4½	36,65,910 1 9½	* This total is less by Rs 36-11-9 than that formed by adding together columns 18 to 39.
3,280 2 4	3,26,349 15 10	7,72,165 1 4	31,78,276 5 ½	

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.- BIRTHS AND DEATHS

(1).—*STATEMENT of Deaths registered in the different Registration Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8			9
Divisions.	No.	District Names.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	10,162	101·22	16,629	14,422	31,051	31·34	28·96	30·19	16·56
	2	Násik	370,851	357,535	728,386	8,140·2	89·22	9,956	8,934	18,890	26·37	25·04	25·73	19·94
	3	Ahmednagar ..	399,336	378,652	777,988	6,617	116·44	12,760	11,130	23,790	32·02	29·40	30·74	18·08
	4	Poona	466,757	440,178	907,935	5,099	177·92	11,556	10,371	21,927	24·76	23·54	24·17	21·12
	5	Satara	539,556	521,636	1,061,092	4,791	221·32	12,006	11,127	23,133	22·26	21·33	21·80	20·[illegible]
	6	Sholápur	469,272	308,761	778,033	4,709·11	159·24	9,207	7,859	17,066	24·93	22·53	23·76	[illegible]
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	4,591·73	204·45	15,631	14,430	30,061	32·64	31·38	32·03	15·05
	8	Dharwar	506,023	482,011	988,037	4,561·96	216·44	15,682	14,856	30,538	30·95	30·82	30·91	[illegible]
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,390	816,037	5,695·91	143·26	8,611	7,538	16,149	20·62	18·92	19·79	17·12
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	4,235	94·07	5,915	5,423	11,338	28·66	28·25	28·46	26·70
	11	Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	1,512	325·87	7,286	7,159	14,445	14·84	13·56	14·18	15·32
	12	Kolába	178,018	172,568	350,586	1,560·88	219·85	2,926	2,524	5,450	16·43	14·64	15·55	18·30
	13	Bombay City ..	369,716	241,689	611,405	22·47	29,056·53	9,634	8,663	18,295	24·09	35·40	28·39	28·69
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	4,052	209·14	11,091	9,939	21,030	25·25	24·34	24·92	20·48
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	304,246	302,841	607,087	1,630·5	372·33	8,758	8,290	17,048	28·78	27·37	28·41	27·16
	16	Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	1,364	257·02	5,106	4,426	9,532	27·98	26·37	27·27	21·78
	17	Kaira	419,142	364,591	783,733	1,561	501·43	11,412	8,938	20,380	27·29	24·50	26·04	22·68
	18	Panch Máhála ..	126,304	114,439	240,743	1,644	146·44	2,371	2,094	4,465	18·77	18·29	18·55	13·30
	19	Ahmedabad .	438,759	390,878	829,637	3,814	215·89	11,411	9,824	21,235	26·01	25·13	25·60	25·26
SIND.	20	Kurrachee.. ..	240,146	183,349	423,495	11,092·191	38·05	2,809	1,959	4,768	11·70	10·68	11·26	14·36
	21	Hyderabad ..	397,809	324,137	721,947	9,052·75	79·75	3,760	2,420	6,180	9·45	7·50	8·56	12·18
	22	Thar and Párkar.	103,471	77,490	180,761	12,729	14·20	694	452	1,146	6·72	5·83	6·34	9·94
	23	Shikárpur.. ..	424,528	351,699	776,227	8,586	99·46	4,192	2,895	7,087	9·87	8·23	9·13	14·56
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	50,463	39,522	89,985	1,913	48·37	398	313	711	7·89	7·92	7·90	9·42

ARSTRACT.

Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	54,203·73	146·97	111,921	100,687	212,608	27·44	25·92	26·66	19·05
Konkan..	1,711,472	1,515,304	3,259,776	14,326·05	227·54	36,850	33,708	70,558	21·49	21·81	21·64	19·59
Guzerat..	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	10,042·05	279·88	39,088	33,572	72,660	26·51	25·06	25·85	21·08
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	46,373·45	47·28	11,853	8,039	19,892	9·83	8·24	9·08	10·87
Total of Presidency..	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	124,945·28	129·89	199,712	176,006	375,718	23·54	22·72	23·15	17·97

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(2).—*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Deaths registered in the different Registration Divisions of the Bombay Presidency during each month of* 1875.

1	2			3																	
Name of Division.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deccan	4,090,746	3,855,315	7,966,061	6,614	5,914	12,528	5,514	4,650	10,164	6,36[illegible]	5,280	11,640	7,714	6,690	14,404	9,803	8,733	18,536	10,859	9,741	20,600
Konkan ..	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	3,096	2,770	5,866	2,756	2,358	5,116	2,8[illegible]	2,301	5,177	2,819	2,531	5,350	2,692	3,360	5,052	3,250	3,012	6,262
Guzerat.. ..	1,470,942	1,339,561	2,810,5[illegible]	2,814	2,312	5,126	2,6[illegible]	2,0[illegible]	4,[illegible]	2,9[illegible]	2,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	2,947	2,4[illegible]	5,374	3,571	2,906	6,477	4,8[illegible]	3,941	8,771
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	1,153	925	2,078	1,[illegible]	778	2,100	1,342	681	1,723	8[illegible]	552	1,382	743	471	1,214	754	495	1,229
Total..	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	13,677	11,931	25,608	12,3[illegible]	9,8[illegible]	22,071	12,12[illegible]	10,7[illegible]	23,87[illegible]	14,31[illegible]	12,18[illegible]	26,4[illegible]	16,959	14,470	31,379	19,673	17,189	36,862

Name of Division	3—*continued.*																							
	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total Deaths registered during the year.			Rate per 1000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deccan	14,995	13,820	28,815	13,300	12,125	25,425	10,311	9,552	19,843	9,871	8,701	18,572	8,631	8,139	16,770	7,969	7,362	15,331	111,921	100,687	212,608	27·42	25·91	26·66
Konkan	3,862	3,472	7,334	4,120	4,159	8,279	3,303	3,035	6,338	2,708	2,545	5,253	2,634	2,396	5,058	2,958	2,690	5,675	36,856	33,708	70,558	21·49	21·81	21·64
Guzerat.. ..	3,237	2,965	6,202	3,291	2,806	6,097	3,017	2,801	5,818	2,981	2,716	5,697	3,657	3,379	7,036	3,172	2,835	6,007	39,088	33,572	72,660	26·57	25·06	25·85
Sind	683	440	1,123	714	477	1,191	786	513	1,299	876	642	1,518	1,265	962	2,227	1,339	1,103	2,442	11,853	8,039	19,892	9·74	8·23	9·03
Total..	22,577	20,697	43,374	21,335	19,657	40,992	17,417	15,881	33,298	16,416	14,604	31,020	16,229	14,870	31,099	15,465	13,990	29,455	199,712	176,006	375,718	23·54	22·72	23·16

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3).—*STATEMENT of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Registration Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8					
															Injuries.					
			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel Complaints.			Suicide.			Wounding.		
Division.	No.	Name of District.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deccan.	1	Khandesh	3,315	2,909	6,224	10	12	22	10,728	8,229	18,957	2,248	1,679	3,927	19	16	35	9	6	15
	2	Násik	1,365	1,447	2,812	13	26	39	5,510	5,657	11,167	1,001	715	1,716	7	8	15	5	3	8
	3	Ahmednagar	2,791	2,142	4,933	21	19	40	6,878	6,107	12,985	1,517	1,124	2,641	12	21	33	9	8	17
	4	Poona	2,444	2,202	4,646	98	88	186	6,575	5,743	12,318	1,041	825	1,866	7	4	11	16	12	28
	5	Satára	1,929	1,737	3,666	8	12	20	7,257	7,474	14,731	1,150	1,079	2,229	32	31	63	5	4	9
	6	Sholápur	2,025	1,511	3,536	9	10	19	4,665	4,056	8,721	755	610	1,365	9	13	22	5	2	7
	7	Belgaum	1,718	1,020	2,736	345	345	690	7,578	7,194	14,772	1,394	1,264	2,658	42	54	96	24	13	37
	8	Dharwar	1,278	1,010	2,288	119	119	238	8,997	8,861	17,858	2,540	2,346	4,886	42	59	101	17	13	30
	9	Kaládgi	784	581	1,365	129	124	253	5,013	4,450	9,463	550	433	983	31	41	72	14	9	23
Konkan.	10	Kanara	18	29	47	70	67	137	5,196	3,069	8,265	724	530	1,254	15	21	36	4	.	4
	11	Ratnágiri	387	513	900	46	57	103	3,358	3,269	6,627	884	645	1,529	14	13	27	2	2	4
	12	Kolába	712	741	1,453	29	44	73	1,539	1,230	2,769	117	76	193	4	5	9	1	..	1
	13	Bombay City	487	347	834	119	127	246	2,775	2,395	5,170	1,217	1,001	2,218	43	22	64	9	1	10
	14	Tanna	3,030	2,939	5,969	126	160	286	6,302	5,376	11,678	260	202	462	28	18	46	17	13	30
Guzerat.	15	Surat	483	482	965	129	121	250	5,889	5,789	11,678	870	703	1,573	11	15	26	5	2	7
	16	Broach	455	407	862	11	6	17	4,094	3,405	7,499	274	221	495	6	7	13	12	10	22
	17	Kaira	1,252	852	2,104	311	289	600	7,848	6,281	14,129	1,182	882	2,064	21	31	52	24	25	49
	18	Panch Méháls	584	505	1,089	4	9	13	1,661	1,432	3,093	54	71	125	5	8	13	6	6	12
	19	Ahmedabad	612	466	1,078	84	93	177	7,671	6,515	14,186	594	464	1,058	13	19	32	20	7	27
Sind.	20	Kúrrachee	29	13	42	3	2	5	2,097	1,462	3,559	30	17	47	8	3	11	8	7	15
	21	Hýderabad	..	...	...	5	2	7	2,957	1,956	4,913	44	35	79	7	12	19	19	6	25
	22	Thar and Párkar	1	5	6	19	17	36	541	355	896	22	34	56	6	4	10	4	1	5
	23	Shikárpur	...	.	...	..	1	1	3,716	2,581	6,297	130	72	202	8	7	15	16	17	33
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...							361	276	607	13	1	14	...	.	..	5	2	7

1	2	3	8—*continued.*						9			10			11				
			Injuries—*continued.*						All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
Division.	No.	Name of District.	Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.													
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.
Deccan.	1	Khandesh	54	57	111	83	82	165	863	732	1,595	16,629	14,422	31,051	6·05	0·02	18·43	3·82	0·32
	2	Násik	37	39	76	67	23	90	1,531	1,436	2,967	9,936	8,954	18,890	3·83	0·05	15·21	2·34	0·26
	3	Ahmednagar	39	34	73	29	14	43	1,586	1,461	3,047	12,660	11,130	23,790	6·37	0·05	16·75	3·41	0.21
	4	Poona	52	73	125	73	31	104	1,547	1,396	2,943	11,[illegible]56	10,371	21,927	5·12	0·20	13·25	2·06	0·29
	5	Satara	111	112	223	61	37	98	1,453	1,341	2,794	12,[illegible]08	11,125	23,133	3·46	0·02	13·22	2·10	0·37
	6	Sholápur	37	60	97	16	22	38	4,706	1,555	3,261	9,207	7,859	17,066	4·92	0·03	12·15	1·90	0·23
	7	Belgaum	49	62	111	61	17	78	4,445	4,238	8,683	15,634	14,430	30,064	2·91	0·74	15·95	3·04	0·34
	8	Dharwar	75	60	135	53	31	84	2,641	2,517	5,158	15,682	14,856	30,538	2·32	0·24	18·03	4·74	0·35
	9	Kaládgi	57	51	108	32	32	64	2,001	1,817	3,818	8,611	7,538	16,149	1·67	0·31	11·59	1·20	0·32
Konkan.	10	Kanara	62	43	105	53	23	76	1,773	1,641	3,414	5,915	5,423	11,338	0·12	0·35	15·73	3·14	0·56
	11	Ratnagiri	56	58	114	162	80	242	2,397	2,502	4,899	7,286	7,159	14,445	0·88	0·10	6·51	1·50	0·38
	12	Kolába	30	33	63	38	17	55	466	378	844	2,926	2,524	5,450	4·15	0·21	7·87	0·55	0·36
	13	Bombay City	46	17	63	97	26	123	4,850	4,727	9,577	9,632	8,663	18,295	1·29	0·38	8·00	3·46	0·44
	14	Tanna	118	69	187	122	45	167	1,188	1,017	2,205	11,091	9,939	21,030	7·42	0·34	13·78	0·54	0·58
Guzerat.	15	Surat	59	62	121	78	36	114	1,234	1,080	2,314	8,758	8,290	17,048	1·59	0·41	19·23	2·59	0·46
	16	Broach	10	8	18	46	36	82	288	326	614	5,106	4,426	9,532	2·46	0·05	21·15	1·41	0·38
	17	Kaira	28	25	53	82	61	143	694	492	1,186	11,442	8,938	20,380	2·69	0·77	18·[illegible]5	2·64	3·38
	18	Panch Máháls	12	9	21	39	32	71	6	22	28	2,371	2,094	4,465	4·52	0·05	12·84	0·52	0·48
	19	Ahmedabad	54	49	103	67	77	144	2,296	2,134	4,430	11,411	9,824	21,235	1·30	0·21	17·10	·28	0·37
Sind.	20	Kurrachee..	79	55	134	94	46	140	461	354	815	2,809	1,959	4,768	0·10	0·01	8·40	0·11	0·71
	21	Hyderabad	106	64	170	218	62	280	404	283	687	3,760	2,420	6,180	..	0·01	6·81	0·11	0·68
	22	Thar and Párkar	23	1	24	45	12	57	33	23	56	694	452	1,146	0·03	0·20	4·40	0·31	0·53
	23	Shukárpur..	84	51	135	87	31	118	151	135	286	4,192	2,895	7,087	..	..	8·11	0·26	0·39
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	4	2	6	10	9	19	35	23	58	398	313	711	..	..	6·75	0·16	6·36

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3).—*STATEMENT of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Registration Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the Year* 1875.

1	2			3			4			5			6					
Name of Division.	Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel Complaints.			Injuries. Suicide.			Injuries. Wounding.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Deccan	17,347	14,859	32,206	752	753	1,510	62,422	57,488	119,910	12,336	9,935	22,271	261	247	418	104	70	174
Konkan	4,634	4,569	9,203	390	455	845	17,020	15,459	32,479	3,212	2,454	5,666	103	79	182	33	16	49
Guzerat	3,386	2,712	6,098	579	518	1,097	27,073	23,422	50,495	2,974	2,341	5,315	56	80	136	67	50	117
Sind	30	18	48	27	22	49	9,642	6,630	16,272	239	159	398	29	26	55	52	33	85
Total of Presidency.	25,397	22,158	47,555	1,708	1,753	3,461	116,157	102,999	219,156	18,761	14,889	33,650	389	432	821	256	169	425

1	6—*continued.*						7			8			9				
Name of Division.	Injuries—*continued.* Accident			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.			All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Pupulation.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.
Deccan	511	548	1,059	475	289	764	17,773	16,493	34,266	111,921	100,687	212,608	4·04	0·19	15·05	2·88	0·31
Konkan	312	220	532	472	191	663	10,674	10,265	20,939	36,850	33,708	70,558	2·82	0·26	9·96	1·74	0·44
Guzerat	163	153	316	312	242	554	4,518	4,054	8,572	39,088	33,572	74,660	2·17	0·13	18·00	1·89	0·42
Sind	296	173	469	454	160	614	1,084	818	1,902	11,853	8,039	19,892	0·02	0·02	7·42	0·18	0·36
Total of Presidency...	1,282	1,094	2,376	1,713	882	2,595	34,049	31,630	65,679	199,712	176,006	375,718	2·98	0·21	13·50	2·07	0·[illegible]

(4).—*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Deaths registered according to Age in the Registration Divisions of the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1875.

1	2		3	4			6		7		
Division.	Infants (Children) unable to walk.		Boys.	Girls.	Adults		Old People.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deccan	20,381	16,822	34,768	31,490	31,602	29,231	25,170	23,144	111,921	100,687	212,608
Konkan	6,712	5,639	7,815	7,774	15,311	13,506	7,012	6,789	36,850	33,708	70,558
Guzerat	8,528	7,449	10,253	9,153	13,026	10,393	7,281	6,577	39,088	33,572	72,660
Sind	1,694	1,471	1,423	1,067	5.698	3,474	3,038	2,027	11,853	8,039	19,892
Total of Presidency...	37,315	31,381	54,259	49,484	65,637	56,604	42,501	38,537	199,712	176,006	375,718
	68,696		103,743		122,241		81,038				

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(5).—*STATEMENT of Deaths registered according to Classes in the Registration Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the Year* 1875.

1	2					3		
Division.	Population by Census of 1872.					Number of Deaths registered.		
	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.
Deccan	13,944	552,009	7,388,670	11,438	7,966,061	226	14,740	195,852
Konkan	87,394	290,262	2,825,776	56,344	3,259,776	1,867	7,285	59,691
Guzerat	1,405	288,225	2,503,191	17,701	2,810,522	38	7,462	64,594
Sind	3,329	1,712,266	392,827	83,993	2,192,415	40	13,406	6,089
Total of Presidency.	106,072	2,842,762	13,110,464	169,476	16,228,774	2,171	42,893	326,226

1	3—*continued.*						
Divisions.	Number of Deaths registered—*contd.*		Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.
Deccan	1,790	212,608	16·21	26·70	26·51	156·50	26·69
Konkan	1,715	70,558	21·36	25·10	21·12	30·44	21·64
Guzerat	566	72,660	27·05	25·89	25·80	31·98	25·85
Sind	357	19,892	12·02	7·83	15·50	4·25	9·08
Total of Presidency..	4,428	375,718	20·47	15·09	24·88	26·13	23·15

MEDICAL SERVICES.

B.—CIVIL HOSPITALS.

MEDICAL SERVICES. B.—CIVIL HOSPITALS.

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Actual Number of Patients treated at each Civil Hospital, in each Division of the Bombay Presidency, as In and Out-door, and the Daily Average Number of Sick, &c., during the Year* 1875-76, *compared with* 1874-75.

Civil Hospitals.			Actual Number of Persons treated.	Average Daily Number of Sick.	Died.	Surgical Operations. Major.	Surgical Operations. Minor.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
1 Bombay European General Hospital.	In-door ..	1875-76..	1,209	82·5	78	18	204
		1874-75..	1,083	71·0	44	8	95
	Out-door..	1875-76..	1,034	6·1	..	..	..
		1874-75..	1,609	4·4	..	..	..
2. Bombay J. J. Hospital ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	5,643	438·2	823	470	3,189
		1874-75..	5,732	414·7	749	475	4,050
	Out-door..	1875-76..	26,888	211·1	..	..	..
		1874-75..	27,437	239·5	..	..	..
4. Bombay Goculdas Tejpal Hospital	In-door ..	1875-76..	2,627	107·0	264	43	884
		1874-75..	1,141	85·0	99	4	57
	Out-door..	1875-76..	7,805	69·2	..	..	..
		1874-75..	6,209	103·0	1	..	72
5. Bombay Byculla Central Schools.	In-door ..	1875-76..	330	14·2	1	..	32
		1874-75..	529	17·0	1	..	32
6. Bombay Dockyard Hospital..	Out-door..	1875-76..	869	24·0	2	..	112
		1874-75..	2,041	25·8	5	..	166
7. Tanná Hospital..	In-door ..	1875-76..	214	7·8	14	..	..
		1874-75..	250	11·2	16	..	..
	Out-door..	1875-76..	528	6·0	..	..	25
		1874-75..	917	10·4	..	..	36
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*continued*.							
8. Surat Hospital ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	624	30·5	52	18	24
		1874-75..	674	36·3	44	20	19
	Out-door..	1875-76..	10,023	127·7	81	..	424
		1874-75..	7,690	91·7	2	3	339
9. Broach do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	322	15·9	28	3	5
		1874-75.	341	18·5	14	6	..
	Out-door..	1875-76..	5,999	85·8	..	..	271
		1874-75..	6,379	98·2	..	1	206
10. Alibág do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	115	3·7	2	1	5
		1874-75..	143	5·0	6	2	..
	Out-door..	1875-76..	3,902	37·6	..	..	77
		1874-75..	4,660	44·4	1	..	82
11. Dápoli do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	26	1·3	5	1	2
		1874-75..	47	1·7	3	2	5
	Out-door..	1875-76..	1,357	24·2	3	1	201
		1874-75..	1,722	26·6	..	1	225
12. Ratnágiri do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	145	6·5	9	2	8
		1874-75..	130	8·3	11	..	1
	Out-door..	1875-76..	3,948	17·7	4	..	99
		1874-75..	3,372	15·1	..	..	62

colly

13. Vingoria Hospital	In-door ..	1875-76..	57	4·2	5	4	1
		1874-75..	58	2·6	1	..	6
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	2,476	76·3	5	·13	49
		1874-75..	717	23·0	..	..	39
14. Sáwant Wári do.	In-door ..	1875-76..	144	10·9	8	1	62
		1874-75..	190	11·1	10	..	71
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	2,259	39·2	2	..	51
		1874-75..	1,704	16·5	5	..	83
15. Karwar do..	In-door ..	1875-76..	421	18·6	24	1	4
		1874-75..	436	18·9	23	9	21
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	3,411	32·8	2	1	75
		1874-75..	2,708	26·7	4	1	59
16. Aden European General Hospital ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	78	2·7	5	..	5
		1874-75..	120	4·9	7	6	2
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	290	1·4	1	..	35
		1874-75..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Aden Hospital	In-door ..	1875-76..	699	47·9	143	22	28
		1874-75..	636	47·5	73	21	30
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	1,413	16·2	6	3	94
		1874-75..	1,701	13·2	2	..	125
18. Muscat do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	43	3·1	4	..	1
		1874-75..	63	4·8	8	1	5
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	2,096	26·0	4	..	58
		1874-75..	1,939	24·9	2	..	67
19. Bushire do. ..	Out-door ..	1875-76..	2,715	52·4	1	..	150
		1874-75..	2,109	36·9	..	..	121
Total..	In-door ..	1875-76..	12,700	795·0	1,465	584	4,464
		1874-75..	11,623	758·6	1,109	554	4,394
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	77,012	853·7	111	18	1,721
		1874-75..	72,824	800·4	21	6	1,673

POONA DIVISION.

20. Poona Sassoon Hospital ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	1,785	102·4	124	48	9
		1874-75..	1,715	87·1	90	18	9
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	13,118	84·1	..	..	260
		1874-75..	12,789	75·5	..	..	356
21. Poona Roman Catholic Orphanage School .. .	In-door ..	1875-76..	94	5·0	..	..	2
		1874-75..	133	5·0	2	..	10
22. Ahmednagar Hospital ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	236	9·5	11	..	1
		1874-75..	254	11·2	11	1	..
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	11,391	67·2	42	..	624
		1874-75..	11,129	64·1	..	..	..
23. Násik Hospital	In-door ..	1875-76..	222	7·6	18	2	6
		1874-75..	285	14·0	39	1	..
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	2,964	29·4	..	..	111
		1874-75..	4,762	42·8	8	..	94
24. Dhulia do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	503	27·8	48	48	7
		1874-75..	717	44·7	57	63	..
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	3,758	23·1	121	..	96
		1874-75..	3,664	25·3	..	..	102
25. Khandesh Bhil Corps	In-door ..	1875-76..	198	9·4	2	..	65
		1874-75..	309	14·6	3	..	85
26. Satara Hospital.	In-door ..	1875-76..	397	26·1	20	10	39
		1874-75..	364	33·1	20	17	41
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	6,210	40·0	43	..	562
		1874-75..	6,450	31·9	..	..	411
27. Mahableshwar Hospital ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	16	0·3	1	..	..
		1874-75..	23	0·5	..	..	..
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	1,884	19·4	1	..	12
		1874-75..	1,517	9·0	5	..	21

MEDICAL SERVICES. B.—CIVIL HOSPITALS—*continued.*

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Actual Number of Patients treated at each Civil Hospital, &c.*—concluded.

Civil Hospitals.			Actual Number of Persons treated.	Average Daily Number of Sick.	Died.	Surgical Operations. Major.	Surgical Operations. Minor.
POONA DIVISION—*continued.*							
28. Kolhápur Hospital	In-door ..	1875-76..	554	30·[illegible]	32	10	83
		1874-75..	587	28·6	20	3	9
	Out-door	1875-76..	9,513	9[illegible]·8	58	..	458
		1874-75..	9,507	91·8	..	..	349
29. Belgaum do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	438	19·0	29	3	14
		1874-75..	312	18·4	16	3	26
	Out-door	1875-76	3,869	29·3	1	..	64
		1874-75..	2,909	20·6	4	..	18
30. Dharwar do ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	210	8·7	11	.	..
		1874-75	214	15·7	10	1	34
	Out-door	1875-76..	8,068	38·1	59	..	..
		1874-75..	8,174	45·7	..	..	126
31. Kaládgi do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	164	3·8	9	5	10
		1874-75..	131	6·2	7	2	..
	Out-door	1875-76..	846	6·2	3	..	24
		1874-75..	397	5·9	3	..	..
32. Sholápur do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	343	15·1	34	3	..
		1874-75..	272	14·4	21	8	16
	Out-door	1875-76..	3,257	42·8	40	..	136
		1874-75..	2,816	42·6	1	..	..
	In-door ..	1875-76..	5,160	271·3	339	119	227
		1874-75..	5,316	293·5	296	117	230
	Out-door	1875-76..	64,883	475·4	368	..	2,347
		1874-75..	64,114	458·2	21	..	1,477
NORTHERN DIVISION.							
33. Hattesing and Premabhai Hospital, Ahmedabad	In-door ..	1875-76..	1,857	138·0	144	20	7
		1874-75..	1,539	150·2	88	25	16
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	9,399	111·7	38	..	686
		1874-75..	8,266	99·8	7	..	590
34. Sádra Hospital..	In-door ..	1875-76.	23	0·5	3	..	..
		1874-75..	20	0·8	..	..	1
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	2,898	30·8	8	..	88
		1874-75..	2,826	24·8	5	..	50
35. Gogo do. ..	In-door ..	1875-76.	66	2·4	5	..	1
		1874-75..	24	0·5	1	..	..
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	6,311	59·2	1	..	51
		1874-75..	7,063	63·9	2	..	47
36. Ahmedabad Police Corps ..	In-door ..	1875-76..	207	3·9	4	..	14
		1874-75..	224	7·8	8	..	46
37. Kaira Hospital..	In-door ..	1875-76..	407	16·1	16	..	6
		1874-75	225	11·4	7	3	..
	Out-door ..	1875-76..	10,097	106·3	2	..	157
		1874-75..	5,909	45·9	1	..	99
38. Kaira Police Corps	In-door ..	1875-76..	179	6·0	2	..	10
		1874-75..	200	6·0	1	..	..

NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*

39. Dohad Hospital	In-door	1875-76	352	11·6	25	..	7
		1874-75	329	13·2	7	1	..
	Out-door	1875-76	3,562	36·2	1	..	79
		1874-75	2,067	24·9	..	..	45
40 Rájkot do.	In door	1875-76	545	29·9	44	89	45
		1874-75	489	31·3	45	71	37
	Out-door	1875-76	2,479	19·3	6	..	112
		1874-75	2,602	17·3	1	..	123
Total	In-door	1875-76	3,636	208·4	243	109	90
		1874-75	3,050	221·2	152	100	100
	Out-door	1875-76	34,736	363·5	56	..	1,173
		1874-75	28,793	276·6	16	..	945

SIND DIVISION.

41. Kurrachee Hospital	In-door	1875-76	623	28·2	40	45	20
		1874-75	768	28·2	32	23	..
	Out-door	1875-76	8,003	90·4	..	40	521
		1874-75	8,786	79·4	..	4	497
42. Kotri Hospital	In-door	1875-76	303	11·2	24	25	27
		1874-75	209	9·7	25	9	26
	Out-door	1875-76	5,123	72·6	3	5	283
		1874-75	4,032	54·5	6	2	239
43. Hyderabad Hospital	In-door	1875-76	846	36·0	39	126	19
		1874-75	806	37·0	32	89	1
	Out-door	1875-76	19,717	122·0	..	..	1,121
		1874-75	18,110	118·0	..	..	1,095

SIND DIVISION—*continued.*

44. Shikárpur Hospital	In-door	1875-76	331	18·6	31	3	2
		1874-75	459	15·3	30	6	41
	Out-door	1875-76	1,436	29·5	..	..	..
		1874-75	1,144	20·9	..	..	84
45. Sukkur do.	In-door	1875-76	97	5·9	10	7	41
		1874-75	116	5·7	13	3	17
	Out-door	1875-76	1,859	43·2	2	..	204
		1874-75	1,609	29·4	7	1	112
Total	In-door	1875-76	2,199	94·9	144	206	109
		1874-75	2,358	95·9	132	130	85
	Out-door	1875-76	36,188	357·7	5	45	2,129
		1874-75	33,681	302·2	13	7	2,017
Total for four Divisions, exclusive of C J Ophthalmic Hospital	In-door	1875-76	23,695	1,369·6	2,191	1,018	4,890
		1874-75	22,347	1,369·2	1,689	901	4,809
	Out-door	1875-76	212,824	2,050·3	540	63	7,370
		1874-75	199,412	1,837·4	71	13	6,112
3. C. Jehangier Ophthalmic Hospital	In-door	1875-76	386	35·0	1	139	234
		1874-75	442	38·5	..	211	264
	Out-door	1875-76	5,184	155·5	..	134	493
		1874-75	5,503	149·7	..	160	374
Grand Total	In-door	1875-76	24,081	1,404·6	2,192	1,156	5,124
		1874-75	22,789	1,407·7	1,689	1,112	5,073
	Out-door	1875-76	213,008	2,205·8	540	197	7,863
		1874-75	204,915	1,987·1	71	173	6,486

MEDICAL SERVICES.

(2).—*ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Cost, Income, &c., Year* 1875-76

No.	Receipt and Expenditure.	Presidency Division.		Poona Division.	
		1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Expenditure.				
1	Medical Officers' Salary	2,15,154 2 7	1,97,925 15 3	79,378 1 5	91,765 5 5
2	Medical Subordinates' Salary	29,183 1 9	32,183 3 4	18,047 5 3	17,704 10 4
3	Servants' Wages	41,067 10 10	39,422 8 11	10,818 9 4	10,667 15 10
4	Cost of English Medicines	34,698 13 3	37,322 2 11	12,714 9 5	12,096 11 5
5	Cost of Diets	....	73,193 2 3	9 963 14 5	9,931 8 4
6	Cost of Wines and Spirits	....	6,834 13 1	758 3 3	520 0 0
7	Cost of Bazaar Medicines	....	1,853 3 6	3,010 1 9	3,230 4 6
8	Cost of House-rent (if any paid) and repairs, &c.	22,664 5 7	59,525 7 5	925 9 7	907 1 11
9	Miscellaneous, *e.g.*, Clothing, Furniture, Burials, &c.	....	45,509 0 2	4,205 13 4	3,688 2 0
10	Total Expenditure ..	....	4,94,069 9 8	1,39,822 3 9	1,50,511 11 9
11	Total number of In-patients treated ..	14,338	12,890	5,080	5,100
12	Do. Out-patients do. ..	87,713	83,338	57,318	56,996
13	Total treated ..	102,051	96,228	62,398	62,096
14	Cost per Patient	....	5 2 1	2 3 10	2 6 9
15	Average Number of Daily Sick, In-patients	830·0	797·1	234·7	264·9
16	Do. do. Out-patients	1,009·2	950·1	279·6	363·4
17	Total Average Number of Daily Sick for In and Out-patients	1,839·2	1,747·2	614·3	628·3
18	Cost of Diet per In-patient per diem ..	....	0 4 5	0 2 11	0 2 6
	Receipts				
1	Payment by Patients	14,451 0 0	11,340 12 0	836 6 0	908 0 0
2	Grant from Local Funds	....	....	.. .	....
3	Grant from Municipal and Railway Funds.	89,685 7 9	24,254 5 7	1,418 3 9	1,224 11 0
4	Miscellaneous Receipts	....	516 10 4	....	31 10 3
	Total Receipts	....	36,111 11 11	2,254 9 9	2,164 5 3

B.—CIVIL HOSPITALS—*concluded.*

of the Civil Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency during the
compared with 1874-75

Northern Division.		Sind Division.		Total.	
1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
45,425 8 6	40,103 8 9	34,405 4 2	30,898 14 0	3,74,363 0 8	3,60,693 11 5
6,565 2 7	7,383 4 3	5,719 11 2	5,560 13 10	69,515 4 9	62,831 15 9
4,008 0 0	3,942 5 7	3,402 9 10	3,384 5 3	59,296 14 0	57,418 3 7
7,177 7 5	8,270 9 1	5,378 11 1	4,652 8 1	5,9964 9 2	62,341 15 6
8,079 1 11	8,810 13 6	2,934 1 6	2,017 15 9	....	95,153 7 10
415 9 4	255 9 0	276 10 0	153 1 7	....	7,763 8 6
1,878 10 11	2,404 10 4	646 13 10	685 1 3	....	8,173 3 7
1,021 15 5	2,192 5 7	2,304 3 9	3,122 15 0	26,916 2 4	65,747 13 11
2,730 8 9	2,660 10 1	1,213 0 4	1,117 5 0	....	52,975 1 3
77,397 0 10	76,024 12 2	56,281 1 8	52,492 15 9	....	7,73,099 1 4
4,307	3,954	2,494	2,756	26,219	24,700
37,847	31,540	38,593	35,216	221,471	207,090
42,154	35,494	41,087	37,972	247,690	231,790
1 13 4	2 2 3	1 5 11	1 6 1	....	3 5 4
208·4	221·2	94·9	95·9	1,368·0	1,379·1
363·5	276·6	357·7	302·2	2,110·0	1,892·3
571·9	497·8	452·6	398·1	3,478·0	3,271·4
0 2 2	0 2 5	0 3 8	0 4 1	....	0 3 4
215 13 8	237 8 0	522 5 9	....	16,025 9 5	12,486 4 0
1,092 0 0	1,080 0 0	....	....	1,092 0 0	1,080 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	3,853 12 10	4,320 2 11	45,077 8 4	29,925 3 6
442 8 1	248 4 9	27 9 1	385 4 4	...	1,181 13 8
1,870 5 9	1,685 12 9	4,403 11 8	4,711 7 3	....	44,673 5 2

MEDICAL SERVICES. C.—DISPENSARIES.

STATEMENT showing the Particulars of each Dispensary in the Bombay Presidency as regards Patients, Finance, &c., during the Year 1875-76.

	Dispensaries.		Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Readmitted.	Total treated.	Results: Discharged cured.	Results: Absented or otherwise.	Results: Died.	Results: Remaining.	Average Number of Daily Sick.	Surgical Operations: Major.	Surgical Operations: Minor.	Receipts.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Patient of Total Treated.	Cost of Diet per In-patient per day.
	Bombay City.							PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Máhim	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,550 9 7	2,137 12 9	0 8 0	..
		Out	103	3,739	404	4,246	2,528	1,626	11	81	44·4	1	119					
	Tanna Collectorate.																	
Grant-in-aid.	Bandora	In	1	13	..	14	11	3	..	..	0·6	4	..		3,452 12 3	3,709 12 5	0 5 11	..
		Out	161	9,504	257	9,922	7,255	2,488	25	174	85·5	4	325					
	Bassein	In	1	23	..	24	21	1	1	1	1·3	..	..		5,462 9 11	5,267 3 2	0 8 9	0 2 0
		Out	168	8,465	910	9,543	8,149	1,211	38	145	93·7	..	..					
	Bhiwandi	In	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	0·8	..	1		4,511 6 11	4,514 6 10	0 9 7	..
		Out	140	6,978	409	7,525	4,981	2,209	208	155	120·8	..	246					
	Kelvi Mahim	In	1	19	..	20	14	3	1	2	0·8	..	..		3,802 0 6	3,873 11 4	0 7 4	0 3 0
		Out	86	7,119	1,160	8,365	6,911	1,352	12	60	[illegible]·4	12	83					
	Pauwel	In	..	8	..	8	4	2	2	..	0·2	..	..		2,378 14 0	1,359 4 3	0 6 10	0 2 8
		Out	96	2,942	118	3,156	2,310	752	48	46	30·5	..	80					
Endowed.	Rustomji Wadia's (Tanna) ..	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,820 14 11	1,566 6 5	0 3 7	..
		Out	82	5,575	1,315	6,972	5,833	978	73	88	74·5	2	194					
	Kalyán	In	..	25	..	25	21	..	4	..	1·2	..	1		5,307 0 0	4,987 8 11	1 4 0	0 3 0
		Out	77	3,730	158	3,965	2,804	1,083	8	70	47·1	..	154					
	Georia	In	..	7	..	7	5	1	..	1	0·2	..	..		5,359 4 0	4,646 0 11	0 11 2	..
		Out	87	6,435	117	6,639	5,898	575	62	104	39·6	..	193					
	Uran	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3,434 10 6	3,122 7 11	0 11 6	..
		Out	67	3,893	368	4,328	3,278	970	12	68	59·9	..	109					
Govt.	Matheran	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		856 11 7	925 3 7	12 8 0	..
		Out	3	71	..	74	59	11	3	1	0·4	..	..					

	Kaira Collectorate.																					
Grant-in-aid.	Pan	In ..	..	32	..	32	20	5	6	1	1·0	..	2	1,428 13 6	1,386 9 9	0 4 9	0 2 9
		Out .	32	4,408	170	4,610	3,650	890	29	41	37·6	..	79				
	Mahad	In ..	..	34	..	34	30	..	4	..	0·7	..	1	2,160 8 6	1,830 7 0	0 6 1	0 2 0
		Out .	..	4,772	14	4,786	3,516	1,185	..	85	51·0	..	78				
	Kanara Collectorate.																
	Coompta	In ..	8	198	17	213	192	..	13	8	6·8	3	34	4,670 10 5	5,693 10 10	0 9 5	0 2 6
		Out .	166	8,965	307	9,438	9,148	93	37	155	93·4	5	199				
	Honáwar	In ..	..	36	..	36	31	1	3	1	40·1	..	..	956 11 6	1,295 11 7	0 9 9	0 3 0
		Out .	11	2,073	..	2,084	1,965	107	..	16	20·0	..	..				
	Broach Collectorate.																
	Ankleswar	In ..	..	8	..	8	4	..	3	1	1·8	..	..	1,219 14 10	1,192 13 7	0 4 4	..
		Out .	65	4,055	180	4,320	3,872	385	2	71	51·1	..	134				
	Elav	In .	..	6	.	6	2	1	2	1	0·1	1	..	1,309 14 6	1,160 11 9	0 2 3	0 1 5
		Out .	61	3,941	1,961	5,963	5,409	467	..	87	55·0	..	173				
	Hánsot	In ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,366 3 4	1,366 3 4	0 7 0	..
		Out .	25	2,934	149	3,108	2,706	352	..	50	37·4	..	153				
	Jambusar	In ..	2	16	..	18	18	..	2	..	1·2	..	..	1,472 2 6	1,215 14 7	0 4 11	..
		Out .	59	3,723	107	3,889	3,442	407	..	31	47·0	..	..				
	Surat Collectorate.																
	Párek	In ..	2	24	..	26	21	..	1	4	1·7	4	1	5,826 13 9	5,369 3 1	0 8 2	0 2 0
		Out .	92	10,021	335	10,448	9,969	438	8	93	112·7	..	719				
	Olpád	In .	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	0·1	..	..	1,003 6 0	1,156 8 0	0 5 6	..
		Out .	63	3,117	153	3,336	2,364	849	29	133	37·9	..	175				
	Bárdoli	In ..	1	30	10	41	38	..	2	1	4·6	..	..	1,300 0 0	777 14 2	0 7 3	0 2 0
		Out .	19	1,620	33	1,672	1,561	88	6	17	36·3	..	85				
	Chikhli	In ..	..	13	1	14	12	1	1	..	0·3	..	..	1,925 12 0	1,013 15 8	0 3 1	0 1 3
		Out .	46	4,780	454	5,280	4,044	1,154	..	82	58·7	..	121				
	Párdi	In ..	1	23	4	33	30	..	1	2	1·5	..	..	1,267 7 0	1,280 3 7	0 5 5	0 1 7
		Out .	82	3,070	595	3,747	2,795	772	45	132	49·1	..	188				
	Mándvi	In ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	0·9	..	..	940 14 0	1,105 3 5	0 6 4	..
		Out .	28	2,645	111	2,784	1,500	1,217	3	64	38·6	..	55				
	Bánder	In ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,470 7 3	1,690 7 4	0 2 10	..
		Out .	76	5,354	633	6,063	4,269	1,664	25	85	62·1	..	219				
Endowed.	Victoria (Nowsári,)	In ..	2	35	..	37	34	2	..	1	1·4	..	..	5,393 14 0	3,087 9 2	0 7 4	..
		Out .	155	6,294	223	6,672	6,237	327	..	108	67·1	..	213				

MEDICAL SERVICES. C.—DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

***STATEMENT** showing the Particulars of each Dispensary in the Bombay Presidency as regards Patients, Finance, &c., during the Year 1875-76—continued.*

	Dispensaries		Patients. Remained	Admitted.	Re-admitted.	Total treated	Results. Discharged Cured	Absented otherwise	Died	Remaining.	Average Number of Daily Sick.	Surgical Operations. Major	Minor	Receipts.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Patient of total treated.	Cost of Diet per In-patient per Day.
	Surat Collectorate—continued.						PRESIDENCY DIVISION. —*continued.*							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government.	Bulsar	In	..	44	2	46	37	1	5	3	1·4	2	6	5,535 7 0	5,037 8 6	0 8 3	0 2 5
		Out	93	8,502	1,092	9,687	6,183	3,257	2	165	99·4	..	628				
	Pernar Gulf.																
	Basadore	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,729 11 6	2,724 13 11	5 5 6	..
		Out	2	292	215	509	466	39	2	2	9·9	..	28				
	Turkish Arabia.																
	Bahgdad	In					No returns have been received.						..	9,888 0 0	9,888 0 0	..	..
		Out											..				
	Total	In	19	595	34	648	546	21	52	29	28·7	14	46	90,806 9 9	83,783 7 7	0 8 8	0 2 6
		Out	2,136	139,038	11,928	153,162	123,058	27,040	677	2,359	1,689·9	24	4,799				
	Poona Collectorate.						POONA DIVISION.										
Gaon-bin-ald.	Sáswad	In	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	0·3	..	..	1,100 0 0	1,123 14 5	0 8 3	..
		Out	32	2,048	115	2,195	1,841	315	8	31	27·1	..	103				
	Jejuri	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200 0 0	875 6 11	0 5 3	..
		Out	34	2,464	134	2,632	2,199	378	4	51	36·9	..	1				
	Bárámati	In	..	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	5·6	..	..	1,000 0 0	843 2 8	0 13 7	0 2 0
		Out	22	903	57	982	861	71	22	28	27·8	..	57				
	Indápur	In	..	16	3	19	18	..	1	..	0·7	..	..	1,522 5 6	1,141 10 1	0 5 5	..
		Out	30	2,737	590	3,357	3,250	78	5	24	36·6	..	80				
	Sirur	In	..	9	..	9	7	..	2	..	3·8	..	..	593 14 7	593 14 7	0 8 3	0 0 3
		Out	18	1,047	74	1,139	933	154	16	16	17·9	..	36				
	Junnar	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,009 0 0	932 1 0	0 2 1	..
		Out	114	6,325	505	6,944	5,577	1,266	18	83	50·0	..	..				

Endowed	Khed	In ..	..	9	1	10	10	..	..	.	1 3	3	.	129	1,000 8 0	891 8 1	0 5 11	..
		Out.	33	2,338	90	2,451	2,327	44	12	68	48 2	..						
	Talegaon	In ..	..	5	..	5	4	..		1	0 5	..	..	76	500 0 0	1,002 1 0	0 7 9	0 2 1
		Out	15	2,019	24	2,058	1,941	55	37	25	21 4	..						
	Poona Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee . ..	In .	1	50	4	55	49		4	2	2 6	30	9		5,118 2 5	5,118 2 6	0 5 5	0 3 0
		Out	297	14,058	657	15,012	13,935	829	10	238	159 9	32	1,036					
	Ahmednagar Collectorate																	
Grant-in-aid.	Sangamner	In .	2	22	..	24	21	.	2	1	1 6		1		1 210 0 0	1 210 0 0	0 7 8	..
		Out	27	2 457	3	2 487	2,385	78	1	23	18 6		121					
	Nasik Collectorate.																	
	Málegaon	In ..	..	26	..	26	24	..	1	1	2·2	..	..		1,280 8 0	1,079 12 11	0 3 8	..
		Out.	17	4.003	664	4,684	4,325	322	..	27	31 2	..	2					
	Yeola	In .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,762 9 0	1,224 6 0	0 5 10	..
		Out.	20	3,152	175	3,347	2,549	723	43	32	29·2	..	31					
	Dindori	In ..	..	10	..	10	9	..	..	1	..	..	..		557 3 6	562 5 6	0 3 3	..
		Out.	20	2,645	36	2,701	2,402	263	..	36	23 0	..	126					
	Sinnar .. .. .. :	In ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1.165 0 0	640 5 10	0 2 9	..
		Out.	47	3,366	296	3.709	3,552	90	23	44	30·3	..	..					
Native State.	Peint	In ..	..	24	5	29	29	..	..	..	0 8	2	..		Supported by Native State.			
		Out.	15	1,071	364	1,450	1,299	125	2	24	18·1	..	31					
	Khandesh Collectorate.																	
Grant-in-aid.	Parola	In ..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 7 9	..
		Out.	45	1.998	..	2,043	1.481	471	53	38	26·6	..	315					
	Erandol	In ..	..	11	..	11	10	..	1	..	1 0	..	1		1,071 15 2	1,071 15 2	0 7 6	0 3 11
		Out.	22	2.205	..	2.227	2.009	120	63	30	28·7	..	60					
	Chopra	In ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,370 7 0	750 8 11	1 1 11	..
		Out.	..	661	8	669	536	98	..	35	20·8	..	24					
	Jalgaon	In ..	..	5	..	5	4	..	..	1	1·0	..	..		1,817 12 11	1,773 3 1	4 11 5	..
		Out.	..	364	7	371	262	50	..	59	45·4	..	16					
	Satara Collectorate.																	
Grant-in-aid.	Wai	In ..	1	10	..	11	10	..	1	..	0 2	..	..		1,650 0 0	1,323 11 5	0 5 2	..
		Out	40	3,855	173	4.063	3,078	892	39	59	27·9	..	146					
	Karád	In	.	4	..	4	2	..	2	..	0·5	..	..		1,825 11 4	1,672 11 5	0 5 0	0 2 0
		Out	74	4,970	301	5,345	4,102	1,156	42	45	78·9	..	256					
	Islampur	In ..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		865 5 8	845 3 3	0 4 3	..
		Out.	49	2,874	242	3,165	2,773	332	14	46	26·6	1	55					
	Punasauli	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,203 11 9	1,194 2 3	0 7 0	..
		Out.	10	2,573	122	2,705	2,385	278	27	15	25·0	..	60					

MEDICAL SERVICES. C.—DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Particulars of each Dispensary in the Bombay Presidency as regards Patients, Finance, &c., during the Year 1875-76—continued.

	Dispensaries		Patients Remained	Admitted	Re-admitted	Total treated	Results: Discharged cured	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining	Average Number Daily Sick	Surgical Operations: Major	Minor	Receipts	Total Cost	Average Cost per Patient of total treated.	Cost of Diet per Patient per Day.
	Satara Collectorate—continued						POONA DIVISION—*continued*							R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Mhaswad	In		3		3	2		1		0·9			686 10 8	686 10 8	0 5 11	0 2 9
		Out	17	1,673	132	1,822	1,735	64	23	..	23·8	..	77				
	Pátan	In	..	12	..	12	11	..	..	1	0·6	..	..	1,350 0 0	1,451 0 10	0 6 4	0 2 0
		Out	29	3,353	238	3,620	3,144	442	3	31	31·5	..	2				
	Sholápur Collectorate.																
Grant-in-aid.	Sholápur	In	..	28	..	28	22	..	3	3	2·3	..	3	2,432 0 0	2,223 1 8	0 4 11	0 1 11
		Out	112	6,923	974	8,009	6,807	1,032	33	137	107·0	..	383				
	Pandharpur	In	2	92	1	95	66	..	25	4	1·8	..	..	5,664 14 9	5,644 14 9	1 2 7	0 1 11
		Out	20	4,635	160	4,815	4,625	86	50	24	49·8	1	159				
	Bársi	In	1	20	1	22	17	..	4	1	1·5	..	..	2,566 11 0	2,336 4 9	0 9 4	0 3 0
		Out	25	3,947	7	3,979	3,794	75	82	28	37·4	..	158				
	Karmála	In	..	21	6	27	20	..	..	1	0·9	..	..	1,525 0 0	1,214 9 6	0 7 3	..
		Out	42	2,138	572	2,752	2,027	657	14	54	18·3	..	41				
N. State	Akalkot	In	..	7	..	7	5	..	2	..	0·6	3	..	Supported by Native State.			
		Out	95	5,035	1,829	6,959	6,207	656	36	60	84·5	..	59				
	Kaládgi Collectorate.																
	Ilkal	In	..	10	..	10	7	..	3	..	0·03	..	..	2,999 8 0	2,930 0 0	0 15 0	..
		Out	60	3,044	..	3,104	2,478	599	..	27	31·5	..	..				
	Bágalkot	In	1	6	..	7	7	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	1,981 7 6	1,981 7 6	0 15 7	..
		Out	19	2,007	..	2,026	1,584	409	15	8	31·6	2	30				
Grant-in-aid.	Bijápur	In	..	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	1·8	..	..	551 3 0	1,269 6 1	0 9 11	..
		Out	21	2,150	119	2,290	1,743	518	2	27	27·3	..	36				
	Belgaum Collectorate.																
	Belgaum	In	..	3	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1,622 9 9	1,616 11 9	0 6 3	0 2
		Out	57	3,977	174	4,108	2,293	1,034	27	64	44·5		161				
	Gokák	In	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,015 16 9	1,588 14 3	0 7 9	..
		Out	108	2,986	78	3,169	2,496	590	13	70	47·5		170				
	Athní	In	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,124 0 1	1,820 5 8	0 9 3	0 2
		Out	34	2,165	301	2,490	2,130	233	2	25	35·7	..	118				

	Kalli	In	1	21	..	22	17	2	2	1	1·6	..	..	3,556 7 0	3,556 7 6	0 18 2	0 1 2
		Out	99	5,067	282	5,488	3,812	1,567	4	85	87·4		167				
	Gadag	In		3	..	3	2	.	1	.	0·1	..	...	1,644 15 8	1,644 15 8	1 4 2	
		Out	14	1,277	9	1,300	1,221	69	1	9	34·7	..	...				
	Kaladgi Collectorate.																
Grant-in-aid.	Sypa	In	...	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,250 0 4	832 10 5	0 10 1	0 3 4
		Out	17	872	427	1,316	1,178	119	6	13	15·9	..	19				
	Halyál	In	2	23	1	26	21	..	5	..	1·8	..	..	1,417 12 0	1,991 3 6	0 5 5	0 0 8
		Out	30	4,914	285	5,229	4,599	597	16	17	47·1	..	43				
	Yellapur	In	2	95	34	131	118	1	8	4	2·8	..	20	1,719 9 6	1,951 4 10	0 14 4	0 3 5
		Out	26	1,512	567	2,045	1,904	117	5	19	20·5	..	97				
	Sirsi	In	3	113	59	175	148	3	13	11	5·5	..	..	2,393 3 0	2,178 2 2	0 4 9	0 2 9
		Out	100	5,112	1,901	7,113	6,494	490	20	109	84·2	..	150				
	Saundatti	In	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1,425 9 10	1,425 9 10	0 12 5	..
		Out	..	1,635	195	1,830	1,331	452	20	27	37·2	..	23				
	Sidápur	In	...	75	4	79	72	..	3	4	1·4	..	..	900 0 0	711 11 11	0 10 2	0 3 2
		Out	12	1,078	7	1,097	999	74	2	22	14·9	..	4				
Govt.	Mundgod	In	3	56	11	70	65	..	5	..	2·1	..	..	1,019 7 9	913 9 8	0 8 7	0 2 0
		Out	21	1,480	96	1,597	1,323	236	6	32	17·0	..	8				
	Southern Mahratta Country.																
Native State.	Mudhol	In	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Supported by Native State.			
		Out	18	1,146	..	1,164	987	157	5	15	18·9	..	..				
	Miraj	In	..	21	..	21	17	2	1	1	0·6	7	1				
		Out	103	6,543	..	6,646	6,108	467	18	53	51·8	7	266				
	Total..	In	21	825	130	986	848	9	91	38	49·6	42	36	70,670 15 2	66,512 8 6	0 7 5	0 2 4
		Out	2,047	144,712	12,930	159,689	137,741	19,028	877	2,043	1,884·1	51	4,943				
	Ahmedabad Collectorate.						NORTHERN DIVISION.										
Grant-in-aid.	Raipur	In	...	23	..	23	19	4	..	...	0·9	..	..	2,886 14 6	2,886 14 6	0 2 6	0 3 0
		Out	306	16,780	1,268	18,354	16,258	1,746	12	338	177·4	..	851				
	Sánand	In	5	123	..	128	123	..	2	3	4·1	..	..	1,285 2 9	1,285 2 9	0 3 7	0 3 0
		Out	55	5,106	445	5,606	5,010	525	10	61	50·0	..	394				
	Viramgám	In	2	132	4	138	130	1	7	..	3·4	..	1	2,451 8 11	2,451 8 11	0 5 1	0 2 0
		Out	58	6,267	612	6,937	6,291	539	18	89	70·7	..	511				
	Dholka	In	4	94	...	98	76	1	14	7	3·7	..	4	2,022 5 0	2,022 5 0	0 3 11	0 3 0
		Out	137	6,958	1,243	8,338	6,996	1,138	43	161	106·8	..	517				
	Dhandhuka	In	...	92	4	96	83	1	4	8	2·7	..	5	1,473 14 1	1,485 14 7	0 5 1	0 4 2
		Out	34	3,596	516	4,146	3,537	561	..	48	35·6	..	196				

MEDICAL SERVICES. C.—DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Particulars of each Dispensary in the Bombay Presidency as regards Patients, Finance, &c., during the Year* 1875-76—continued.

	Dispensaries.		Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Re-admitted.	Total Treated.	Results. Discharged Cured.	Results. Absented or otherwise.	Results. Died.	Results. Remaining.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Surgical Operations. Major.	Surgical Operations. Minor.	Receipt.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Patient of Total Treated.	Cost of Diet per in-patient per day.
	Ahmedabad Collectorate—contd.							NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd*							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grant-in-aid.	Dhollera	In ..	1	28	..	29	27	..	2	..	0·6	..	2		1,366 7 5	1,366 7 5	0 3 11	..
		Out ..	62	5,295	156	5,513	5,037	391	22	63	49·2	..	377					
	Parántij	In ..	5	57	..	62	51	5	4	2	2·4	..	..		1,075 6 6	1,003 14 3	0 3 1	0 1 11
		Out ..	40	4,916	137	5,093	4,415	632	5	41	32·6	..	50					
Govt. Endowed.	Baichardass, Ahmedabad ..	In ..	9	73	..	82	6[illegible]	14	3	5	5·6	29	71		5,601 5 5	5,601 5 5	0 8 5	0 3 0
		Out ..	177	9,311	1,083	10,571	9,250	1,180	2	159	82·5	2	1,196					
	Khárágora	In ..	..	5	1	6	5	..	1	..	6·1	..	..		1,221 12 7	1 221 12 7	1 1 5	..
		Out ..	26	1,086	4	1,116	1,092	18	2	4	12·4	..	..					
	Kaira Collectorate.																	
Grant-in-aid.	Mehmadabad	In ..	8	141	5	154	151	..	1	2	2·8	..	64		1,757 12 0	2,094 13 8	0 3 4	0 3 0
		Out ..	98	5,511	4,035	9,644	7,621	1,876	4	143	76·9	..	594					
	Nariád	In ..	7	91	1	99	88	2	8	1	2·4	..	6		2,253 0 11	3,074 9 6	0 3 6	0 1 4
		Out ..	189	11,277	2,509	13,975	10,987	2,570	229	189	86·0	..	752					
	Borsad	In ..	1	94	..	95	93	..	1	1	3·5	..	6		1,310 9 8	1,432 9 7	0 5 5	0 2 3
		Out ..	47	3,616	414	4,077	3,357	670	19	51	40·8	..	107					
	Mahudha	In ..	..	26	..	26	22	..	1	3	1·2	..	..		1,483 6 0	1,483 6 0	0 4 8	..
		Out ..	57	4,197	743	4,997	3,981	969	18	29	35·9	..	149					
	Dákor	In ..	3	69	2	74	63	7	1	3	3·5	..	8		2,278 11 0	2,278 11 0	0 5 6	0 2 9
		Out ..	50	5,581	873	6,504	4,628	1,790	55	41	61·2	..	203					
	Kapadwanj	In ..	3	54	8	65	53	7	2	3	2·3	..	3		1,156 15 6	1,364 12 3	0 2 9	0 [illegible] 5
		Out ..	101	6,156	1,064	7,321	6,230	973	26	102	7·38	1	247					
	Panch Máhál.																	
	Godhra	In ..	8	174	35	217	198		11	8	7·3	2	..		4,326 11 6	4,326 11 6	0 12 1	[illegible]
		Out ..	35	4,336	1,152	5,524	4,315	1,079	107	23	59·0	..	60					
	Khandesh.																	
Endowed.	Dorabjee Pestonjee's, Dhule ..	In ..	10	117	[illegible]	127	104	..	15	8	10·3	..	3		3,960 2 3	3,475 9 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Out ..	41	6,564	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,978	441	..	48	35·4	..	489					

Native State	[illegible]	In	26	260	4	264	242	21	3	20	27·2	43	13	Supported by Native State			
		Out	261	8,339	724	9,325	8,323	1,278	2	222	159·1	..	341				
	Mánsíví	In	4	80	1	85	63	5	10	7	4·4	..	2				
		Out	471	10,840	3,088	14,399	12,159	1,875	14	351	298·3	.	8				
	Total	In	96	1,762	65	1,923	1,651	88	95	89	88·4	74	186	38,512 2 0	38,157 7 11	0 4 11	0 2 5
		Out	2,236	126,032	20,135	148,403	125,410	20,242	588	2,163	1543·0	3	6,984				
	SIND DIVISION.																
	Kurrachee Collectorate.																
Grant-in-aid.	Kurrachee Bunder Road ..	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,143 11 4	3,143 11 4	0 6 2	..
		Out	134	7,555	396	8,085	7,494	457	..	134	88·3	..	620				
	Kurrachee Lyari	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,380 0 8	1,380 0 8	0 5 4	..
		Out	52	8,312	738	4,102	3,840	202	1	59	51·6	..	208				
	Kurrachee Soldiers' Bazaar.	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977 15 0	977 15 0	0 3 0	..
		Out	42	4,890	29	4,961	31	186	..	44	37·4	..	130				
	Tatta	In	2	41	..	43	37	..	5	1	2·0	..	..	3,830 0 2	3,830 0 2	0 8 6	0 2 0
		Out	118	6,572	441	7,131	6,710	299	11	111	96·3	3	18				
	Keti Bandar	In	1	32	3	36	33	..	2	1	1·0	..	..	1,746 3 5	1,746 3 5	0 9 7	0 0 11
		Out	51	2,440	387	2,878	2,692	147	7	32	33·0	..	167				
	Jerruck..	In	..	5	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,475 0 0	1,087 11 4	0 14 9	0 2 0
		Out	22	958	189	1,169	1,094	56	..	19	16·5	1	72				
	Mirpur Batoro	In	..	55	2	57	49	1	5	2	2·6	..	3	1,563 14 6	1,563 14 6	0 7 8	0 1 6
		Out	24	2,743	422	3,189	3,124	41	4	20	55·9	..	104				
	Sehwan	In	4	143	12	159	140	2	12	5	5·8	5	..	2,154 4 8	3,546 12 4	1 4 8	0 1 6
		Out	32	2,510	36	2,578	2,464	78	1	35	23·4	1	119				
Govt.	Tháno Bula Khán	In	..	10	..	10	8	..	..	2	0·6	..	3	764 10 5	764 10 5	0 15 0	..
		Out	9	712	82	803	773	3	1	26	10·6	..	34				
	Manora	In	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,779 9 1	1,779 9 1	1 11 5	..
		Out	23	560	455	1,038	1,013	..	2	23	10·4	..	101				
	Hyderabad Collectorate.																
Grant-in-aid.	Tando Alahyar	In	..	64	..	64	44	7	7	6	5·4	51	..	3,847 13 5	3,847 13 5	1 8 0	0 2 0
		Out	33	1,955	511	2,499	2,152	309	1	37	18·5	..	149				
	Tano Mahammad Khan ..	In	2	140	9	151	144	..	4	3	3·6	..	10	1,560 3 5	1,560 3 5	0 10 7	0 2 0
		Out	29	1,903	268	2,200	2,100	53	18	29	33·9	2	92				
	Hála	In	2	10	..	12	6	1	1	4	0·3	..	..	1,155 4 2	1,155 4 2	0 10 5	0 1 9
		Out	27	1,713	19	1,759	1,690	40	1	28	23·0	..	22				
	Tárusha..	In	2	149	5	156	152	..	1	3	4·9	5	9	1,479 12 1	1,479 12 1	0 10 0	0 2 0
		Out	29	2,132	44	2,205	2,151	26	2	26	27·2	2	190				

MEDICAL SERVICES.—C.—DISPENSARIES—*concluded.*

***STATEMENT** showing the Particulars of each Dispensary in the Bombay Presidency as regards Patients, Finance, &c., during the Year* 1875-76—concluded.

Dispensaries.		Patients	Remained.	Admitted.	Re-admitted.	Total Treated.	Results. Discharged Cured.	Absented or otherwise.	Died.	Remaining.	Average Number of Daily Sick.	Surgical Operations. Major.	Minor.	Receipts.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Patient of Total Treated.	Cost of Diet per In-patient per day.
Hyderabad Collectorate—continued.							SIND DIVISION—*continued.*							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grant-in-aid. Tando A'da	In ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671 13 6	671 13 6	0 9 2	..
	Out ..	9	911	248	1,168	1,082	80	..	6	11·8	..	..					
Mirpur Khás	In ..	..	7	..	7	6	..	1	..	0·1	..	..		524 1 0	524 1 0	0 1 4	..
	Out ..	4	500	66	570	517	49	..	4	6·0	..	5					
Thar and Párkar District.																	
Umarkot	In ..	4	151	38	193	183	..	6	4	4·5	..	7		2,707 14 5	2,707 14 5	1 5 3	0 2 0
	Out ..	10	1,581	252	1,843	1,703	130	..	10	13·4	..	36					
Khipra	In ..	3	37	..	40	31	3	..	7	3·3	..	..		1,386 12 0	1,386 12 0	0 11 2	0 2 0
	Out ..	25	1,874	41	1,940	1,831	89	..	19	30·1	..	..					
Mitti	In ..	1	25	..	26	25	..	1	..	1·4	1	..		1,645 12 2	1,615 12 2	1 1 0	0 2 0
	Out ..	16	1,255	219	1,490	1,387	79	6	18	12·0	..	..					
Nagar Párkar	In ..	..	15	..	15	14	..	..	1	1·8	..	..		1,229 6 10	1,229 6 10	0 7 9	0 2 0
	Out ..	31	2,291	184	2,506	2,466	11	5	24	23·6	..	..					
Shikárpur Collectorate.																	
Shikárpur	In ..	6	130	5	141	128	..	10	3	7·1	10	8		3,131 5 8	3,131 5 8	0 7 0	0 2 0
	Out ..	45	6,525	446	7,016	6,834	91	..	91	83 7	5	807					
Sukkur	In ..	14	320	22	356	297	..	43	16	17·3	9	..		4,005 5 7	4,005 5 7	0 15 1	0 2 3
	Out ..	60	3,588	238	3,886	3,563	266	..	57	32·6	..	529					
Rohri	In ..	8	113	..	121	110	..	5	6	5·6	1	..		2,045 0 5	2,045 0 5	0 7 3	0 2 0
	Out ..	46	4,169	134	4,349	4,153	136	8	52	32·9	6	248					
Lárkhána	In ..	7	82	1	90	66	10	11	3	3·2	6	2		2,873 10 3	2,873 10 3	0 4 0	0 2 0
	Out ..	70	11,119	121	11,310	11,082	127	..	101	100·1	29	1,053					
Mehar	In ..	2	81	..	83	78	..	4	1	3·1	9	4		1,340 6 11	1,340 6 11	0 3 8	0 2 0
	Out ..	32	5,274	439	5,745	5,622	84	..	39	38·0	5	217					
Upper Sind Frontier.																	
Government Jacobabad	In ..	11	245	27	283	242	10	22	9	12·2	44	22		3,860 15 1	3,860 15 1	0 13 4	0 2 0
	Out ..	34	4,058	248	4,340	4,104	145	1	90	54·1	10	388					
Total..	In ..	69	1,855	114	2,048	1,797	34	140	77	84·8	150	66		53,260 14 2	53,266 1 2	0 9 1	0 1 11
	Out ..	1,097	85,169	6,553	90,769	86,373	3,184	69	1,134	964·4	64	5,311					
Grand Total..	In ..	205	[illegible]	252	5,605	4,842	152	278	233	251·5	280	236		2,33,270 9 1	2,41,719 9 2	0 7 5	0 2 4
	Out ..	7,426	[illegible]	31,646	381,014	4,72,880	69,494	2,211	7,729	6072·4	142	21,537					

D.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

D.—LUNATIC

(1).—*STATEMENT showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics in the those of the previous*

Years.		Remained on 1st January 1875.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total Population.			Discharged. A. Cured.			B. Transferred to Friends. Improved.			B. Transferred to Friends. Not improved.			C Other wise			D Total		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F	T	M	F	T
Colaba ..	1874-75 ...	191	46	237	188	24	212	9	.	9	388	70	458	44	6	50	*20	2	22	106	8	114	..			170	16	186
	1875 ...	218	50	268	163	24	187	19	3	22	400	77	477	39	9	48	16	2	18	88	5	93	.			14*	16	156
Poona ..	1874-75 ...	47	10	57	13	6	19	..	..		60	16	76	2	3	5	4	1	5	7	...	7	2		2	15	4	19
	1875 ...	41	11	52	19	6	25	.	...	...	60	17	77	5	2	7	1	1	2	3	...	3	5		5	14	3	17
Dharwar ..	1874-75 ..	20	4	24	7	1	8	...	.		27	5	32	2	..	2	5	...	5	..	...	...	1	1	2	8	1	9
	1875 ...	15	4	19	6	2	8	...	.	.	21	6	27	3		3	1	.	1	..	...	.				4		4
Ahmedabad.	1874-75 ...	90	19	109	19	8	27	3	..	3	112	27	139	7	3	10	3	.	3	2	1	3	1		1	13	4	17
	1875 ...	92	18	110	18	2	20	1	1	2	111	21	132	8	1	9	..	..		...	1	1	2		2	10	2	12
Sir Cowasji Jehangir's.	1874-75 ...	80	17	97	40	6	46	1		1	121	23	144	15	2	17	11	5	16	.	...	..	1		1	27	7	34
	1875 ...	83	14	97	58	5	63	1	.	1	142	19	161	22	2	24	8		8	1	...	1	3		3	34	2	36
Total for each year ..	1874-75 ...	428	96	524	267	45	312	13	.	13	708	141	849	70	14	84	43	8	51	115	9	124	5	1	6	133	31	165
	1875 ...	449	97	546	264	39	303	21	4	25	734	140	874	77	14	91	26	3	29	92	6	98	1		10	205	23	228

(2).—*RETURN of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay*

Years.		Remaining on 1st January 1875. Males.	Females.	Total.	Admitted. Males.	Females.	Total.	Re-admitted. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Males.	Females.	Total.
Colaba ..	1874-75 ..	23	1	24	29	1	30	1	..	1	53	2	55
	1875 ..	43	2	45	19	1	20	2	..	2	64	3	67
Poona ..	1874-75 ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
	1875 ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	.	2
Dharwar ..	1874-75 ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
	1875 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	1874-75 ..	18	1	19	4	1	5	1	..	1	23	2	25
	1875 ..	18	..	18	3	1	4	..	..	..	21	1	22
Sir Cowasji Jehangir's	1874-75 ..	12	..	12	4	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	16
	1875 ..	13	..	13	13	..	13	..	..	..	26		26
Total for each year.	1874-75 ..	62	2	64	37	3	40	2	..	2	101	5	106
	1875 ..	74	2	76	37	2	39	2	..	2	113	4	117

* *Note.*—The last report for 1875, relating to Lunatic Asylums, having been drawn up for the calendar ending 31st December 1874-75 included in last year's report.

ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the Year 1875 *as compared with Year* 1874-75.*

Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1875			Daily Average Strength			Daily Average Sick.			Percentage to Daily Average Strength. A. Cured.			B. Died.			Percentage to Admissions. C. Cured.			D. Died.			Remarks.
M.	F	T.	M	F	T	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	
25	11	36	193	43	236	215·5	51·4	266·9	20·3	4·1	24·4	20·4	11·6	18·7	11·6	21·4	13·7	22·3	25·0	22·6	12·6	45·8	16·2	* 1 escaped.
33	8	41	224	53	277	212·7	48·3	261·0	34·2	3·0	37·2	18·3	18·6	18·4	15·5	16·6	15·7	21·4	33·3	22·9	18·1	29·6	19·2	
5	..	5	40	12	52	47·0	10·6	57·6	1·3	0·2	1·5	4·2	28·3	8·6	10·6	..	8·6	15·4	50·0	26·3	38·5	.	26·3	
4	2	6	42	12	54	43·1	11·8	54·9	1·5	1·0	2·5	11·6	16·9	12·7	9·2	16·9	10·9	26·3	33·3	28·0	21·0	33·3	24·0	
1	..	1	18	4	22	17·1	4·1	21·5	..	..	..	11·5	..	9·3	5·7	..	4·6	28·5	..	25·0	14·3	..	12·5	
2	..	2	15	6	21	16·3	4·7	21·0	3·3	..	3·3	18·4	..	14·3	12·2	..	9·5	50·5	..	37·5	33·3	..	25·0	
5	4	9	94	19	113	99·1	18·5	108·9	0·8	0·9	1·7	7·7	16·2	9·2	5·5	21·6	8·3	31·8	37·5	33·3	22·7	50·0	30·0	
16	.	12	91	17	108	91·6	18·0	109·6	1·9	0·7	2·6	8·7	5·5	8·2	10·9	11·1	10·9	42·1	33·3	40·9	52·6	66·7	54·5	
14	1	14	82	14	96	81	15	99	15	4	19	17·8	13·3	17·2	14·2	13·3	14·1	36·6	33·3	36·2	29·3	33·3	29·8	
16	1	17	92	16	108	86	15	101	10	2	12	25·5	13·3	23·7	18·6	6·6	16·8	37·9	40·0	38·1	27·6	20·0	26·9	
48	17	65	427	92	519	..		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
65	18	78	464	101	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Presidency for the Year 1875 *as compared with those of the previous Year* 1874-75.*

Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1875.			Daily Average Strength.			Remarks.
Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
10	..	10	4	.	4	39	2	41	38·4	1·7	40·1	
11	..	11	4		4	49	3	52	46·4	2·0	48·4	
†7	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	8	} †Transferred to Calcutta
†2	..	2	..		..	..	..	..	0·1	..	0·1	
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·0	
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	2	2	1	3	19	1	20	17·2	0·6	17·8	
‡2	..	2	.	..	..	19	1	20	18·11	0·97	19·8	‡ 1 escaped.
5	..	5	.	.	..	11	..	11	13	..	13	
5	.	5	1	..	1	20	..	20	13	..	13	
26	1	26	7	1	8	69	3	72	..	..	..	
20.	..	20	5	..	5	88	4	92	..	..	..	

* Issued of for the official year, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the last three months of the official year have been included in this statement

E.—1(3)

(1).—*COMPARAIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons primarily in the Bombay Presidency in*

Note.—Only the actual number of persons vaccinated, and not the number of

Establishments.	PERSONS PRIMARILY								
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number
	Years ended 31st December						Years		
	1866.		1867.		1868.		1870.		18
Government	263,911	245,738	264,100	247,018	274,422	257,180	280,148	261,554	245,[illegible]
Municipal	14,080	12,857	18,391	16,896	25,462	23,865	26,169	24,086	41,[illegible]
Local Funds	23,594	21,300	21,854	21.022	28,612	22,966	28,726	27 770	59,0[illegible]
Native States..	74,743	69,221	82,832	76,574	96,681	89,614	112,937	105 219	133,977
Dispensaries	3,169	2,819	4,238	3,765	6,076	5,363	9,882	8,405	9,241
Army.. European	*	*	*	*	*	*	907	905	969
Army.. Native	*	5,180	*	6,320	5,931	5,872	5,898	*	6,598
Total..	379,497	357,115	391,415	371,595	432,184	404,860	464,667	427,391	496,[illegible]

* The figures are

(2).—*ABSTRACT of the Vaccination Statements of Figures,*

1	2		3		4	5	6		
Establishments.	Number of Vaccinators.		Total Number of Persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated.		Square Miles.	Population of Area included in last column.	Primary Vaccina		
							A. Successful.	B. Unsuccessful, including those doubtful.	C. Unknown.
	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.					
Government..	2	2	4,763	4,838		74,819	4,552	108	81
Municipal	50	51	81,766	60,000		1,752,855	55,698	2,486	2,36[illegible]
Local Funds..	207	203	462,320	427,658	123,590	13,671,404	364,503	7,989	5,14[illegible]
Dispensaries	..	..	23,744	21,192		876,367	16,156	1 290	[illegible]
Army .. European	..	..	825	728		13,688	825	..	..
Army .. Native	4	4	7,482	6,552		144,746	5,506	526	[illegible]
Native States	130	129	227,453	211,656	71,392	8,633,355	211,216	7,958	[illegible]
Administration and Superintendence charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	393	389	808,353	732,624	194,982	25,167,234	660,556	20,351	14,[illegible]

Details of Column 3.

Total number of persons vaccinated.....808,353
Deduct persons re-vaccinated.....117,714

Number of persons primarily vaccinated.690,639

Details of Primary

Total number of operations (Column
Deduct excess of operations over per

Number of persons primarily vacci

CINATION.

vaccinated, and the Number of those Persons who were successfully vaccinated each of the undermentioned years.

operations, is shown. Re-vaccinations are wholly excluded from this statement.

VACCINATED.

Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
ended 31st March.										
71.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
229,514	79,022	73,308	3,446	3,012	3,208	2,867	4,517	4,365	4,706	4,552
56,035	55,011	44,879	53,415	45,372	51,313	44,129	54,810	51,162	59,392	55 693
55,447	221,183	208,113	309,666	283 655	357,162	326,852	3,77,558	361,689	375,202	364,503
123,991	152,211	142,019	180 314	163,891	188 788	171 657	2,09,689	195,749	224,730	211,316
7,894	13,792	11,998	16,685	14,652	18,560	16,403	19,393	17,463	19,954	18,156
960	1,080	1,080	1 517	1,517	1,122	1,122	728	728	826	825
*	4,552	4,211	4.982	4,627	5,665	5,245	5,122	4,846	5,830	5,506
453,661	527 153	486,018	5,70,025	516,726	625,818	568,275	671,817	635,982	690,639	660,556

not available.

showing the Work by Establishments for 1875-76.

		7					8		9	10	11	12
tions.		Re-vaccinations.					Percentage of success, excluding those unknown from the total.					
D.	E.	A	B.	C.	D.	E.						
Total.	Excess of Operations over Persons	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Excess of Operations over Persons.	In Primary Vaccinations.	In Re-vaccinations.	Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Number successfully vaccinated primarily per 1,000 of Population.	Amount expended.	Cost of each successful Case.
											Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
4,706	..	28	27	2	57	..	97·7	50 9	2,381	60·8	506 13 8	0 1 9
60,252	960	15,198	4,686	3,220	23,104	730	95·7	76·4	1,685	31·7	16,143 2 5	0 3 7
87,294	2,431	71,588	9,618	4,041	87,247	129	97·8	88·4	2,233	26·6	60,685 10 11	0 2 2
3,245	292	2,648	748	419	3,815	25	93·3	77·9	..	20·7	....	....
225	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60·2	....	....
1,861	261	1,104	618	6	1,728	76	91·2	64·1	..	38·0	....	.. ..
2,494	754	1,902	623	198	2,723	..	96·3	75·3	1,749	24·4	40,422 14 9	0 3 9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,063 7 11	.. ..
[illegible]	4,699	94,468	16,320	7,886	118,674	960	97·0	85·2	1,995	26·2	2,22,802 1 8	0 4 11

Vaccinations.

[illegible]	695,338
[illegible] (Column 6 E.)	4,699
[illegible]	690,639

Details of Re-vaccinations.

Total number of operations (Column 7 D.)	118,674
Deduct excess of operations over persons (Column 7 E.)	960
Number of persons re-vaccinated	117,714

E.—VACCINATION—*continued.*

(3).—*RETURN of Vaccine Operations in the Bombay Presidency during* 1875-76.

District	1875-76						1874-75						Remarks.
	Number of Operators	Number of Persons operated upon	Percentage of Success: In Primary Vaccination	Percentage of Success: In Re-vaccination	Total Expenditure	Cost of each successful Operation	Number of Operators	Number of Persons operated upon	Percentage of Success: In Primary Vaccination	Percentage of Success: In Re-vaccination	Total Expenditure	Cost of each successful Operation	
BRITISH TERRITORY					Rs a p	Rs a p					Rs a p	Rs a. p	
Bombay .. .	..		.		20 812 11 9	.				.	19,009 1 4		Salaries and expenses of the Superintendent General and his Office Establishment
Presidency Circle: City of Bombay	16	35,658	92 9	74 5	7 261 10 1	0 4 1	16	14 707	95 0	54 0	6 798 12 5	0 8 3	
Presidency Circle: Superintendent ..	..	.			4 627 1 0	.		.			4 651 5 2		
	16	35 658	92 9	74 5	11 888 11 1	[illegible]	16	14 707	95 0	54 0	11 450 1 7	0 13 10	
Central Circle: Ahmednagar	12	26 851	98 9	84 2	3 475 [illegible] 4	0 2 1	12	24,214	98 3	[illegible] 0	3 490 10 13	0 2 4	
Central Circle: Poona .	11	20 155	98 2	63 [illegible]	3 1[illegible] 6 6	0 2 7	11	1[illegible] 170	[illegible]	47 0	3 287 5 9	0 3 1	
Central Circle: Satara ..	12	28 761	98 6	[illegible]	3 4 7 10 0	0 1 11	12	27 7 1	9[illegible] 3	82 6	3 490 5 11	0 2 0	
Central Circle: Sholapur .	11	21 209	97 1	86 2	3 064 14 5	0 2 4	11	19 448	96 4	6 6	3 138 6 6	0 2 8	
Central Circle: Ratnagiri	11	29 431	98 3	84 2	3 264 15 5	0 1 9	11	28 0 8	96 6	57 8	3,276 10 8	0 1 10	
Central Circle: Dispensaries .. .	19	3,253	93 8	61 1	.		25	3,942	9[illegible] 5	20 0		.	
Central Circle: Superintendent and Office charges .	..	..		.	9 777 15 11			..	..		13 802 8 8		
	76	129,660	98·2	80 0	26 209 1 7	0 3 4	82	1,21,869	97 1	58 8	30,466 9 4	0 4 3	
Southern Circle: Belgaum	12	23,482	97 8	47 2	3,266 13 2	0 2 3	10	16 162	97 6	69·3	2,911 8 1	0 2 10	
Southern Circle: Dharwar	14	21,392	95·5	37 0	3,803 9 6	0 2 10	14	21 919	96 1	39·9	3 807 1 4	0 3 0	
Southern Circle: Kaládgi	11	21,931	98 7	74 3	2 998 14 2	0 2 3	11	19 078	97·6	56 4	2 736 3 2	0 2 5	
Southern Circle: Kanara	11	13,676	97 3	90·3	3,053 9 4	0 3 8	11	16,073	97 4	81 3	2,973 4 4	0 3 1	
Southern Circle: Dispensaries	16	2,149	90·0	65 9	. .		14	1,781	90·8	37·0	....	.	
Southern Circle: Superintendent and Office charges.	..	..	..	..	15,292 8 10	..	..	..	.	..	14,799 6 7	..	
	64	[illegible]	97·1	[illegible]	28,405 7 6	0 5 [illegible]	60	75,012	97·0	49·2	27,227 7 3	0 6 3	

Western Circle.	Khandesh	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible] 0 [illegible]	0 2 9	17	20,704	97·1	62·5	4,[illegible] 0 [illegible]	[illegible] 2 [illegible]
	Násik	12	18,563	94·4	59·9	3,371 13 3	0 3 1	11	17,435	93·2	53·2	2,123 8 6	0 2 2
	Kolába	5	8,787	92·7	70·[illegible]	1,515 10 10	0 2 10	5	8,458	95·0	67·6	1,433 5 1	0 2 10
	Tánna	13	21,227	96.5	58·4	3,720 0 9	0 2 11	13	18,612	94·3	51·3	3,563 12 0	0 3 3
	Dispensaries	20	3,245	91·0	51 4	..	.	17	2,839	99·9	51·7	..	..
	Superintendent and Office charges.	..	..	..	..	16,742 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	16,151 9 7	..
		67	80,043	96 2	59 2	30 089 4 4	0 6 6	63	76,098	95·1	56 7	28,947 3 2	0 6 9
Eastern Guzerat Circle.	Surat	9	14,378	97 2	61 0	2 621 3 11	0 3 0	9	15,746	96·8	64 3	2 557 12 1	0 2 8
	Broach	5	7,837	98 1	84 5	1,4[illegible]8 12 3	0 3 0	5	8,[illegible]49	98 4	64 7	1.473 0 2	0 2 9
	Kaira	9	20,[illegible]95	97·9	66·0	2,685 8 8	0 2 1	9	19,604	97·0	58·8	3,577 12 5	0 2 2
	Panch Máháls ..	5	10,1[illegible]1	98·4	82·9	1,537 5 0	0 2 6	5	9,698	97·5	90·1	1,509 11 2	0 2 6
	Dispensaries	18	4,351	97·1	74·6	..	..	18	4,137	94·8	89·4	..	..
	Superintendent and Office charges.	..	..	..	..	13.139 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	12.905 0 8	..
		46	57,280	97·8	75·1	21.422 3 10	0 6 8	46	57,734	97·1	71·3	21,023 4 6	0 6 6
Western Guzerat Circle.	Ahmedabad	13	23,538	97.7	82·7	3 674 10 4	0 2 7	12	23.277	95·5	79·3	3,398 15 5	0 2 6
	Dispensaries	6	1.390	94·7	83·3	..	..	6	1,111	90·7	83·3	..	..
	Superintendent and Office charges.	..	..	..	..	8,062 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	8,354 15 11	..
		19	24,928	97·1	82·7	11,737 3 0	0 8 4	18	24.388	95 3	79 1	11,753 15 4	0 8 9
Sind Circle.	Kurrachee	9	20,632	98·9	90·5	3,543 13 11	0 2 11	10	22.256	97·8	84·8	3.443 10 0	0 2 8
	Hyderabad	13	48.788	98·9	91·6	3 [illegible]69 13 6	0 1 1	13	40,258	98·3	[illegible]	3.191 7 4	0 1 4
	Thar and Párkar ..	6	20,201	99·2	77·7	1,511 2 5	0 1 6	6	19,004	97·7	[illegible]	1,691 4 3	0 1 9
	Shikárpur	16	50.740	98·7	92·1	5,863 12 3	0 2 0	16	43,188	98·7	[illegible]	5.975 9 8	0 2 4
	Upper Sind Frontier ..	3	4,251	98 1	90·2	494 8 1	0 2 1	3	4,921	98·1	[illegible]	819 5 10	0 2 8
	Dispensaries	19	5 094	90·6	86·7	..	..	19	3,252	92·0	53·4	..	..
	Superintendent and Office charges.	..	..	..	..	16,608 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	17,160 12 4	..
		66	149,496	98·6	89·4	31,091 10 8	0 3 9	67	132,879	98·1	85·6	32,232 1 5	0 4 4
	Aden	1	2,182	91·9	72·7	216 0 0	0 1 11	1	1,097	85·8	83·6	216 0 0	0 4 2
	Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	144	88·4	100	..	..
Army.	European	..	825	..*	..*	..	..	..	728	..*	..*	..	..
	Native	†4	7,452	91·2	64·1	..	..	†4	6,552	91·5	44·6	..	..
British Territory Total.		‡359	571,154	97·3	85·6	181,872 5 3	0 5 8	§358	511,209	96·7	81·1	182,885 3 2	0 6 5

* These columns cannot be filled up, as the British Army returns give only successful cases.

† These are four military vaccinators; the cost not known.

‡ The number of "vaccinators" employed in British territory in 1875-76 was 261, the other 98. Returns were received from 96 dispensaries and 2 jails.

§ The number of "vaccinators" employed in British territory in 1874-75 was 258; the other 100 returns were received from 96 dispensaries and 4 jails.

E.—VACCINATION—*concluded.*

(3).—*RETURN of Vaccine Operations in the Bombay Presidency during* 1875-76—concluded.

	District.	1875-76. Number of Operators.	Number of Persons operated upon.	Percentage of Success. In Primary Vaccination.	In Re-vaccination.	Total Expenditure	Cost of each successful Operation	1874-75. Number of Operators.	Number of Persons operated upon.	Percentage of Success. In Primary Vaccination	In Re-vaccination.	Total Expenditure.	Cost of each successful Operation.	Remarks.
	NATIVE STATES.					Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Central Circle	Akalkot	1	1,986	96·6	100	322 8 0	0 2 8	1	1,805	95·7	..	324 0 0	0 3 1	
	Do. Dispensary ..	1	342	98·8	..	....		1	339	97·3	..	..	..	
	Atpadi	1	1,391	98·2	100	249 0 0	0 2 10	1	1,615	95·1	..	249 0 0	0 2 9	
	Bhor	2	5,048	99·0	100	474 8 0	0 1 6	2	1,945	98·2	..	304 6 6	0 2 7	
	Phaltan	1	1,775	95·4	75·0	226 0 0	0 2 2	1	1,223	9[illegible]	..	224 0 0	0 3 4	
	Jath	1	1,591	99·3	100	189 4 0	0 1 10	1	1,554	100	..	162 0 0	0 1 8	
		7	12,153	98·0	97·0	1,461 4 0	0 2 0	7	8,478	97·0	..	1,263 6 6	0 2 7	
Southern Circle.	Kolhápur States ..	11	19,537	98·2	73·0	4,002 15 4	0 3 5	11	17,087	97·6	100	3,745 6 0	0 3 8	
	Do. Dispensary ..	1	1,304	94·1	50·1	....	..	1	849	97·6	89·3	....	..	
	Southern Mahratta Jaghirs. Sángli	4	4,969	97·5	100	922 5 9	0 3 2	4	3,489	94·1	100	896 13 6	0 4 6	
	Jamkhandi ..	2	2,833	96·9	61·9	565 0 0	0 3 8	2	2,052	95·1	80·0	564 8 4	0 4 7	
	Miraj (Senior)..	2	1,676	93·3	72·7	397 8 0	0 4 4	2	1,189	92·1	100	391 5 0	0 6 2	
	Do. (Junior ..	1	369	99·4	..	182 11 0	0 7 11	1	505	99·4	..	191 13 0	0 6 1	
	Kurundwád (Elder) ..	1	643	98·6	..	162 2 0	0 4 0	1	1,106	92·9	50·0	159 12 6	0 2 5	
	Do. (Younger).	1	878	97·0	100	218 14 3	0 4 3	1	717	95·6	100	219 12 6	0 5 4	
	Mudhol	1	1,569	99·8	100	257 2 5	0 2 11	1	1,522	98·0	100	253 0 0	0 2 8	
	Ramdurg ..	1	767	98·5	..	217 2 0	0 4 7	1	429	99·2	..	179 13 0	0 6 10	
	Savanur...	1	796	96·7	75·3	264 2 0	0 5 9	1	570	92·3	77·7	269 14 5	0 8 3	
	Sáwant Wári	1	7,376	96·5	67·9	649 4 0	0 1 6	1	7,543	96·0	67·1	582 15 3	0 1 3	
	Do. Dispensary.	1	338	93·9	61·6	....	..	1	479	92·5	65·9	.. ..	..	
		28	42,905	97·5	64·0	7,869 0 9	0 3 3	28	37,538	96·4	75·1	7,455 1 11	0 3 6	
Western Circle.	Khandesh Agency ..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	
	Peint	1	1,222	97·7	..	303 0 0	0 4 5	1	1,361	98·3	..	282 0 0	0 3 8	
	Do. Dispensary ..	1	208	95·7	..	....	..	1	51	92·1	..	....	..	
	Janjira	2	2,592	98·6	85·5	252 0 0	0 1 7	2	4,310	93·8	78·2	288 0 0	0 1 1	
	Jawhár	1	1,377	96·2	..	240 0 0	0 2 11	1	1,903	96·9	..	240 0 0	0 2 2	
		5	5,399	97·6	85·5	795 0 0	0 2 7	5	7,625	95·3	78·2	810 0 6	0 1 10	

Eastern Gujerat Circle. — Rewa Kánta	Rájpipla..	2	3,196	96·3	..	515 4 0	0 2 4	2	3,251	98·0	..	488 3 0	0 2 8
	Bária ..	2	2,570	99·0	100	587 4 0	0 2 6	2	4,067	96·4	75·0	550 6 3	0 2 2
	Do. Dispensary..	1	87	95·2	..	....	..	1	92	94·4	100	....	..
	Lunáwara..	1	1,598	97·8	90·9	293 14 0	0 3 9	2	2,656	96·8	65·6	558 4 0	0 3 5
	Sunth .. / Karána ..	1	1,261 / ..	96·3 / ..	.. / ..	276 10 0	0 3 6	1	599 / 407	94·4 / 94·5	40·0 / 100	272 10 0	0 4 9
	Chota Udepur ..	2	1,204	94·7	..	439 5 7	0 6 3	1	969	93·3	22·2	281 10 0	0 4 11
	Bálasinor ..	1	765	93·4	80·0	202 2 0	0 4 7	1	1,110	83·3	20·0	202 2 0	0 3 5
	Sánkhera Mewas..	1	430	96·9	..	236 10 0	0 9 3	1	774	94·4	..	281 10 0	0 6 2
		11	12,214	97·1	87·8	2,536 1 7	0 3 5	11	13,945	95·7	55·3	2,646 2 3	0 3 2
	Máhi Kánta ..	5	10,220	97·6	89·8	1,392 0 0	0 2 2	5	9,456	97·1	59·5	1,320 0 0	0 2 3
	Sádra Dispensary ..	1	197	96·0	41·1	....	..	1	264	90·5	60·9	....	..
		6	10,417	97·5	57·6	1,392 0 0	0 2 2	6	9,720	96·9	60·2	1,320 0 0	0 2 3
	Cambay ..	1	2,156	98·9	90·0	294 6 0	0 2 2	1	2,681	98·1	62·5	294 0 0	0 1 9
	Dharmpur ..	1	3,622	99·1	..	256 3 6	0 1 2	1	3,668	99·2	..	270 0 0	0 1 2
	Bansda ..	1	1,733	98·8	..	260 4 9	0 2 5	1	2,127	98·1	..	270 0 0	0 2 1
	Sachin ..	..	*338	96·7	..	....	..	..	*547	97·1	..	....	..
	Jambughora ..	..	†353	99·7	..	....	..	..	†199	98·3	100	....	..
		20	30,833	97·7	76·8	4,748 9 10	0 2 7	20	32,910	96·9	59·1	4,800 2 3	0 2 6
Western Gujerat Circle.	Kattywar ..	34	80,684	96·3	76·0	12,692 8 2	0 2 8	34	76,612	96·1	77·7	11,352 3 8	0 2 6
	Do. Dispensaries ..	8	1,786	90·8	30·5	....	..	9	1,921	89·9	82·5	....	..
	Pálanpur States ..	7	14,581	96·6	..	2,010 13 9	0 2 4	7	13,614	96·0	..	1,678 0 0	0 2 1
		49	96,451	96·3	74·2	14,703 5 11	0 2 7	50	92,147	95·9	78·0	13,030 3 8	0 2 5
Sind Circle	Khairpur ..	2	5,547	97·6	85·9	768 0 0	0 2 4	2	9,199	97·5	81·8	768 0 0	0 1 4
	Jodhpur ..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	‡189	95·5	67·0	....	..
		2	5,547	97·6	85·9	768 0 0	0 2 4	2	9,888	97·5	76·0	768 0 0	0 1 4
Baroda Circle.	Baroda ..	23	38,639	93·5	86·3	7,326 6 1	0 3 4	23	29,795	93·2	83·6	7,085 1 0	0 4 2
Cutch Circle.	Cutch ..	12	5,242	93·0	72·7	3,258 1 10	0 10 11	11	3,034	93·9	33·3	2,566 3 3	0 14 8
Native States Total ..		§146	237,169	96·3	70·7	40,929 12 5	0 2 11	§146	221,415	95·8	75·1	37,778 2 7	0 2 11
Grand Total..		¶505	808,353	97·0	85·2	222,802 1 8	0 4 11	**504	782,624	96·4	80·8	1,20,663 5 9	0 5 4

* The Chordi vaccinator vaccinated in the Sachin villages.

† The Hálol Táluka vaccinator vaccinated in the Jambughora State.

‡ The Chachra Táluka vaccinator vaccinated these Jodhpuris.

§ The number of "vaccinators" employed in Native States in 1875-76 was 132. The other returns were from 14 dispensaries.

‖ The number of "vaccinators" employed in Native States in 1874-75 was 131. The other 15 returns were received from 14 dispensaries and 1 jail.

¶ The number of "vaccinators" employed in 1875-76 was 393; the other 112 returns were received from 110 dispensaries and 2 jails.

** The number of "vaccinators" employed in 1874-75 was 389; the other 115 returns were received from 110 dispensaries and 5 jails.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUC

(1).—*Expen*

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University	43,191 2 6	....	....
Direction	35,198 14 3	....	....
Inspection .. .. .. British ..	1,73,693 12 10	* 10,456 7 1	....
Inspection .. .. .. Foreign ..	....	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.			
Arts .. .. Government ..	72,049 8 11	....	18,580 1 1
Arts .. .. Aided ..	1,200 0 0	....	....
Law .. .. Government ..	6,325 1 0	....	2,027 15 11
Medicine .. .. Government ..	19,149 1 11	....	....
Engineering .. .. .. Government ..	43,479 0 5	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.			
Medical Schools (Vernacular) .. .. Government ..	12,403 1 10	....	....
Engineering .. .. .. Government ..	5,899 15 11	....	....
Normal Schools.			
For Masters .. .. .. Government ..	33,814 0 2	142 7 0	....
For Masters .. .. .. Inspected ..	....	....	....
For Mistresses .. .. .. Government ..	11,830 2 0	....	2 0 0
For Mistresses .. .. .. Aided ..	1,200 0 0	....	....
Schools of Art .. .. .. Government ..	19,443 9 5	....	....
Other Technical Schools .. .. Government ..	5,610 14 7	....	1,044 13 6
Other Technical Schools .. .. Aided ..	18,029 12 1	....	....
Schools for Boys.			
Higher Class, English .. .. Government ..	1,15,748 10 10	....	6,240 5 8
Higher Class, English .. .. Aided ..	45,852 8 0	....	....
Higher Class, English .. .. Inspected ..	....	....	....
Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular, 1st Grade). Government ..	54,214 7 3	....	1,708 8 2
Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular, 1st Grade). Aided ..	11,868 0 0	....	....
Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular, 1st Grade). Inspected ..	....	....	....
Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular, 2nd Grade). Government ..	19,718 3 4	15,376 9 0	....
Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular, 2nd Grade). Aided ..	3,874 8 0	....	2,094 0 0
Middle Class (Anglo-Vernacular, 2nd Grade). Inspected ..	....	....	....
Lower Class and Primary .. .. Government ..	2,03,157 13 2	5,32,082 13 8	....
Lower Class and Primary .. .. Aided ..	3,487 8 0	2,598 12 9	....
Lower Class and Primary .. .. Inspected ..	....	....	....
Schools for Girls.			
For Natives of India .. .. Government ..	9,544 3 10	28,525 15 7	....
For Natives of India .. .. Aided ..	1,979 0 0	....	....
For Natives of India .. .. Inspected ..	....	....	....
For Europeans and others .. .. Aided ..	10,372 8 0	....	....
Mixed Schools for boys and girls .. Government ..	....	1,006 1 0	....
Mixed Schools for boys and girls .. Aided ..	6,144 0 0	....	....
Scholarships and Prizes.			
In Colleges .. .. .. Government ..	16,714 8 0	† 1,389 10 4	8,730 0 0
In Schools .. Government .. High School ..	5,665 4 11	‡ 5,831 7 10	758 10 5
In Schools .. Government .. 1st Grade ..	1,733 0 0	‡ 3,892 11 5	81 13 4
In Schools .. Government .. 2nd Grade and Primary	101 15 6	2,237 11 9	103 8 0
In Schools .. Government .. Training Schools (Vernacular) ..	4,776 0 0	32,796 3 10	....
Buildings .. Government .. Provincial ..	33,657 1 2	5,391 0 8	....
Buildings .. Government .. Local ..	17,165 6 11	1,10,751 5 2	....
Buildings .. Aided	31,789 0 0	....	....
Buildings .. Inspected	....	....	....
Miscellaneous (as per detail given seperately)	36,929 9 6	21,135 2 3	....
Grand Total ..	11,36,326 6 3	7,73,614 7 5	41,261 12 1

* For Local Fund clerks in the Collectors' offices and in the office of the Accountant General.
† Rs. 544-5-10 for Sind Scholarships and Rs. [illegible] for [illegible].
‡ Cess-payers' children.

TION. A.—EDUCATION.

diture.

FUNDS.					FUNDS NOT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.	Total.
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	.....	43,181 2 6
....	....	...	....	....	.....	35,198 14 3
....	....	16,896 12 2	5,949 11 2	....	.....	2,06,996 11 3
....	....	....	....	....	11,028 11 2	11,028 11 2
....	....	....	17,626 0 2	605 0 0	.....	108,810 10 2
....	....	....	....	....	26,655 0 0	21,855 0 0
....	....	....	2,265 0 0	....	.....	10,618 0 11
....	....	....	7,715 0 0	....	.....	26,864 1 11
....	....	....	4,681 0 0	....	.....	48,100 0 5
....	....	....	....	....	.....	12,403 1 10
....	....	....	....	....	.....	5,899 15 11
....	....	5,343 8 10	6 0 0	....	.....	39,306 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	2,433 15 5	2,433 15 5
....	....	....	....	....	.....	11,832 2 0
....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,200 0 0
....	....	....	1,119 14 11	12 12 0	.....	20,576 4 4
....	....	....	6 0 0	....	.....	6,691 12 1
....	....	....	....	....	2,145 5 3	20,175 1 4
5,208 0 0	7,821 5 8	22,851 11 10	55,288 15 0	....	.....	2,13,159 1 0
....	....	....	....	....	1,95,561 1 4	2,41,413 9 4
....	....	....	....	....	14,748 11 2	14,718 11 2
2,459 6 2	14,043 12 10	5,227 4 7	39,253 11 0	....	3,274 3 8	10,181 5 8
....	....	....	....	....	38,419 11 3	50,287 11 3
....	....	....	....	....	24,187 0 11	24,187 0 11
2,586 14 3	8,351 12 8	11,885 8 4	10,719 8 1	....	2,307 15 4	70,891 7 0
....	....	....	....	....	2,947 7 9	8,845 15 9
....	....	....	....	....	14,510 14 6	14,510 14 6
851 5 0	18,722 13 6	65,851 13 7	94,353 10 0	....	32,251 14 2	9,47,272 3 1
....	....	....	....	....	14,949 7 7	21,035 12 4
....	....	....	....	....	97,712 11 1	97,712 11 1
240 0 0	1,965 11 2	2,787 10 4	534 0 0	....	3,346 1 5	46,943 10 4
....	....	....	....	....	13,546 2 2	15,525 2 2
....	....	....	....	....	7,916 3 11	7,916 3 11
....	....	....	....	....	32,974 0 0	43,346 8 0
....	....	....	....	....	1,483 1 1	2,489 2 1
....	....	....	....	....	29,911 14 6	36,055 14 6
....	550 0 0	....	....	....	.....	27,384 2 4
....	....	2,104 15 11	....	....	.....	14,360 7 1
....	....	....	....	....	.....	5,707 8 9
....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,443 3 3
....	598 0 0	3,602 3 10	....	....	240 0 0	42,212 7 3
....	6 15 10	....	....	....	.....	39,055 1 8
2,714 6 0	1,173 11 4	....	....	....	16,950 4 1	1,48,755 1 7
....	....	....	....	....	.....	81,789 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	18,829 13 0	18,829 13 0
....	....	....	421 4 10	800 0 0	.....	58,586 0 7
14,099 15 5	53,234 3 0	1,36,751 9 5	2,39,939 11 2	1,417 12 0	6,02,331 10 9	29,98,877 7 6

and for extra clerks employed in Sind to verify statements of past services of vernacular masters.
scholarships in the Engineering School, Hyderabad.
attending English schools.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(1).—*Expenditure*—continued.

Detail of Miscellaneous.

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds	Local Funds.			Total
		Local Rate or Cess.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Translation Department	9,518 8 9	....	.....	.....	9,518 8 9
Book Department (less Rs. 1,186-6-6 on account of sale proceeds of books and Sind Printing Press).	10,651 9 11	.....	.....	800 0 0	11,451 9 11
Encouragement to Literature	9,522 2 10	. ...	.....	.....	9,522 2 10
Expenditure on education from Dakshina Fund	5,637 4 0	... ..	.....	.....	5,637 4 0
Expenses on boarding-house for vernacular masters under training at Poona.	600 0 0	.....	... ..	.....	600 0 0
Pension Fund for vernacular masters	... ..	17,972 0 5	... ..	.....	17,972 0 5
Sind Sudhar (school paper)	.....	1,156 1 5	.....	.....	1,156 1 5
Charges on account of certificate examination	.....	... ..	421 4 10	.... .	421 4 10
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Printing of forms for Local Fund Schools	.....	736 2 11	.....	.....	736 2 11
Agricultural apprentice at the Model Farm at Bhádgaon	.....	128 13 2	.....	.....	128 13 2
Refunds	.. ...	820 0 4	.....	.....	820 0 4
Watchmen employed to look after the school-houses in Kaira Districts ...	.....	299 0 0	.....	.....	299 0 0
Cost of stamped papers for granting powers of attorney, &c., and fees for renewing promissory notes	...	23 0 0	.....	.....	23 0 0
Total ..	36,229 9 6	21,135 2 3	421 4 10	800 0 0	58,586 0 7

STATEMENT.

A.—EDUCATION

(2).—*RETURN of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending ending 31st*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Class as on		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.								
Arts	2	322	263	322	..	5	242	7
Law	1	139	90	139	..	3	105	1
Medicine	1	177	158	177	..	29	40	..
Engineering	1	72	70	72	..	5	54	2
Colleges not affiliated to the University								
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ..	..	112	101	31	81	18	66	3
Engineering	..	91	89	41	50	7	80	..
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	6	546	461·2	..	546	1	490	51
For Mistresses..	3	46	38·8	7	39	..	41	3
School of Art	1	122	71	122	..	20	60	4
Other Technical Schools : ..	3	94	68 9	20	74	5	82	3
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class, English	19	3,267	2,660·44	3,267	..	23	2,668	117
Middle Schools teaching through { English .. .. / Vernacular .. }	103	11,816	9,317·7	5,537	6,279	136	9,837	1,035
Lower and Primary Schools ..	3,399	1,83,953	136,715·4	..	183,953	537	159,294	20,909
Schools for Girls.								
For Natives of India..	155	7,203	4,455·8	..	7,203	21	5,519	912
For Europeans and others	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Schools for boys and girls..	8	501	325	..	501	..	471	30
Total..	3,702	208,461	154,885·24	9,735	198,726	810	179,039	23,077

—continued.

them, for the official year beginning 1*st April* 1875, *and March* 1876.

			Aided Institutions.										
sification of Scholars 31st March.			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Classification of Scholars on the 31st March.					
Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
64	4	..	2	114	73	114	..	7	58	1	45	3	..
28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	1	145	135	40	105	9	54	63	15	..	4
455	2	12	24	4,244	3,441·4	4,244	..	889	1,649	85	1,086	481	54
755	..	53	26	2,896	2,334·37	2,171	725	776	1,229	88	737	57	9
1,875	..	1,338	166	9,068	6,178·0	..	9,068	153	6,548	701	793	..	873
712	..	39	23	2,134	1,164·3	..	2,134	217	818	44	1,022	..	3
..	..	..	11	938	755	938	..	618	2	..	4	308	6
..	..	..	10	663	569	540	123	479	90	9	2	80	3
4,053	28	1,454	263	20,202	14,950·07	8,047	12,155	3,178	10,448	991	3,704	929	952

A.—EDUCATION

(2).—*RETURN of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars and ending* 31st

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under Inspection.							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National Scholars on		
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.								
Arts	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges not affiliated to the University.								
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Normal Schools.								
For Masters	1	16	15·1	..	16	..	16	..
For Mistresses..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
School of Art	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Other Technical Schools	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Boys.								
Higher Class, English	2	226	179·2	226	..	1	217	7
Middle Schools teaching through { English .. .. / Vernacular .. }	31	2,249	1,821·9	905	1,344	7	1,934	156
Lower and Primary Schools ..	440	18,215	14,189·11	..	18,215	29	16,166	1,939
Schools for Girls.								
For Natives of India	39	1,343	793·7	..	1,343	..	1,098	107
For Europeans and others .. .	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed Schools for boys and girls..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	513	22,049	16,999·01	1,131	20,918	37	19,331	2,209

—*continued.*

attending them, for the official year beginning 1*st April* 1875, *March* 1876—concluded.

Classification of 31st March.			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total.					
Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Pure Europeans.	Others.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
..	..	..	4	436	12	300	8	109	7	..
..	..	..	1	139	3	105	1	28	2	..
..	..	..	1	177	29	40	....	101	6	1
..	..	..	1	72	5	54	2	9	2	..
..	..	..	..	112	18	66	3	9	11	5
..	..	..	..	91	7	80	....	4	..	..
..	..	..	7	562	1	506	51	1	..	3
..	..	..	3	46	..	41	3	..	..	2
..	..	..	1	122	20	60	4	36	1	1
..	..	..	4	239	14	136	66	19	..	4
1	..	..	45	7,737	913	4,524	209	1,542	483	66
251	..	1	160	16,961	919	12,900	1,279	1,743	57	63
63	..	18	4,005	211,236	719	182,008	23,549	2,731	..	2,229
187	..	1	217	10,680	268	7,435	1,063	1,871	..	43
..	..	..	11	938	618	2	....	4	308	6
..	..	..	18	1,164	479	561	39	2	90	3
452	..	20	4,478	250,712	4,025	208,818	26,277	8,209	957	2,436

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(3).—*DISTRIBUTION of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to Administrative Supervision.*

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Increase of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Division.										
Poona	Marathi . ..	5,099	907,235	262	14,436	19	1·59	1,201	196	
Sholápur	Do.	3,925	662,9[illegible]	151	7,116	26	1·07	716	137	
Satara	Do.	5,378	1,116,[illegible]	226	12,000	23	1·08	1,416	198	
Tanna	Do. . .	4,052	847,424	157	8,094	25	0·95	2,315	132	
Kolába	Do. ...	1,482	359,4[illegible]	65	3,[illegible]	22	1·44	1,064	58	
Ratnágiri	Do	3,789	1,019,136	154	9,117	24	0·89	1,337	126	
Bombay	Marathi and Gujerathi.	18	644,[illegible]	110	14,185	5	2·20	1	1	
Akalkot State	Marathi	498	81,068	21	1,018	23	1·25	108	14	
Modnimb Táluka of Miraj State .	Do.	89	13,773	7	272	12	1·97	10	7	
Mangalvedha Taluka of Sangli State ...	Do.	112	26,753	6	226	18	0·84	Information not recd.		
Pant Pratinidhi of Aund State ..	Do.	118	58,[illegible]	8	No returns received			Not given.	8	
Phaltan State	Do.	396	59,538	13	705	30	1·18	Do.	11	
Bhor State	Do. .. .	500	111,689	22	753	22	0·67	Do.	20	
Jath State	Do. . ..	700	70,865	12	510	58	0·72	113	11	
Jawhár State	Do. ..	534	37,431	2	49	267	0·13	52	2	
Sáwant Wári	Do. ...	900	190,814	31	1,566	29	0·82	226	21	
Total Central Division ..		27,590	6,198,350	1,247	73,647	22	1·19	8,559	942	Increase of Schools 58. Increase of Scholars 2,585.
North-East Division.										
Khandesh	Marathi	10,162	1,028,642	292	17,467	34·8	1·69	3,450	251	
Ahmednagar	Do.	6,647	773,939	198	9,238	33·6	1·19	1,370	177	
Násik	Do.	7,156	657,353	163	8,473	43·9	1·23	1,449	138	
Peint State	Do.	960	47,033	8	377	120	0·89	245	8	
Total North-East Division		24,925	2,538,966	661	35,505	37·7	1·39	6,514	574	Decrease of Schools 4. Increase of Scholars 741.
Northern Division.										
Surat	Gujerathi .	1,588	607,097	306	15,650	5·2	2·57	859	226	
Broach	Do.	1,358	350,322	213	8,674	6·4	2·53	415	181	
Kaira	Do.	1,561	782,733	193	14,381	8·1	1·83	991	159	

Ahmedabad	Do.	3,844	8,29,637	181	11,078	21·2	1·33	904	128	
Panch Máhás	Do.	1,574	247,580	34	2,402	56·1	0·97	752	30	
Camp Baroda	Do.	....	1,766	1	43	....	2·42	1	1	
Camp Deesa	Do.	....	5,940	2	107	....	1·80	1	1	
Kattywar Agency	Do.	20,339	2,312,620	418	23,318	48·7	1·00	4,879	349	
Rewa Kánta Agency	Do.	4,593	505,732	65	3,306	70·7	·65	3,484	60	
Mahi Kánta Agency ...	Do.	4,900	447,054	45	2,385	88·9	·53	1,645	41	
Palanpur Superintendency	Do.	6,041	502,536	18	906	335·6	·18	1,058	15	
Cutch Agency	Do. .. .	6,590	487,305	43	2,944	151·2	·60	1,025	33	
Cambay Agency	Do.	350	83,494	2	301	175·0	·36	87	1	
Surat Agency	Do.	615	123,849	3	183	205·0	·14	381	3	
Total Northern Division	....	52,663	7,237,716	1,524	85,878	2·9	1·17	16,082	1,225	Increase of Schools 58. Increase of Scholars 6,689.
Southern Division.										
Belgaum	Marathi and Kanarese .	4,591	938,750	143	6,375	32·1	·89	1,132	106	
Dharwar	Do. do. .	4,565	988,037	174	9,244	26·2	·94	1,436	132	
Kalálgi	Kanarese	5,695	810,037	132	6,290	44·8	·76	1,180	107	
Kanara	Do.	4,235	798,406	88	4,323	48·1	1·08	1,066	68	
Kolhápur . . .	Marathi	2,778	802,891	139	6,577	19·9	·81	1,107	122	
Mirsaj	Do.	188	49,597	16	800	11·76	1·61	31	6	
Mudhol	Do. .. .	361	58,941	19	605	19·	1·02	81	15	
Sángli	Do. . ..	952	223,663	42	1,755	22·65	·78	256	32	
Lekshmeshwar	Kanarese and Marathi..	61	15,931	4	287	15·2	1·51	16	2	
Sawanur . .	Do. -- .	70	16,778	3	106	23·3	·63	25	1	
Ramdurg	Do . ..	140	38,031	3	100	....	·26	42	1*	
Kurandwád	Marathi . ..	....	69,671	1	....	....	....	...	....	
Jamkhandi	Do	491	102,395	11	527	44·6	·51	93	6	
Total Southern Division	....	24,327	4,521,838	775	38,969	31·1	·86	6,465	598	Increase of Schools 26. Increase of Scholars 150
Sind Division.										
Kurrachee	Sindhi	14,091	423,495	60	3,943	234·83	·93	707	39	
Hyderabad	Do.	9,052	721,947	103	5,482	87·89	·75	3,853	69	
Shikárpur	Do.	5,813	776,227	90	6,318	97·92	·81	955	67	
Thar and Párkar	Do.	12,729	189,761	13	721	979·15	·39	51	13	
Upper Sind Frontier	Do.	1,913	89,985	5	249	382·6	·27	75	5	
Total Sind.	....	46,598	2,192,415	271	16,713	171·94	·76	5,641	193	Increase of Schools 6. Increase of Scholars 1,831.
Grand Total .	....	1,75,903	22,737,285	4,478	250,712	39·28	1·10	43,261	3,532	Increase of Schools 144. Increase of Scholars 12,026
Aden	.....	....	....	2	177	....	....	...	.....	

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(4).—*RESULTS of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the official Year beginning April 1st, 1875, and ending March 31st, 1876.*

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.				Number of Candidates sent up.					Number of Candidates passed.					Religious or National Classification of Passed Candidates. Natives of India.						Remarks.
	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Parsis	Others.	Europeans	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Entrance or Matriculation	19	10	33	62	409	85	549	226	1,269	199	35	183	27	434	14	292	2	111	1	13	
Arts . First Arts	2	...	2	4	174		19	.	193	61		8	.	69	3	47	1	17		1	
Arts . Bachelor of Arts	2	.	2	4	76	.	12	..	88	14		4	.	18	.	14		2		2	
Arts . Master of Arts ...	2	.	..	2	6	.			6	4	.		..	4	.	4					
Law .. Bachelor of Laws ...	1	..	.	1	11		.	..	11	5	...	.		5	.	5					
Medicine .. First L.M.	1	..	...	1	46	.	...	..	46	30	...	..		30	3	13		14			
Medicine .. L.M.	1	...	.	1	19	..	.	...	19	16	...	...		16	4	2		10			
Medicine .. M.D	1			1	1				1	1				1		1					
Engineering First L C E	1			1	24				24	21				21	2	15		2		2	
Engineering L.C.E. ..	1			1	12				12	9				9		6		1		2	
Total . .	31	10	37	78	778	85	580	226	1,669	350	35	195	27	607	26	399	4	157	1	20	

A.—EDUCATION.

A.—EDUCATION—

(5).—*RETURN of all Native State*

Name of State.	Expenditure, exclusive of School Establishment.				High Schools.						
	Inspection.		Buildings.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Monthly Average Number in 1875-76.	Expenditure.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.		1874-75	1875-76.
Central Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.						Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.
Akalkot	....	....	854 9 4	1,062 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Modnimb (Miraj) ..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Phaltan	365 9 0	366 0 0	....	37 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Bhor	624 0 0	714 0 0	...	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Jawhár	....	....	....	....	..	.	..	..	..	....	....
Sáwant Wári	178 6 10	102 12 0	2,186 4 11	991 3 7	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Jath	....	150 0 0	.. ..	93 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Aund	540 0 0	540 0 0	.. ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Total .	1,707 15 10	1,872 12 0	3,040 14 3	2,186 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
North-East Division											
Paint State	....	....	...	....	..	..	..	..	...	....	....
Northern Division.											
Kattywar	10,432 12 0	12,048 4 7	24,959 13 6	14,991 8 1	3	3	249	271	237 2	21,026 8 2	24,956 11 [illegible]
Outch Agency.. ..	5,129 4 2	3,056 0 0	5,698 1 10	4,419 8 5	1	1	48	43	42·6	2,997 6 1	2,809 11 11
Máhi Kánta Agency ..	1,181 3 11	1,895 13 8	200 0 0	1,806 4 0	..	..	..	.	..	....	....
Pálanpur	1,183 3 11	1,895 13 8	3,423 15 1	152 8 0	..	..	..	.	..	....	4
Rewa Kánta	1,151 15 2	1,156 12 3	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	. ..
Cambay Agency ..	....	....	.. .	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Total..	19,130 7 2	20,852 12 2	34,281 14 5	21,369 12 6	4	4	297	314	279·8	24,023 14 3	27,766 7 8
Southern Division.											
Kolhápur	2,836 11 8	3,662 13 4	1,654 12 8	5,201 8 4	1	1	200	183	180·6	12,375 13 11	11,938 15 [illegible]
Miraj	468 6 0	566 10 0	359 10 3	558 3 2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Sángli	2,294 15 9	2,963 14 8	....	41 1 5	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Kurandwad	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Jamkhandi	....	359 5 2	.. ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Ráindurg	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Mudhol	.. ..	....	768 3 7	8,609 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Lakshmeshwar ..	120 0 0	120 0 0	... .	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Sawanur	.. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Total..	5,720 1 5	7,072 11 2	2,782 10 6	14,410 4 7	1	1	200	183	180·6	12,375 13 11	11,938 15 [illegible]

continued.

Schools under Inspection.

Middle Class Schools.							Lower Class Schools.						
Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Monthly Average Number in 1875-76.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Monthly Average Number in 1874-75.	Expenditure.	
1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	141	141	135	1,266 7 9	1,298 5 2	21	19	865	848	860	4,661 12 2	4,645 2 7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	273	272	270	1,531 10 10	1,572 0 5
1	1	136	154	116	1,003 8 0	1,010 13 6	11	12	489	546	411	1,791 14 3	1,914 6 3
2	1	40	25	20	312 0 0	167 11 0	14	21	621	728	692	1,939 15 11	3,308 5 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	46	49	48	309 0 0	309 1 0
1	1	78	69	73	2,889 0 0	2,993 9 4	22	28	992	1,415	1,301	5,294 4 0	6,790 4 1
1	1	278	743	..	330 0 0	613 13 7	7	11	1,988	4,256	4,151·02	1,176 0 0	1,796 9 11
1	..	5	..	5	215 0 0	..	15	16	148	489	405	1,990 12 0	2,010 11 3
7	5	678	1,132	349	6,045 15 9	6,123 4 7	99	116	5,715	8,606	4731·02	18,598 3 2	22,376 9 5
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	340	327	328·0	3,020 7 2	3,242 7 1
17	17	2,004	2,002	1989·4	19,342 7 0	17,799 10 10	341	358	17,075	19,672	19,793·9	79,816 2 9	75,744 14 5
3	2	255	117	118·3	4,123 15 3	3,486 10 10	35	36	2,219	2,595	2,707·3	11,923 0 2	11,902 8 11
.	1	..	22	21·8	7 12 0	153 2 1	42	41	2,206	2,781	2,442·5	12,810 10 9	13,196 10 11
1	1	21	21	18·5	693 5 4	710 0 0	15	16	862	860	1,880·9	7,285 2 7	3,297 8 4
1	1	266	281	278·5	1,502 15 0	1,567 15 4	60	61	2,675	2,931	2,627·5	14,910 12 1	13,805 3 11
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	241	301	268·0	851 9 9	878 15 10
22	22	2,546	2,443	2,426·5	25,670 6 7	23,747 7 1	495	514	25,281	28,641	29,520·1	1,27,636 6 1	1,19,425 14 4
7	7	833	778	818·2	8,314 14 9	8,802 13 4	130	129	5,622	5,513	5,558·9	25,344 2 6	28,965 11 0
1	1	35	28	25·4	958 1 7	878 15 4	12	14	679	727	712·6	4,072 7 5	3,659 1 1
3	3	255	275	236·4	3,683 4 0	4,166 9 1	31	37	1,182	1,433	1,321·0	9,560 8 0	10,958 2 3
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	30	32	30·0	2,449 5 9	1,781 11 0	8	9	423	450	314·0	1,683 8 0	2,044 10 10
1	1	28	10	25·5	58 113 6 0	543 0 0	1	2	26	90	86·6	169 0 0	156 0 0
1	1	45	48	48·0	1,567 6 4	1,565 3 5	17	17	570	535	535·0	4,408 1 1	3,919 11 2
1	1	24	39	39·0	948 0 0	934 4 5	3	3	263	248	246·0	1,081 4 1	1,272 0 0
1	1	123	31	34·8	2,013 13 2	1,287 7 10	..	1	..	40	40	..	825 5 10
7	17	1,373	1,241	1,257·3	20,516 11 7	19,940 0 5	202	212	8,765	9,036	8,813·9	46,677 15 1	51,600 10 2

A.—EDUCATION.

(5).—*RETURN of all Native State*

Name of State.	Female Schools.							Normal			
	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average monthly number in 1875-76.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Central Division.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Akalkot	1	1	26	29	28	168 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Modnimb (Miraj) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phaltan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jawhár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sáwant Wári	2	2	56	82	83	236 3 6	451 13 8	..	..	..	..
Jath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	3	3	82	111	111	404 3 6	451 13 8	..	..	..	..
North-East Division.											
Peint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division.											
Kattywar	36	38	1,113	1,259	1,180·8	6,029 13 9	5,700 1 10	1	1	62	62
Cutch Agency	4	4	217	191	184·5	1,675 9 9	1,163 15 1	..	..	..	..
Máhi Kánta Agency ..	3	3	70	79	86·1	331 3 8	297 15 2	..	..	..	..
Pálanpur	1	1	35	25	31·8	202 5 0	148 4 0	..	..	..	..
Rewa Ránta	4	3	101	94	95·3	701 3 2	614 13 11	..	..	..	..
Cambay Agency	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	48	49	1,536	1,648	1,578·5	8,940 3 4	8,225 2 0	1	1	62	62
Southern Division.											
Kolhápur	1	1	91	87	81·5	900 2 9	844 12 10	1	1	30	16
Miraj	1	1	46	15	43·4	282 12 9	236 15 6	..	..	..	..
Sángli	2	2	41	47	43·8	181 4 0	386 0 6	..	..	..	..
Kurandwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamkhandi .. .	1	1	40	45	40·0	269 4 5	267 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ránádurg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudhol	1	1	29	22	22·0	204 6 0	208 1 0	..	..	..	..
Lakshmeshwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawanur	..	1	..	35	35·0	..	281 3 2	..	..	..	..
Total .	6	7	247	281	265·7	1,837 13 11	2,224 1 0	1	1	30	16

—*concluded.*

Schools under Inspection—concluded.

Schools.			Total.							Remarks.
Average Monthly Number in 1875-76.	Expenditure.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Average Monthly Number in 1875-76.	Expenditure.		
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
..	..	..	21	21	1,032	1,018	1,023·15	6,950 13 1	7,174 1 6	
..	..	..	7	7	273	272	270	1,531 10 10	1,572 0 5	
..	..	..	12	13	618	700	557	2,963 13 3	3,337 3 9	
..	..	..	16	22	601	753	712	2,875 15 11	4,190 0 11	
..	..	..	2	2	46	49	48	309 0 0	309 1 0	
..	..	..	25	31	1,126	*1,566	145·7	10,884 3 8	10 338 7 1	
..	..	..	8	12	2,012	5,002	397·02	1,506 0 0	2,443 4 6	
..	..	..	16	16	453	489	405	2,775 12 0	2,580 11 3	
..	..	..	109	124	6,221	9,849	4,869·17	29,797 4 9	31,944 14 5	
..	..	..	8	8	340	327	328·9	3,020 7 2	3,242 7 1	
62	7,666 11 11	9,145 12 8	398	417	20,503	23,266	23,266·3	1,69,424 5 1	1,61,287 0 2	The figures given in this statement do not agree with those given in the Report, because this statement is prepared from the returns submitted by Political Agents, while the figures in the Report are taken from the returns of Inspectors, which deal only with schools under inspection.
..	..	240 0 0	43	43	2,739	2,944	2,852·7	31,547 5 3	28,278 7 2	
..	..	..	45	45	2,276	2,385	2,550·4	14,552 14 4	16,849 13 10	
..	..	..	17	18	918	906	1,131·2	12,787 15 11	6,334 2 0	
..	..	..	65	65	3,042	3,306	3,001·3	18,305 13 5	17,144 13 5	
..	..	..	2	2	244	301	268·0	851 9 9	878 15 10	
62	7,666 11 11	9,385 12 8	570	590	29,722	33,108	33,069·9	2,47,449 15 9	2,30,773 4 5	
15·5	2,814 15 5	2,433 15 5	140	139	6,776	6,577	6,654·7	49,250 1 4	61,850 9 6	
..	..	..	14	16	760	800	781·4	5,392 0 10	5,870 13 1	
..	..	..	35	42	1,472	1,755	1,601·2	13,275 0 6	7,915 11 11	
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	10	11	493	527	384	4,202 2 2	4,452 11 0	
..	..	..	2	3	54	100	112·1	749 13 6	699 0 0	
..	..	..	18	19	624	605	605·0	6,239 13 5	14,302 7 3	
..	..	..	4	4	287	287	285·0	2,029 4 0	2,326 4 5	
..	..	..	1	3	123	106	109·8	2,013 13 2	2,394 0 10	
15·5	2,814 15 5	2,433 15 5	225	238	10,589	10,757	10,533·2	83,152 0 11	1,06,820 10 0	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1).—*ABSTRACT showing the Total Number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.*

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.		Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.								Books published in Indian Classical Languages.					Books published in more than one language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Marathi.	Guzerati.	Kanarese.	Sindi.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Concanim.	Marwadi.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic	Zend	Hebrew		
Original Works... ...	77	2	129	142	8	6	7	4	...	...	2	5	2			49	433
Translations	1	...	19	11	1	4	5	1	...	...	.	...				3	45
Republications	25	3	67	35	2	12	11	22	1	...	17	20	5	4		33	257
Total...	103	5	215	188	11	22	23	27	1	...	19	25	7	4		85	735
Total...	108		487								55					85	735

(2).—*ANALYSIS of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV. of 1876 during the Year 1875.*

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) languages	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Presidency	Books published in Indian classical languages	Books published in more than one language.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Biography	.....	9	3	.....	12	
2	Drama...	1	3	.....	.....	4	
3	Fiction	8	45	5	2	60	
4	History	6	23	3	.....	32	
5	Language	8	39	5	20	72	
6	Law	.....	7	2	.....	9	
7	Medicine	2	7	1	.....	10	
8	Miscellaneous...	55	166	5	18	244	
9	Poetry...	3	87	21	20	131	
10	Politics	.....	2	.....	.....	2	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	8	1	4	14	
12	Religion	18	49	9	21	97	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	1	21	.....	.....	22	
14	Science (Natural and others)	5	21	.....	.....	26	
15	Travels and Voyages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total...	108	487	55	85	735	
1	Original works...	79	296	9	49	433	
2	Translations	1	41	.....	3	45	
3	Republications ... (a) Original	28	143	46	33	250	
	(b) Translations ...	.....	7	.....	.....	7	
	Total..	108	487	55	85	735	
1	Educational works	19	127	4	17	167	
2	Non-educational works	89	360	51	68	568	
	Total..	108	487	55	85	735	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—*RETURN of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Bombay Presidency during the Year ending 31st March 1876.*

	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			a. Newspapers	b. Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Town and Island of Bombay.	Bombay Education Society's Press	Bombay Education Society.	....	Bombay Educational Record, Asiatic Society's Journal, Medical and Physical Society's Transactions, Army List, Army General Orders, Chamber of Commerce's Weekly Trade Returns, Chamber of Commerce's Daily Trade Returns, Berar Educational Record, Children's Dnyanodaya, Indian Antiquary, Dnyanodaya Almanac, St. John's Parish Magazines, Indian Evangelical Review.	
	Oriental Printing Pres ..	Poondlic Narayen ..	None.	None.	
	Indu Prakash Press ...	Vishnu Parashram Shastree, Pandit.	Indu Prakash	Vedartha Yatna, or An Attempt to interprete the Vedas.	
	Examiner Press	R. C. Mission	Bombay Catholic Examiner, an Indian Catholic Pastoral Gazette.	...	
	Indian Statesman Press...	S. Blanchard, Esquire ...	Indian Statesman ..		
	Bombay Summachar Press.	Manockji Burjorji ..	Bombay Summachar, Loke Mitra, Daterdo or the Scythe, Satya Mitra.	Arya Samoodaya Bargo Nameh, Gajlastan, Guzerati Calendar, Summachar's Punchang.	

The Akhbare Sowdagar, Summachar Durpan and Bombay Chabook Press	Cawasji Dadabhoy	The Akhbare Sowdagar, Summachar Durpan, and Bombay Chabook.	Punchang, or the Native Calendar.
Bombay Gazette Press	J. M. Maclean. Esq.	Bombay Gazette Bombay Gazette Overland Summary	Bombay Price Current, Indian Traveller's Guide. Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Times of India Press	Colonel Nassau Lees, Mr M Mul', Mr W M Wood	Times of India daily Do bi-weekly Do weekly	The Times of India Calendar, large edition; do. small edition
The Minerva Press ...	Ramrao Shamrao... ..	The Prabhakar .. .	.....
Dufter Ashkara Press ..	Byramji Furdoonji and Co.	Rast Gottar and Satya Prakash.	Stree Bodh and Noor Ellun.
E. and G. Job Printing Press.	Jeevanji Framji	.. ..	Fursood (Leisure).
Bombay Vertman Press...	Muncherji Hosungji .	. .	Vidia Mitra, Bhatarath Prakash. Arya Samudaya.
Gunput Crustnajee's Press.	Atmaram Canoba ...	Native Opinion	Punchang, or the Native Calendar.
Asiatic Printing Press ...	Narrayen Sazaba. Balcrustna Sazaba and Atmaram Sagoon.	Soobhode Patrika, a Marathi newspaper ...	... ..
Government Central Press.	Government	Government Gazette .	.....
Shree Radha Crustna Press.	Tatia Saccaram and others	None.	None.
Janoba Babaji's Press ...	Janoba Babaji	Do. .	Do.
Dnyandurpan Press ...	Mahadeo Gopal Shastri...	Do. .	Do.
The Reporter's Press ...	Merwanji and Nanabhoy.	The Daily Commercial Sales Report. the Merchant's Daily Companion.	... .
The Doorbin Press ...	Cursetji Tamoolji ..	None. ..	None.
The Merchant Press ...	Burjorji Hormusji ..	Do. ..	None.
Eagle Printing Press ...	Dadabhoy Bomanji ...	Bombay Guardian, Dnyanodaya, Soobodh Patrika, Kassid Mumbai.	.....
Fort Mercantile Press ...	Manockji Hosangji ..	None. ...	None.
Nirnaya Sagar Press ...	Jowjee Dadabhoy ...	.....	Vividh Dnyan Vistara.
Shikunder Press	Ramchander Jametram Vas.	Do. ...	None.
Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed Press.	Shapoorji Pestonji ...	Jam-e-Jamshed ...	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—*Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.*—continued.

	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor	Publications thereat		Remarks.
			a. Newspapers.	b. Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Town and Island of Bombay—*continued.*	Parsi Printing Press ...	Pallonji Nusserwanji .	Bombay Friend, Native Adviser, Allum Summachar Adviser.	Budhi Vardhak.	
	Arya Mandal Press ...	Jeyshunker Surveshwar...	Arya Mitra, Soobodhe Patrika, Punch Dand.	....	
	Peninsular Press.	David Samuel	None.	None.	
	Printer's Press	Dosabhoy Jamsetji ...	Daily Exports ...	....	
	The Dnyan Sagar Press ..	Shreedhur Sydall .	None. ..	Do.	
	The Industrial Press ..	G. R. Navalkar and Co....	. .	The Bombay Commercial Report.	
	The Commercial Press .	Manockji Tamoolji .	None. .	None.	
	Fort Printing Press ...	Manockji Dhunjibhoy, Cowasji Pestonji and Bamonji Jamsetji.	.. ..	Dnyan Vardhak.	
	Jaghitachintak Press ...	Bhiccaji Narayen Dongare	None.	None.	
	Hurry Lingoo's Press ...	Hurry Lingoo . .	The Bombay Kushful Akhbar.	.	
	Mahomedee Press . .	Meerza Baker	Baijatul Akhbar ...	.....	
	Hurry Luxuman Press ..	Hurry Luxuman	None. .	Do.	
	Keshow Dusruth's Press .	Keshow Dusruth... ...	Do. ...	Do.	
	Mulla Hydery Press ...	Noordeen Jwakhan ...	Do. .	Do.	
	National Press	Waman Ramchunder Tendulker.	Swadesh Mitra ...	.....	
	Bapoo Hursett	Bapoo Hursett	None. ..	Marathi Punchang Chundoo Punchang, Mudarasee Punchang.	
	Apyakhtiar Press .	Nusserwanji Dorabji .	Parsee Punch, Yezdan Parest, or the Worshipper of God.		
	Caxton Press	G. Claridge and Co.	English Mail ..	Enquire Within, Christian Almanac.	

	Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register Press.	R. C. Laud, for Proprietor.	None.	The Overland Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register, the Overland Commercial Gazette.
	Sukharam Bhicksett's Press.	Sukharam Bhicksett	None.	
	Imperial Press	Nowroji Framji	Indian Spectator, newspaper.	
	Union Press	Nanabhoy Rustomji Ramna.	None.	Monthly periodical called "Mulavado" or the Miscellany.
	Rughoonath Crustnajee Printing Press, Aria Prakash Press.	Raghoonath Crustnaji ..	The Bombay Daily Anna-a-Line Advertiser.	
	Family Printing Press ..	Krushnanath Raghoonath.	None. ...	None.
Native States.				
Cutch	Bhuj Darbári Lithographic Press.	The Cutch Darbár ...	None. ..	Cutch Durbari Zarikhabar, issued every fortnight on the 2nd Sudh and 2nd Vudh of each Native month.
Kattywar.				
Rájkot ..	Kattywar Political Agency Press.	Kattywar Local Funds ...	Kattywar Political Agency Gazette.	None.
Do. .	Kattywar Printing Press.	Harishunkar Pranjivan . .	None. ..	Do.
Do. ...	Kattywar Summachar ..	Mansuk Jetha	Kattywar Summachar ...	Do.
Junágarh ...	Saurashtra Nitiprakash Press.	His Highness the Nawáb of Junagarh.	Dastur Amal ...	Saurashtra Darpan.
Nawánagar . ..	Nawanagar Gazette Press.	His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar.	Nawánagar Darbár Gazette	None.
Bháunagar	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákor of Bhaunagar.	Darbari Gazette . .	Do.
Gondal	Swadesh Hitprákash ...	Vallabhji Kuberdas .	None. ...	Do.
Do.	Gondal Town Press ...	Kanji Karsanje	Do. ...	Do.
Janjira	Abbasee	Manager—Abbas Ali Khan Dehlvi: Editor—Moonshi Zoohorool Hassan.	*In Arabic*—Mejmaul Barein. *In Sanskrit*—Sindu Yngma. *In English*—The Meeting of Waters, *i.e.*, the two languages. Weekly paper is printed in two languages, Urdu and Marathi, and published on every Monday.	Do.

The Press, a lithographic one, also prints, books for the use of Madressa or Mussalmani school, books for 1st Standard, religious books, writing copy-books, official notices, &c. It was first started in the month of April.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—*Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.*—continued

	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			a. Newspapers.	b. Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Native States—continued.					
Kolhápur	Two presses, 1 belonging to the State, and the other belonging to a private individual.	.....		A weekly vernacular paper.	
Southern Mahratta Jághirs.					
Miraj (Senior Branch)	State Press	Chief of Miraj	Used for printing forms, returns, &c.	None.	
Jámkhandi	1 Parshu...	Bhasker Damodhar Phatak.	Weekly Newspaper, Parshu.	Do.	
	2 Chief's Printing Press.	Chief of Jamkhandi ...	Used for printing forms, &c.	Do.	
Mudhol	Sumvary Darshok ...	Krishnaji Rowji Vengorlekar.	Weekly paper. Sumvary Darshok.	Do.	
Northern Division.					
(1). Ahmedabad ...	1 Sumsher Bahadoor	Suwacebhaee Raichand	Sumsher Bahadoor, weekly	Wadhwán Gazette and Dhrol Darbár Gazette, monthly.	
	2 United Printing and General Agency Company Limited, Ahmedabad.	Ranchorelal Gungaram		Shala Putruk and Veednyan Veelas, monthly.	
	3 Chundrodaya ...	Moteelal Kaleedas ...			

	4 Ahmedabad Summachar.	Laloobhaee Soorchund	Ahmedabad Summachar, weekly.	Nyaya Tutwa monthly.
	5 Heetechhu	Peetamburdass Treebhowundass.	Heetecchu weekly ...	Bal Lugna Meeshedhuck Patrika monthly.
	6 Sutya Prakash ...	Kooberdass Panachund ..	....	Boodher Prakash.
	7 Oojumram Omedram...	Oojumram Oomedchund..		
	8 Lulloo Keval	Lulloo Keval		
	9 Lulloobhaee Kurumchand.	Lulloobhaee Kurumchund		
	10 Ahmedabad Times ..	Kalidass Sankulchund	No newspapers or periodicals, but job work.	
	11 Bajeebhaee Umeechund	Bajeebhaee Umeechund		
	12 Guzerat Union ..	Cowurji Hutheesing		
	13 Chuggunlal Muggunlal	Chuggunlal Muggunlal		
	14 Sooryodaya	Bhogeelal Dolut		
(2). Kaira—				
Nariád Taluka ..	Doomiádád .	Maneeklal Khoosaldas .	Doomiádád ...	None.
Kaira Town .	Niti Prakash ...	Ranchod Jotaji .	Niti Prakash ..	Do.
Do. ..	Kaira Vurtman .. .	Panachund Fulchund	Kaira Vurtman ...	Do.
(3). Panch Máhals ...		Nil.	.. ...	.....
(4). Broach ...	Broach Wartman (in Broach City).	Dastur Pestonji Rustamji.	Broach Wartman weekly ..	Do.
	2 Broach Udyam Prakash (in Broach City).	Fulchund Khubchand	None. ..	Do.
	3 Broach Satya-dohan Prakash (Broach City).	Shaikh Gulam Murtuza.	Do. .	Do.
	4 Nokisá (town of Ankleswar).	Shaik Gulam Mustufa	Do. ..	Do.
		Tribhovan *alias* Kahala Rajaram.		
(5). Surat	Kadree	Mohmedalli Hebtoolla	.....	Not working now.
	Surat Wartman Durpan	Gordhundass Kirparam .	....	Miscellaneous.
	Do. Sodagar Press .	Dayabhai Muncharam	Surya Prakash .	Vidia Vilas, also miscellaneous work.
	Do. Niti Durpan ..	Bhugvandass Lallubhai .	..	Miscellaneous work.
	Do. Deshi Mitra	Pandurang Chimanlal .	....	Do.
	Guzerat Revenue Survey	Government ...	.....	Do. Maps, plans, &c.
	Mission Press . ..	Irish Presbyterian Mission.	.. .	Satiodya, and miscellaneous.
	Surat Irata Prakash ..	Ghelabhai Runchode	... ..	At present not working.
	Victoria Press	Muncharam Ghelabhai	Guzerat Mitra and Deshi Mitra.	Also miscellaneous work .
	Boodhi Prakash	Wasoodeo Balcrishna ...	.... .	Miscellaneous.
	Dnyan Sagur	Kasidass Bhikaridas .	. ....	... ..
	Police Press	Government	....	Police Forms, &c.
	Chundrodaya	Ruttonchund Jeychund...	.....	Not working.
	Prabhaker	Dulputram Gopaldas ...	.....	Miscellaneous.
	Islami Press	Nooroo Hoosain	.....	Not working.
	Khoodabux	Muncherji Jamsedji ...	.....	Miscellaneous.
(6). Tanna	Arunodaya	Kashinath Vishnu ...	Arunoduya, Sunday, weekly, 400 copies printed a week.	.....

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—*REURN of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.*—continued.

	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks
			a. Newspapers.	*b.* Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—continued.					
(6). Tanna—*continued.*	Suryodaya	Gopal Govind	Suryodaya, Monday, weekly, 375 copies printed a week; Hindu Panch, Thursday, weekly, 340 copies printed a week.	.....	
(7). Kolába	Satyasadan	Rawaji Hari	Satya-sadan, every Saturday.	.. ...	
(8). Násik	Násik Vrit	Vishnu Janardhan Phakar	Násik Vrit, issued weekly.	.....	
(9). Khandesh ...	Khandesh Waibhow ...	Ganesh Bhikaji Waidya Bahalkar.	One ...	None.	This is a poor paper, with merely a local circulation in the town.
Southern Division.					
(1). Ahmednagar ...	Nyaya Sindhu	Daji Chimnaji Kukde ...	Nyaya Sindhu ...	.	175 copies of the publication entered in column 4 are issued every Monday morning.
	Nagar Samachar	Abana Linguji	Nagar Samachar ..	.. ...	200 copies of the publication entered in column 4 are issued every Saturday morning.
Belgaum	Belgaum Samachar ...	Bhikaji Hari Samunt ...	The Belgaum Samachar, weekly 275 copies.	(1) Kanarese School paper, monthly 560 copies.	
	Karnatik Wartik ...	Govind Shesho Shirolekar.	The Karnatic Wartik, weekly 144 copies.	(2) Monthly 800 copies.	

[illegible]	Dnyanwardhak	Govind Shesho	A weekly vernacular newspaper.	A monthly periodical
	Dnyanbodhak	Mishrilal Ramprasad	Do	..
Kanara	Dharwar Vrit	Antaji Ramchundra		
Poona	Poona Observer	Tamalji Dadabhai	Poona Observer	.....
	Deccan Herald	Dadabhai Sorabji	Deccan Herald	.....
	Dnyan Prakash	Krishnaji Trimback Ranade.	Dnyan Prakash	.....
	Dnyan Chakshu	Bhau Govind Sapkar	Dnyan Chakshu	Some religious works, law books, forms, &c., are also printed.
	Kasta Vilasini	Vithal Pandurang *alias* Ana Soni.	Kasta Vilasini	.. ...
	Shri Shivaji .. / Prabha Patrika ...	Vithal Sakaram Agnihotri.	Shree Shiwaji Prabhat Patrika.	Some religious works, almanacks, &c., are also printed.
	Satya Shodhak	Narayen Tukaram Nagarkar.	Satye Shodak	.....
	Budhi Prakash	Pandurang Vithal Ranade		
	Jaghitecha	Rowji Shridhar Gondhalkar.		
	Datprasarak	Venayek Vithal		
	Vratprasarak	Naro Apaji Godbole		
	Vratsuchak	Balwant Apaji		
	Chandrodaya	Nago Shripat		
	Thakar .. .	Gopal Ramchandra	.....	In these presses, religious works, almanacks, forms, &c., are printed.
	City Press	Wasudeo Madhaorow Pense.		
	Suvidya Prakash... .	Waman Bulwant Shastri		
	Vishwa Bramha .. .	Bhau Anam Satarkar		
	Ranade	Dinkar Vithal		
	The Revenue Survey Press.	Government	.....	Government work.
	Photozincographic Press.	Do. .. .	.. ..	Maps, plans, drawings, &c., for Government.
	City Jail Press	Do.	.....	Confined to the printing of Government work.
	Municipal Press	Chairman, Poona Municipality.	.....	Office work and forms.
Ratnagiri	Jagganmitra	Mr. Janardhan Harry Atley.	On every Monday.	..
	Satya Shodhak	Mr. Harry Narayen Limaye.	On every Sunday.	.. ..
Sholápur	Kalpataru and Anandvett Press.	Balaji Narayen Kakde ...	One. ...	None.
	Pandharivritt Press ...	Shrinivas Narayen Kakde	Do. ...	Do.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*concluded.*

(3).—*RETURN of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, &c.*—concluded.

	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			a. Newspapers.	b. Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Southern Division—continued.					
Kulálgi ..	Hitechhu	Balaji Raoji Vengurlaykar.	Newspaper entitled, "The Hitechhu	None.	
Satara	Maharastra Mitra ..	Ganesh Náráyen Kolatkar.	Maharastra Mitra		
	Shubá Sudak	Ram Chandra Appaji Chitale.	Shubh Sudak	.....	
	Bodh Sudhákar	Pandurang Sakharám Khasnikar.	Bodh Sudhákar	... .	
Sind.					
Kurrachee ..	Mercantile Press	Hormasji Bastanji	None.	None.	
	Commercial Press ...	Nasarwanji Nasarwanji			
		Pochan Doralji	The Sind Advertiser, published every Monday and Thursday	No periodicals, but weekly price currents are published.	
		Nanjibhoy, carrying on the business in the name of Nanoji and Co.			
	Mofurrahal Kulab	Mirza Mahomed Shafi ..	Once a week	None.	
	Albion Press ...	Ladlo Babnaji ...	The "Kurrachee Chief," bi-weekly	Do.	
	Sind Railway Printing Press	Sind Railway Company	None.	Do.	
	Sindian		Bi-weekly	Do.	
	Sind News ..	Raghonath Kristnaji	Do.	Do.	
	Sind Samachar		Weekly .. .	Do.	
	Commissioner's Printing Press.	Government	(1) Sind Official Gazette, English and Sindhi; (2) Sind Sudhar; each once a week	(1) Quarterly Sind Civil List in English; (2) Miscellaneous books in Arabic-Sindhi and Hindi-Sindhi for the Educational Department.	
Hyderabad ...	.....		.....	.....	
Shikárpur ...	.....	*Nil.*	.....	.....	
Thar and Parkar	.....	*Nil.*	.....	.....	
[illegible]	[illegible]	J. W. Strange ...	.....	Lithographic forms &c.	Lithographic [illegible]

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

RETURN of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1875-76.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations	Number of Persons		Number of Ministers or Priests	Number of Churches or Places of Worship	Total Annual Income from Government	Remarks
	a Natives	b Others				
					Rs. a. p.	
1. Church of England *	1,813	19,406	49	51	60,102 3 3	a 38 churches consecrated b Including all charges such as travelling allowance and other contingencies c Besides Missionaries
2. Church of Scotland *	[illegible]		4	3	[illegible] 0 0	
3. Roman Catholic *	21,[illegible]		–	49	21,[illegible] 0	d Besides the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, the Archbishop of Goa has a number of churches under his jurisdiction. His representative is the Very Rev. Vicar-General at Tanna.
5. Greek Church	....	59	This information is not obtainable.			
6. Armenian	....	126				
7. Syrian	....	....				
8. Jew	5,929					
9. Parsi	68,498					
10. Hindu	12,917,793	....	....	....	....	
11. Muhammadan	2,845,954	....	....	....	....	
12. Buddhist	190,620	....	....	....	....	
13. Jain	23,933	....	....	....	....	
14. Sikh	73,916	....	....	....	....	
15. Other Sects						

* The figures for the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome have been supplied by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Acting Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, and the Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, but they differ from those given in the Census of 1872.